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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Family Expenditures for Clothing

Five
Regions

Farm
Series

This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning income and consumption patterns of farm families. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Another report presents data on clothing expenditures of families in small cities and villages.



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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Farm Series

Family Expenditures for Clothing Five Regions

By

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FOREWORD

This volume deals with clothing expenditures of families living in the farm sections surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as part of the consumer purchases study. Expenditures of families in small cities and villages are discussed in another report, *Family Expenditures for Clothing, Urban and Village Series*. Other reports in the series issued by this Bureau deal with the incomes of these small-city, village, and farm families, their patterns of consumption, and the details of their expenditures for major family budget categories, such as food, housing, and medical care (p. 373). Comparable reports for families in larger communities are issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the incomes and the consumption of American families. It was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Kathryn Cronister, Margaret Perry, Yetta Carmel, Karl Benson, Robert DePuy, Don Heiser, Colette Rosenstiel, Miriam Hilton, Mary Ruth Pratt, and Geraldine S. DePuy.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities, and of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities, villages and farm counties in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief*.

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

To clothe the whole family—father, mother, and the children—for approximately \$100 yearly, or an even smaller amount, is a problem facing farm homemakers at middle income levels in all regions, north and south, east and west. In each of the 13 type-of-farming sections surveyed in the large-scale consumer purchases study in 1935-36, outlays for additions to wardrobes averaged about \$100 or less per family at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249—a level slightly above the estimated median, \$965, for nonrelief farm families the country over in that period. (Income figures are for total net family income, non-farm as well as farm, in kind as well as cash.) Not until the \$2,500-income line was passed did average expenditures for clothing reach \$200 in any of these sections; even at that level, three-fourths of the sectional averages were less than \$200, ranging between \$128 and \$183. At levels below the median, outlays were, of course, below \$100; in the income class \$250-\$499, three-fourths of the sectional averages ranged from \$31 to \$60.

With \$100 to spend on clothing, about \$30 would be used for the farm husband's wardrobe, a little larger amount for the wife's, and about \$40 for the rest of the family, perhaps two or three children, according to the averages for various sectional groups. These are not large sums. To stretch them so that everyone in the family is warmly clad in winter and presentable the year around for school, church, and other gatherings is a real achievement in the business of homemaking. It calls for managerial skill in using resources—not merely money and time but garments and materials on hand. Skill in sewing will mean much, also, in the successful solution of the problem. Ability to mend and patch so that garments will last, to cut down mother's coat for daughter and dad's trousers for junior means clothing thrift, practiced by farm homemakers for generations. Skillful, efficient buying is demanded, too; every dollar must give full returns and, to that end, the purchaser needs information as to the quality and durability of the garments the merchant offers—whether, for example, they are colorfast and shrink proof, able to withstand many washings and hard wear. No one in the family can afford the luxury of putting fashion foremost when making his clothing purchases. And not the least of the homemaking techniques needed is ability in family relationships—that ability which promotes the interest of the whole family in solving the problem, which encourages a willingness to help stretch funds to provide for the needs of all—not merely to buy "what I want." Only through the cooperation of all family members in caring for clothing can the period of wear be lengthened—an all-important measure in making a little money go a long way.

Farm families generally spend less on their wardrobes than city families with comparable incomes, despite the fact that the former have a larger number of members to be clothed. The difference between average clothing outlays of the two groups—farm and small

city—increased as income rose, being appreciably greater at the upper than at the lower or intermediate income levels, as is illustrated below by figures for each of the five regions:

Analysis unit:	Average clothing expenditures of families in the income class—	
	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$2,500-\$2,999
New England:		
Small cities.....	\$83	\$220
Farms (Vermont).....	65	128
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
Small cities.....	101	236
Farms (Pennsylvania-Ohio).....	87	166
Plains and Mountain:		
Small cities.....	122	295
Farms (North Dakota-Kansas).....	111	145
Pacific Coast:		
Small cities.....	113	267
Farms (Washington-Oregon).....	94	169
Southeast:		
Small cities.....	121	261
Farms (North Carolina-South Carolina).....	107	216

The higher clothing expenditures of the city families reflect only one of the several differences between them and the farm group with respect to pattern of income use. The division of income between family living and savings differs with degree of urbanization; farm families tend to put aside more than urban for getting ahead financially and, therefore, to place stricter limits upon total value of consumption (purchases plus money value of farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products). Standards of living—ideas as to the relative importance of various goods and services in the whole pattern of consumption—differ, also. Farm families apparently place the automobile higher in their scale of wants than do their city friends; relatively more are car owners, given the same income. Clothing seems to have been given a less important place in the scale of wants by farm than urban groups; perhaps because the competition of sav-

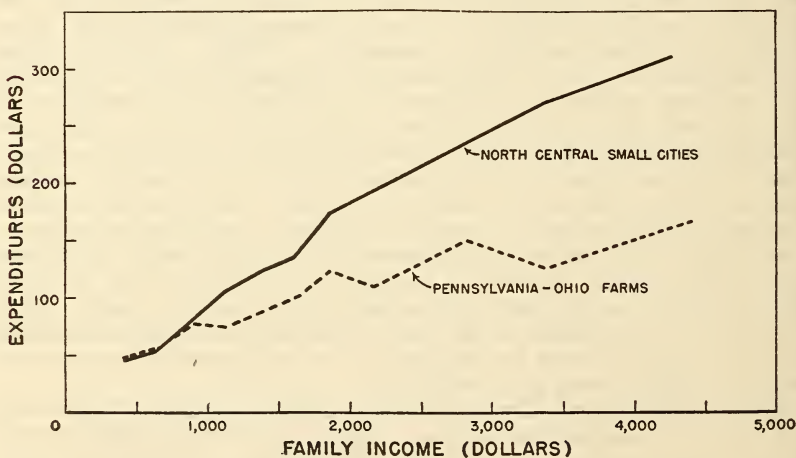


FIGURE 1.—Average expenditures for clothing of families with one or two children under 16 (family types 2 and 3), by family income, North Central small-city and Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis units, 1935-36.

ings and the automobile are stronger in rural communities and perhaps because social contacts and ways of using leisure time place less emphasis upon personal appearance. Furthermore, clothing has a greater prestige value, is more important as evidence of economic status and ability to pay in an urban community where little may be known about a man's business than in a farming section where land, buildings, and herds provide such evidence to any passer-by. The tendency for clothing expenditures to increase with income more rapidly in the cities than on the farms is illustrated in figure 1, which shows the average amounts spent at different income levels by families of the same composition (husband, wife, and one or two children under 16) in communities of these two types surveyed in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

Perhaps because their smaller funds for clothing made economies more necessary, farm families did more home sewing than small-city families; relatively more owned sewing machines. Average expenditures for dress goods, findings, and the like were usually greater in the farm groups. Probably there was more remodeling of garments, too, since prolonging period of wear and use of hand-me-downs become more and more important as funds for purchases decrease.

Purchases of work clothes—overalls, durable cotton shirts and socks, a chore coat or a jacket of the mackinaw type, heavy shoes, overshoes, a cap for winter and a straw hat for summer, and work gloves—would take about \$15, half of the \$30 yearly outlays for additions to the wardrobe of the farm husband in a family that spent approximately \$100 for dress. Less than half of the total, about \$12, would go for clothes for so-called street and Sunday wear—suits, extra trousers, shirts and socks of lighter weight material than those used for work, shoes, a felt hat, neckties and belts, and an overcoat if the husband had one. The remainder, about \$3, would provide underwear and nightwear and cover expenditures for clothing upkeep—shoe polish and repairs, and any dry cleaning and pressing that was done (fig. 2). Obviously, amounts such as these mean infrequent replacements. A street suit costing in the neighborhood of \$20 could be replaced only about every 5 years; a chore jacket, at 3-year intervals; street shoes, in alternate years.

With family income approximately doubled, i. e., at the level \$2,000–\$2,999, the husband's expenditures for dress would be about \$44, half again as great as at the middle income level just described. Of the increase of approximately \$14, less than \$3 would be spent for work garments; about \$10, for clothes for street and Sunday wear. Suits, shirts, shoes, and other garments would be replaced more often; there would be greater likelihood of an overcoat in the wardrobe. Higher prices would be paid for some, but not all articles.

The wife would use her clothing funds, approximately \$32 a year at the intermediate income level, somewhat as follows: About \$8 (a little less than one-fourth of the total) for dresses, skirts, and blouses; \$6.50 for shoes and galoshes; \$5 for wraps, such as coats, jackets, sweaters; \$3 for hose; \$4 for underwear and nightwear; less than \$2 for hats; the remainder for materials for sewing, for gloves and other accessories, and for clothing upkeep. Shopping, for her, would not be a diversion; instead it would be a quest for values in a market that does not provide buying guides adequate for assuring the best possible returns from a small number of dollars. For example, the \$5 available

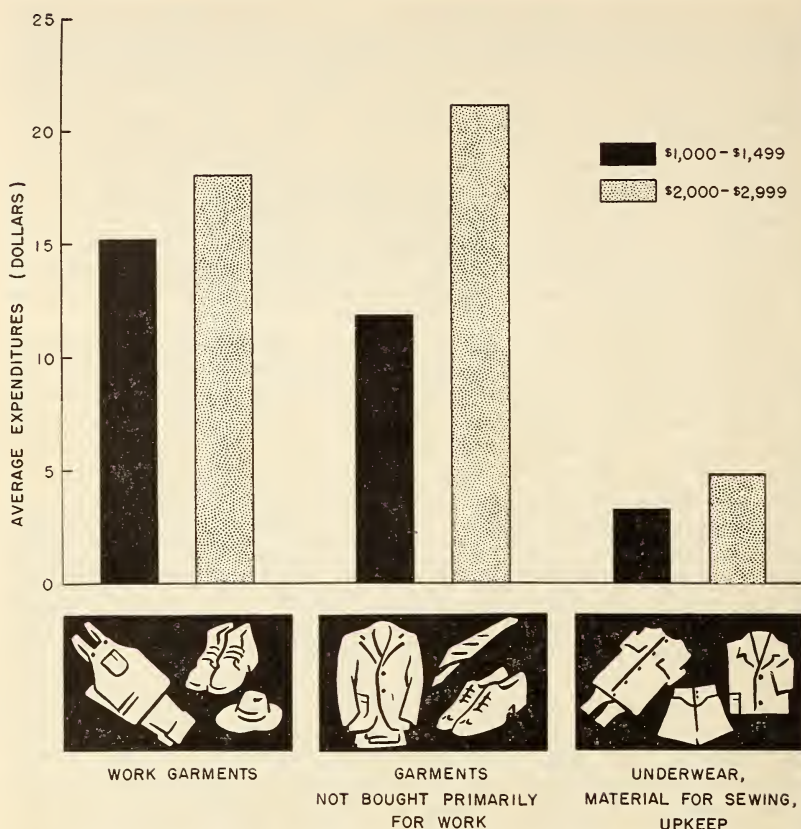


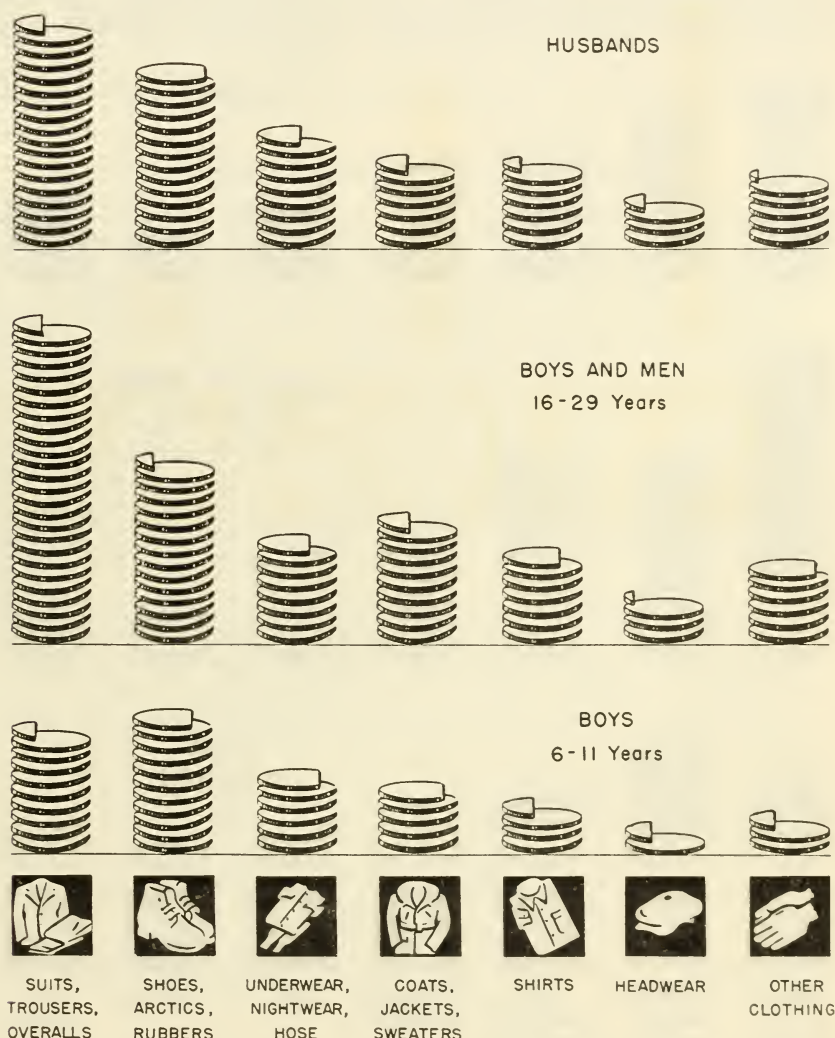
FIGURE 2.—Average expenditures per husband for work garments; garments not bought primarily for work; and for underwear, materials for sewing, and upkeep; selected family-income classes, North and West farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

yearly for wraps had to provide a heavy winter coat in most of the northern farm communities; a lighter weight coat for spring and fall; and a sweater for year around wear. If the wife paid as much as \$20 for a fur-trimmed winter coat, it would have to last 5 or 6 years. A spring coat, costing \$11, and a sweater, costing \$2.50, would be worn about the same length of time. If the coat did not wear well, she could not afford to discard it and buy another; she would have to endure the consequences of her error in selection, looking shabby or doing what she could by remodeling to hide signs of wear.

Division of clothing funds among the various members must have presented a problem calling for the wisdom and tact of Solomon in many households. At low-income levels, husbands' expenditures generally accounted for a somewhat larger share of the total than wives', though differences between average amounts spent were small, about \$1 or \$2. A man's work outfit, overalls and a shirt, cost more than a woman's housedress, and purchases by low-income families were limited largely to garments for wear around the farm. In more

well-to-do households, wives tended to spend somewhat more than their husbands in most farm sections but, again, differences between the averages were not large at most levels.

Sons and daughters in the age range 16-29 spent appreciably more for dress than their parents. Their average outlays were \$36 and \$44, respectively, at the intermediate income level in the large analysis unit that included all farm sections of the north and west, while outlays of husbands averaged \$30 and of wives, \$32. Sons and daughters of high school age (in the range 12-15) spent less than their parents;



EACH COIN REPRESENTS FIFTY CENTS

FIGURE 3.—Average expenditures per person for subgroups of clothing of husbands and other males in the age groups 16-29 and 6-11, family-income class \$1,000-\$1,499, North and West farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

and expenditures of the three younger groups were successively lower, being only \$8.66 for the youngest, the children under 2 years of age.

Clothes for a boy in grade school (i. e., in the age range 6-11) cost a little more than half as much yearly as those for his older brother in the age range 16-29, \$19 compared with \$36. But this did not mean a halving of outlays for all wardrobe items. Average expenditures for shoes and overshoes of the younger boy were about three-fourths as great as for the older, \$5.36 compared with \$7.11. No wonder mothers complain of shoe bills for children and anxiously ask dealers whether their offerings will wear. In contrast, the average amounts spent for suits, trousers, and overalls of the younger boys were only

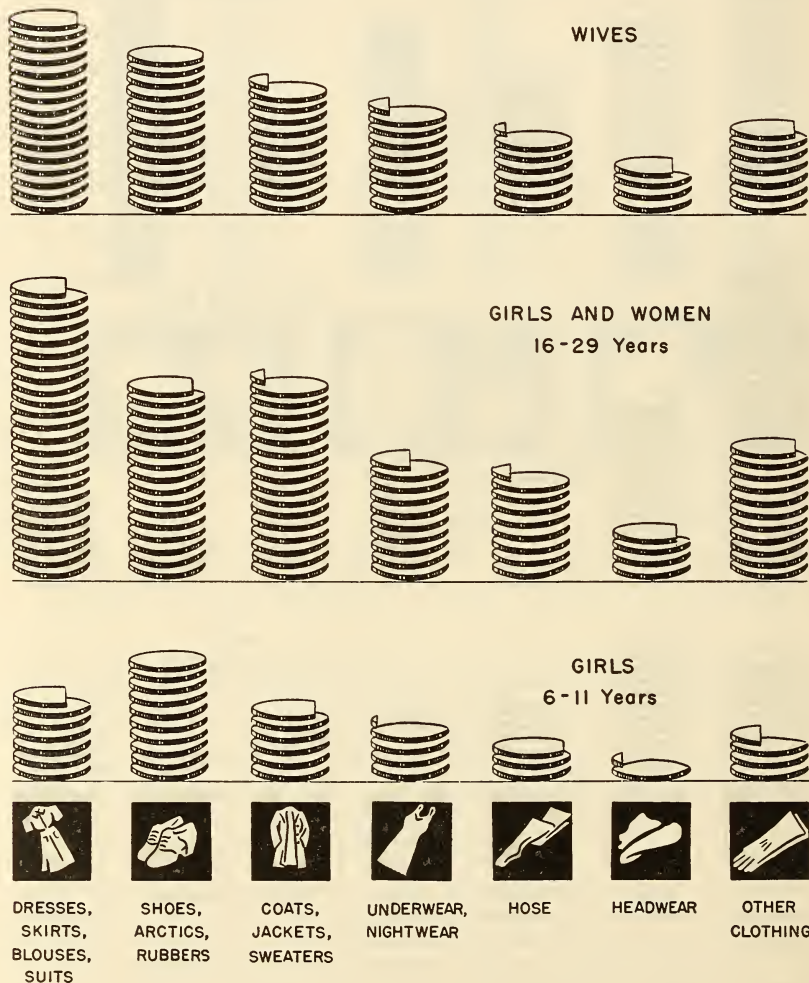


FIGURE 4.—Average expenditures per person for subgroups of clothing of wives and other females in the age groups 16-29 and 6-11, family-income class \$1,000-\$1,499, North and West farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

about one-third as much as for those of the older, \$4.64 and \$12.69, respectively (fig. 3).

Expenditures for shoes and overshoes of mothers and their daughters in grade school, high school, and college differed much less, relatively, than their expenditures for dresses and suits, and for wraps—a situation similar to that for the fathers and sons in these farm households. Thus, the grade school girls spent sums averaging \$5.01 each for their shoes, rubbers, and galoshes while their grown-up sisters (in the age class 16–29) spent \$7.93; but outlays for dresses, suits, skirts, and blouses averaged \$3.34 for the former group and \$11.86 for the latter. Daughters in their late teens and twenties spent more than their mothers for every group of wardrobe items; but differences in outlays were greater, relatively, for dresses and suits, wraps, and accessories than for headwear, underwear, and shoes and overshoes (fig. 4).

The Scope and Organization of This Report

Ways of spending for clothing, shown by this report, are for non-relief, unbroken, native-white families of farm operators in 13 farming sections representing the major types of agricultural production in this country.¹ Farm laborers and paid managers were excluded except in the Southeast where a special study was made of the tenure-labor group, sharecroppers. Data for Negro families, both operators and sharecroppers, were also obtained in the Southeast region and are presented separately. Regional comparisons and generalizations are based only upon the white operators; the ranking of the sections with respect to clothing expenditures and other consumption characteristics might change, therefore, if comparisons were based upon all families rather than on those of operators only since the excluded groups—foreign-born, Negroes, relief families, and others—constitute different proportions of the total farm population in different parts of the country.

The pattern of use of clothing funds that is presented for a given income level may be considered characteristic of the expenditure habits of the native-white (or Negro) nonrelief families of comparable incomes in the farm communities surveyed and in others similar in geographic location and in economic and cultural characteristics. Exceptions are found at the lowest extreme of the income scale where many families seem to have had greater financial resources than are usual at such levels. It seems probable that the low-income groups included some families suffering temporary economic reverses but having savings or other means of maintaining a level of living beyond that possible on their income for the year. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 370, for further discussion of the composition of the low-income groups.)

The income level of the families surveyed—i. e., the median income of all income classes combined—was somewhat higher than the general income level of all families in these communities. This is due to the exclusion of the relief groups and of foreign-born, one-person, and

¹ This report deals only with farm families. A similar report, *Family Expenditures for Clothing, Urban and Village Series*, Misc. Pub. 422, presents data for the small cities and villages surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics. A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935–36*, Bulletin 648, Vol. III, Clothing and Personal Care, presents data for the communities surveyed by that agency. See table 47 for a list of the communities included in the consumer purchases study and their population range; see figure 11 for their location.

broken families which tend to have lower incomes than the native-white, nonrelief, unbroken families. Negroes, also a low-income group, were excluded except in the Southeast, as has been said.

This higher general income level and certain other differences between the groups studied and the total population should be taken into account in interpreting the data in this report, especially the figures in the total or all-incomes line of each table. For example, average expenditures for dress and the proportion of family members buying specific garments (the proportion of wives buying winter coats, for example), as shown in the all-incomes line, was undoubtedly higher than in the population as a whole, since clothing outlays increase with income; but the average expenditures and the proportion of purchasers in each income class were reasonably representative of that level. (See *Methodology and Appraisal*, p. 362, *The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population*, for a further discussion of the sampling procedures followed and the families included in the sample.)

Because it is impossible in a single report to discuss the details of the patterns of clothing expenditures for each of the 13 type-of-farming analysis units and the special racial-tenure groups of the Southeast, the group of counties in the general farming section of Pennsylvania and Ohio were selected for special text presentation in Section 2. Similarities and differences between the patterns found in this unit and the others are briefly discussed in Section 3.

The more detailed discussion of use of clothing funds—garments bought and prices paid—by each of 11 groups of family members is presented in Section 4, for the large analysis unit that combines all the farm communities surveyed in the North and West. Tables in Appendix B make it possible to obtain data for all other units comparable to those shown in the text for the unit selected for discussion (see *Methodology and Appraisal*, *Analysis Units for Clothing Schedules*, for an explanation of the two groups of analysis units for clothing data—the smaller units for total family outlays for dress, the larger units for details as to use of clothing funds and prices paid for specific garments). To study the relationship between expenditures for clothing and other categories of family living, as food, household operation, the automobile, and the like, the reader should consult the summary report on family consumption, *Family Income and Expenditures*, Part 2, *Family Expenditures*, Farm Series, Miscellaneous Publication 465.

SECTION 2. CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM FAMILIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO SECTION

Total Family Outlays for Dress, by Income ¹

The wardrobe of the entire family—husband, wife, and children—took an average of approximately \$50 during the year at income levels in the range \$250–\$749 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section (table 5). These amounts included not only outlays for ready-made garments and accessories (as purses, handkerchiefs, ties, gloves) but also for materials and paid help for sewing and certain items of upkeep—dry cleaning and pressing, shoe polishes and repairs. Not until incomes reached the \$1,250 line were average expenditures for dress as great as \$100; and only for families at levels above \$4,000 did averages exceed \$200, as is illustrated below by data for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	All families		Average clothing expenditures of type 3 families ²
	Average size ¹	Average clothing expenditures	
\$250–\$499-----	2. 97	\$46	\$51
\$750–\$999-----	3. 83	70	87
\$1,250–\$1,499-----	4. 11	103	94
\$2,000–\$2,499-----	4. 68	144	114
\$4,000–\$4,999-----	5. 14	237	159

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary.

² For a description of the different family-type groups, see Glossary, Family Type. For average clothing expenditures of families of the different types, by income, for this farm analysis unit, see table 3; for other units, see the report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

The difference between the average outlays of the upper and the lower income farm groups reflected not only more varied and expensive wardrobes but also larger families—more persons to be clothed. As income rose, the average number of family members increased steadily from 2.97 in the class \$250–\$499 to 5.14 in the class \$4,000–\$4,999. To provide a more clear-cut picture of changes in ways of spending due primarily to greater buying power, families were grouped according to composition, i. e., the number and age of members other than the husband and wife. (See Glossary, Family Type.) Average clothing expenditures of the group with two children under 16 and none older—the so-called type 3 families—increased about threefold as income rose from the range \$250–\$499 to \$4,000–\$4,999 while the rise in expenditures for all families (which reflects the larger number of

¹ Farm families discussed throughout this report are those of operators and are from native-white, nonrelief groups that met certain requirements for inclusion in the consumer purchases study (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 357). The exception is the special section on Negro families and sharecroppers of the Southeast, p. 89. Family income is a net figure and includes, in addition to money from farm and nonfarm sources, income in kind, i. e., the value of farm-furnished housing, food, fuel, and other products used by the household. (See Glossary, Income, Farm Family.) The lowest income class, \$0–\$249, is generally excluded from the discussion of trends of expenditures since this class is considered atypical of low-income groups (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 370).

persons to be clothed as well as more money to spend) was about fivefold. The families of type 3 spent sums averaging \$51 at the former income level and \$159 at the latter, as is shown in the preceding leader table.

An outlay of \$50, year in and year out, for clothing the entire family means restricting purchases to the most necessary garments. Shoes and overshoes took about one-fourth or even more of the total spent by the low-income groups; footwear of farm families sees hard wear in all kinds of weather. For men and boys at low-income levels, major expenditures (in addition to shoes and overshoes) were for overalls and work shirts, hats or caps, jackets of wool or of canvas warmly lined for winter; for women and girls, inexpensive dresses (many of cotton), sweaters, coats that would have to serve several years, and an occasional hat. Underwear, nightwear, and hose for all the family cost in the neighborhood of \$7 (average). Even with rigid economies, clothing took about one-tenth of family income (more than that proportion of cash) at these lower income levels. At higher income levels, as amounts spent for dress increased, a smaller share of the total went for work clothes, a larger share for so-called street clothes—suits and dresses for wear at church, at meetings of social and civic organizations, and the like. Garments were replaced more often—more dresses, shoes, and coats, for example, were purchased—and higher prices were paid for many articles.

Although average amounts spent for clothing rose with income, they did not keep pace with purchasing power. At the level \$4,000–\$4,999, they were only 5.4 percent of income, less than half as large a proportion as at the level \$250–\$499, 11.5 percent. This downward trend in proportion of income spent for dress was much more typical of farm communities than of the large cities. In Chicago, for example, the opposite tendency was noted; clothing expenditures of families at the level \$4,000–\$4,999 were 10 percent of aggregate income—a higher proportion than at the level \$500–\$749, 7 percent. Restriction of all outlays for living (not merely those for clothing) in order to get ahead financially was practiced to a greater extent by farm families than by those in the metropolis.

Expenditures for clothing of these farm families increased somewhat more rapidly as income rose than did the total value of family consumption—money expenditures for living plus value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products. The proportion of total value of family consumption taken by clothing, therefore, increased with income. At the income level \$250–\$499 clothing expenditures were 6.4 percent of the value of consumption; at the level \$4,000–\$4,999, 10.9 percent. This trend was the reverse of that shown above for clothing outlays as a proportion of income—11.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively, at the lower and upper of these two levels. The explanation of this difference in trend lies in the fact that average value of consumption differed less than did average income within the income range shown above. The average value of consumption at these two levels was \$720 and \$2,166, respectively; average income, \$402 and \$4,424. At the lower of these two levels many families maintained planes of living considerably higher than the year's income would have permitted and the group as a whole had a deficit,

i. e., value of consumption exceeded net income (see Methodology and Appraisal, Expenditures of Low-income Families). At the upper of these two levels, many families had large surpluses, with the result that the value of consumption was much less than average income, as is illustrated below:

Item:	Family-income class		
	\$250-\$499	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$4,000-\$4,999
Average clothing expenditures.....	\$46	\$103	\$237
Clothing expenditures as a percentage of income.....	11.5	7.5	5.4
Clothing expenditures as a percentage of value of consumption.....	6.4	8.2	10.9
Average income.....	\$402	\$1,376	\$4,424
Average value of consumption.....	\$720	\$1,257	\$2,166
Average surplus (+) or deficit (—).....	—\$304	\$122	\$2,182
Average balancing difference.....	—\$14	—\$3	\$76

Wide variations in amounts spent for dress were found at every income level; many families kept their outlays below the average while a few spent large amounts. For example, in the income class \$750–\$999, 58.0 percent of the families had expenditures below the average (\$70) and 3.9 percent spent nothing or less than \$20; but 5.3 percent spent \$150 or more (table 1). Included in the latter group were doubtless some families customarily in a higher income class and able to maintain a level of spending above that of the majority of the income group, some spending more than usual because of special needs, and some that customarily maintained standards of dress above those of their neighbors.

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY CLOTHING EXPENDITURES: *Percentage distribution of families by amount of expenditures for clothing, by income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families spending—												
		Under \$20 ²	\$20-\$29	\$30-\$39	\$40-\$49	\$50-\$59	\$60-\$69	\$70-\$79	\$80-\$89	\$90-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$249	\$250 or over
All incomes.....	No. 2,257	Pct. 3.3	Pct. 4.6	Pct. 7.0	Pct. 6.9	Pct. 7.6	Pct. 7.2	Pct. 7.3	Pct. 5.4	Pct. 5.2	Pct. 23.2	Pct. 10.7	Pct. 6.3	Pct. 5.3
0-249.....	22	13.6	4.5	18.3	18.2	9.1	.0	4.5	.0	.0	13.6	9.1	.0	9.1
250-499.....	100	23.0	17.0	18.0	15.0	11.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
500-749.....	208	10.6	13.0	20.2	13.5	11.5	8.2	7.7	3.8	1.4	7.2	1.4	1.0	.5
750-999.....	305	3.9	10.2	9.8	11.1	11.1	11.9	9.8	6.2	6.6	14.1	4.3	.7	.3
1,000-1,249.....	294	2.0	3.4	5.4	9.5	11.9	12.3	9.5	6.5	6.1	24.5	6.5	1.4	1.0
1,250-1,499.....	313	.3	1.9	6.7	5.1	7.7	7.7	7.0	9.3	8.3	30.1	10.2	3.5	2.2
1,500-1,749.....	266	1.5	1.9	4.5	3.8	6.8	7.1	6.4	5.6	6.4	30.5	14.3	8.6	2.6
1,750-1,999.....	197	1.5	1.5	4.1	3.6	4.1	5.6	9.1	3.6	5.6	26.9	17.7	9.1	7.6
2,000-2,499.....	255	.4	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.7	31.4	17.6	10.9	10.2
2,500-2,999.....	136	.0	.0	1.5	2.9	2.2	2.9	5.9	5.1	2.9	27.3	16.9	14.7	17.7
3,000-3,999.....	116	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	1.7	6.0	.9	2.6	31.9	19.8	20.7	14.7
4,000-4,999.....	26	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	11.6	11.5	26.9	42.4
5,000-9,999.....	19	.0	.0	.0	5.3	.0	.0	5.3	10.5	5.3	15.8	21.0	10.5	26.3

¹ This table includes all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. Expenditures of all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks they were members of the family. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² There were no families not spending for clothing.

³ Note that percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ See Methodology and Appraisal for discussion of low-income families.

The group of families with low expenditures doubtless included some whose outlays were smaller than usual because they did not have to purchase garments of the more expensive types, as winter coats, during the year of the survey. Others may have customarily kept their expenditures for dress below those of the group because of burdens of debt, simple tastes, or for other reasons. Nearly three-fourths of the families surveyed in this farm section lived in Lancaster County, where an appreciable proportion of the population is made up of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, a thrifty group clinging to certain long-established cultural patterns which have been only partially modified by the urbanization of rural communities. Some were members of religious sects whose teachings affect ways of dress as well as other consumption patterns. The inclusion of these families doubtless explains, in part, why average clothing expenditures in this section tended to be somewhat lower than in the three other sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (table 5). However, the Pennsylvania-Ohio families consistently outranked those studied in Vermont—evidence that factors other than customs of religious sects promote clothing economies.

Comparison of Clothing Expenditures of Family Members in the Various Sex-Age Groups ²

Whether wives' expenditures for dress are greater or less than those of husbands has been considered a rough index of level of living of urban groups. Expenditures of wives tend to be below those of husbands among low-income families; to exceed them at upper levels, according to various studies of living expenditures in large cities. In this Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, however, the average outlays for dress of wives were below those of their husbands, or equal, at every income level. Differences between the two averages generally were not great—usually only \$1 or \$2. For example, at the income level \$500-\$999, amounts spent by wives averaged \$19 and by husbands, \$20; at the level \$3,000-\$4,999, \$41 and \$42, respectively (table 2).

This pattern of division of clothing funds was not characteristic of all the farm sections surveyed. In most of the others except those of the Southeast, the pattern was similar to that described above for cities; average outlays of wives were lower than those of husbands at the income level \$250-\$499 but tended to be greater at the upper levels and for all income classes combined. (See tables 8 and 9 and p. 15.)

With each successively younger group, clothing outlays for sons tended to decrease; averages for all groups under 16 were lower than those for husbands at most income levels. For example, in the class \$1,000-\$1,499, average expenditures for husbands were \$26; for sons in the age range 12-15, \$22; for those in the range 6-11, \$17; and for those in the range 2-5, \$10. The lower outlays for the younger boys reflect the less exacting standards of dress for children than for adults and the lower purchase price of boys' than of men's suits, coats, shoes,

² Income intervals used for the tabulation of clothing of the 13 sex-age groups are broader than those used for family expenditures because of the small number of individuals in some groups. Since the family as defined for this study was an economic group, some members were parents of the husband or wife, or spouses of older sons and daughters. However, age groups under 30 are described as sons and daughters, since such persons constituted the great majority of their members.

and other garments. Moreover, the younger boys frequently wear clothes which their older brothers have outgrown.

The group of men 30 or older was heterogeneous, including some sons of the older married couples, some fathers of the younger husbands and wives. The presence of these older men accounts in large part for the fact that average clothing outlays of this age group were comparatively low—less than averages for husbands or for sons of 12 to 15 years of age at most income levels. Men 60 or more would generally be less active than those younger and their clothes would last longer. The older group also may have had fewer social contacts and thus less need for street clothes.

Amounts spent for dress by sons in their late teens or twenties tended to increase more, proportionally, as income rose than those for younger boys. Average expenditures of the boys and young men in the age group 16–29 were 2.3 times as great at the level \$3,000–\$4,999 as at the level \$500–\$999—\$49 as compared with \$21; but averages for the three younger groups of boys less than doubled (table 2). Averages for the lowest and highest income classes are omitted from this comparison because of the atypical character of the low-income families (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 370) and the small number of cases and wide range of incomes at the upper extreme.

TABLE 2.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES, BY SEX-AGE GROUPS: *Average expenditures per person for clothing, by income, age groups, and sex, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit, ¹ 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Husbands	Wives	Children under 2 years	Males other than husbands aged—					Females other than wives aged—				
				30 or older	16–29 years	12–15 years	6–11 years	2–5 years	30 or older	16–29 years	12–15 years	6–11 years	2–5 years
All incomes.....	\$29	\$28	\$8	\$19	\$37	\$24	\$18	\$12	\$26	\$40	\$26	\$17	\$11
0–499.....	18	18	7	7	33	26	20	6	9	43	38	12	5
500–999.....	20	19	6	11	21	18	14	10	9	26	17	11	7
1,000–1,499.....	26	25	7	18	33	22	17	10	19	33	23	15	11
1,500–1,999.....	32	32	9	19	38	24	19	13	18	42	29	18	12
2,000–2,999.....	38	36	9	23	45	26	20	14	30	51	31	20	12
3,000–4,999.....	42	41	11	60	49	29	23	19	49	48	34	23	16
5,000 or over....	57	46	² 14	-----	58	37	21	29	39	50	25	29	14

¹ This table includes persons from all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. For similar data for other analysis units, see table 38 in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Miscellaneous Publication 465. See Glossary for definition of terms. Only those persons who were members of the family for the entire year are included, with the exception of infants under 1 year of age. Averages are based on the total number of such persons in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing. Note that income classes above the limit set for other tables in the expenditure-schedule analysis are included.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Husbands tended to spend more on their wardrobes than the other male members of their families, except the boys and young men in the age range 16–29 (table 2). Average outlays of sons of this age were consistently greater than those of their fathers—\$33 compared with \$26, at the level \$1,000–\$1,499; \$49 compared with \$42 at the level \$3,000–\$4,999. That boys and young men in their late teens and twenties spent more than their fathers is not surprising. Many were engaged in activities that called for street clothes instead of overalls and work shirts; some were in high school, college, or a technical school,

and some had white-collar jobs in town. All were at the age where social gatherings seem important; a considerable number, no doubt, were thinking of marriage—a situation that promotes an interest in personal appearance.

Clothing outlays of wives and daughters differed much as did those of husbands and sons. Average amounts spent for the wardrobes of daughters in the age range 16–29 were appreciably greater than those for wives; but averages for younger girls were smaller than those for their mothers. Expenditures for the group of women aged 30 or older (not wives) were less than those for girls in the age range 12–15 at income levels below \$3,000. At the level \$1,000–\$1,499, for example, average amounts spent on the wardrobes of the feminine members of these farm families were: For daughters in the age range 16–29, \$33; for wives, \$25; for girls in the range 12–15 years, \$23; for women 30 or older, \$19; for girls in the range 6–11 years, \$15; for those in the range 2–5 years, \$11 (table 2).

Amounts spent for clothing for children under 2 years of age (both sexes) were small, ranging from an average of \$6 at the income level \$500–\$999 to \$11 at the level \$3,000–\$4,999. Many of these children doubtless wore clothing previously used by older brothers and sisters. Many had gifts of dresses, coats, and other garments from relatives and friends of their parents.

Whether a girl should have a larger or smaller allowance for dress than her brother or whether they should be given equal amounts is a question that perplexes many parents. In these farm families, daughters in the two age groups 12–15 and 16–29 had higher average clothing expenditures than sons at practically all income levels. Outlays of girls and boys in the age range 12–15 averaged \$29 and \$24, respectively, at the family-income level \$1,500–\$1,999; \$34 and \$29, at the level \$3,000–\$4,999. In the age group 16–29 average expenditures of the girls and young women exceeded those of the boys and young men by \$4 to \$10 at four of the seven income levels and were the same at one (table 2). (See also the charts on pp. 96 and 97, comparing average expenditures for males and females in the various age groups in the larger analysis unit of the North and West.) Girls in their teens and twenties generally have more varied wardrobes than their brothers. A boy's outfit for a high school party may be his school suit and a dress-up tie and shirt; but a girl will usually have a special party dress even though later it is worn for street or school.

In the two younger age groups, 6–11 and 2–5, average amounts spent for boys and for girls differed less than in the older groups and differences were somewhat less consistent. Among the grade school children (in the range 6–11) average amounts spent for boys were somewhat higher than those for girls at the lower income levels; approximately the same at intermediate levels; and at upper levels the girls tended to outrank the boys. This latter tendency was more marked in the large farm analysis unit of the North and West than in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section. (See tables 19 and 33 for the North and West analysis unit; see also figs. 9 and 10, pp. 96 and 97.) Among the preschool children, expenditures for the boys exceeded those for the girls at most levels, though differences usually were not great. Thus, at the income level \$500–\$999, the average for the boys was \$10 and for the girls, \$7; at the level \$3,000–\$4,999, averages were \$19 and \$16, respectively.

Division of Family Clothing Funds Among Husbands, Wives, and Others

The pattern followed in dividing clothing expenditures among husband, wife, and other family members depends, obviously, upon the number of sons and daughters to be clothed, and their ages. In a family of husband and wife only where expenditures of the two resembled the averages for this farm section, the husband would receive a little more than one-half of the total, the wife a little less. If they had a child, his share would be somewhat greater if he were in the age range 16-29 than if he were of preschool age, according to average amounts spent by persons in these age groups.

Since the average size of families in this farm section was greater at upper than lower income levels, the pattern of division of aggregate clothing outlays of all families showed a decreasing proportion of the total going to husbands and wives, and an increasing proportion going to others as income rose, as is illustrated below:

Family-income class:	Average size of family ¹	Percentage of family clothing expenditures used by ² —	
		Husbands	Wives
\$500-\$749	3.51	33	28
\$1,000-\$1,249	4.15	28	26
\$2,000-\$2,499	4.68	25	24
\$2,500-\$2,999	4.86	25	23

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary.

² Data for other income classes are presented in tables 8 and 9.

The proportion of aggregate clothing outlays going to family members other than husband and wife rose from 39.1 percent at the level \$500-\$749 to 51.4 percent at the level \$2,500-\$2,999, while the average number of such persons increased from 1.51 to 2.86 (table 10).

With family size approximately the same at all income levels, as was true when families were classified by type, the proportion of clothing expenditures taken by the husband and the wife was affected by the age of sons and daughters. Outlays for dress of young children tended to increase somewhat less rapidly, relatively, with income than did those for husbands and wives or for sons and daughters in the age range 16-29. In families with children under 16 as in types 2 and 6, therefore, the husband and the wife tended to take a somewhat larger proportion of the total spent for dress at upper than lower income levels. But in families with children 16 or older, as in types 4 and 5, a reverse tendency was noted; the proportion spent for the husband and for the wife declined as income rose. The increase or decrease does not appear consistently with each successively higher income level; family-type groups are small and considerable fluctuation due to sampling is to be expected, especially at income extremes. The differences among the type groups are illustrated below by data for wives in families of types 2, 4, and 6, in selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Percentage of clothing expenditures used for wives in families of ¹ —		
	Type 2	Type 6	Type 4
\$500-\$749	30	22	26
\$1,000-\$1,249	35	23	23
\$2,000-\$2,499	42	24	23
\$2,500-\$2,999	39	25	21

¹ Data for other family types are given in table 3 for this farm section; for other farm sections in another report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

Clothing Expenditures as Related to Family Composition

Classification of Families by Type

Ways of spending for clothing of families are affected not only by income but also by the number and age of persons to be clothed, as has been seen. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups vary less than others. In types 1, 2, and 3 the number of persons is rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife must be in a given age class, i. e., under 16. Other types have greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 5; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, for details of classification.)

Classification of families by type tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except for those of type 1. Families of this latter type, composed of husband and wife only, were fairly evenly distributed over the entire age range. In the farm counties of this Pennsylvania-Ohio section, 14 percent of the husbands were under 40, 41 percent in the age range 40–59, and 45 percent 60 or older. The median age of husbands in families of type 1 was 58 years, as is shown below:

Family type:	Median age of husbands	Percentage of husbands—	
		Under 40	60 or older
1-----	58	14	45
2-----	39	51	9
3-----	36	69	(¹)
4-----	55	5	31
5-----	48	11	9
6-----	36	73	0
7-----	45	29	7

¹ Fewer than 0.50 percent.

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 had one, two, and three or four children under 16, respectively, and no other family members except husband and wife. These type groups, therefore, included the great majority of the younger families; some—those with no children or other relatives in the economic family—were included in the type 1 group; and others with older relatives, such as the wife's father living with them were in types 4, 5, or 7.

Families of types 4 and 5, by definition, included at least one son or daughter (or other family member not the husband or wife) who was 16 or more, hence they tended to be older than families with no children of this age. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight members) usually had one or more sons or daughters 16 or older, though this was not required by definition. In type 4 the median age of husbands was 55 years; in type 5, 48; in type 7, 45 in this farm section. While there was some variation from one section to another

in the median age of husbands of a given type group, the relative position of the medians for the different types was usually similar to that just described—types 1 and 4 older than the others; types 2, 3, and 6, younger. Greatest variation in rank was that of type 1.

Comparisons of the Family-Type Groups

Amounts spent for dress by families of the seven type groups reflected both the number and the age of persons to be clothed. The two-person families of type 1 had the lowest average outlays in every income class while the largest families—those of type 7 with seven or eight members—generally ranked highest. However, the expenditures of the type 7 families were but little more than twice those of the type 1 group at most income levels, although the average number of members per family was more than three times as great, 7.37 persons as compared with 2.00 for the group as a whole (all income levels combined). Amounts spent by families of these two types averaged \$109 and \$59, respectively, at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249; \$192 and \$81, at the level \$2,000–\$2,499 (table 3).

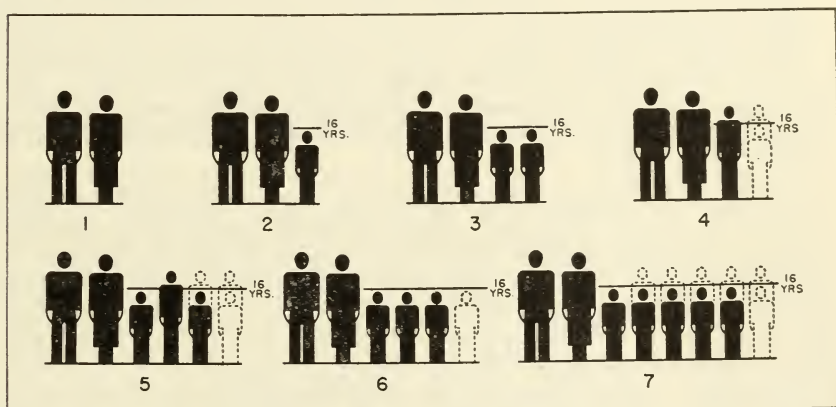


FIGURE 5.—Definitions of family types: Illustrations of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

Since the increase in expenditures for dress was not in proportion to the increase in number to be clothed as families grew larger, average per capita outlays were smaller for the large families of type 7 than for those of type 1, being \$15.00 and \$29.50, respectively, at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, for example. Of the persons in the type 7 families at this income level, 3.7 per family were children under 16 whose wardrobes presumably were less expensive than those of their parents and older brothers and sisters. But age is not the sole explanation of the differences in per capita outlays. Given the same income, a family with seven or eight members to be fed, clothed, and housed cannot maintain the same level of living and of saving as a family of two.

The lower level of clothing consumption in the large families is illustrated by the smaller expenditures of wives—an average of \$16 per wife in the type 7 families compared with \$29 in the two-person families of type 1 at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249. Differences at

other income levels were of similar magnitude. The decrease in the average amounts spent for the wardrobes of wives with increasing family size (even though total family clothing outlays tend to rise) is illustrated in figure 6.

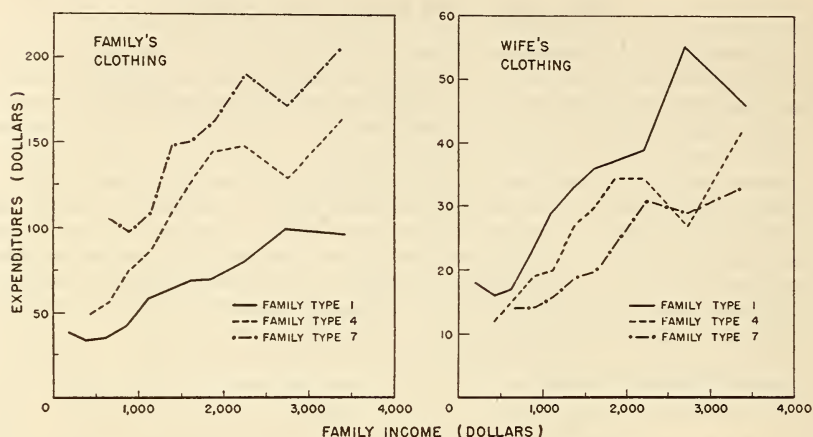


FIGURE 6.—Average expenditures for clothing of all family members and of wives in families of specified types, by family income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

Clothing expenditures of the three type groups with children under 16 and none older—types 2, 3, and 6—tended to follow an order of ranking that reflected differences in family size, though positions of the two larger groups were not consistent at all income levels. Families of type 2, with one child, had lower average outlays than those of type 3, with two children, or those of type 6, with three or four children, in all income classes where the number of cases was adequate for comparisons. Amounts spent for all family members averaged \$71, \$80, and \$98, respectively, at the level \$1,000–\$1,249. But the members of the smaller families of types 2 and 3 were better dressed than were those of type 6; expenditures for wardrobes of wives at this income level averaged \$25, \$24, and \$23, respectively, in families of the three types. Wives in the type 3 families, however, ranked above those of type 2 about as often as they ranked below, although both consistently outranked type 6. Differences in average outlays for children followed a similar trend; the amount spent per child was lower for type 6 families with an average of 3.3 children than for types 2 and 3 with only one and two children, respectively. The only child tended to fare somewhat better than those in two-children families, especially at the lower income levels. At the level \$1,000–\$1,249, for example, average outlays per child were \$20, \$16, and \$15, respectively, in the type groups 2, 3, and 6.

Average total clothing expenditures for the three or four children in the type 6 families were greater than the total for the two children in the families of type 3 in most income classes; expenditures for the husband and the wife smaller. But total amounts spent for family wardrobes (parents and children together) averaged somewhat less for the type 6 than the type 3 group at some levels—a departure from the general trend of increase with family size. Such inconsistencies

may be a consequence of the comparatively small number of cases in some cells. Variations in the expenditures of families within each type and income group were considerable; hence variations in averages due to sampling fluctuations may also have been large, especially in the cells with few cases.

That sons and daughters in the age range 16-29 had higher average outlays for dress than their fathers and mothers or their younger brothers and sisters has already been noted. It would be expected, therefore, that families with sons and daughters in this older group would spend more than those whose children were all under 16. A comparison of types 5 and 6 confirms this expectation. The families of the two type groups were approximately the same size, averaging 5.48 and 5.39 members, respectively; but in the type 5 group 1.69 persons per family (other than husband and wife) were 16 or older while in the type 6 group all members other than husband and wife were under 16. Average clothing outlays of the former families were appreciably higher than those of the latter at practically all income levels—\$152 compared with \$120 at the level \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, and \$230 compared with \$159 at the level \$2,500-\$2,999. Relatively more of the type 6 families kept their expenditures under \$60; relatively fewer spent \$100 or more. At the level \$1,000-\$1,499, the proportion of families spending less than \$60 was 19 percent for type 6 and 9 percent for type 5; the proportion spending \$100 or more, 55 and 63 percent, respectively (table 12).

TABLE 3.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES, BY FAMILY TYPE: *Average expenditures per family for clothing of husbands, wives, and other family members, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
All family members							
All incomes.....	\$55	\$80	\$105	\$110	\$157	\$110	\$159
0-249.....	38	² 83	-----	179	² 400	² 71	² 171
250-499.....	33	46	51	50	44	112	² 166
500-749.....	35	51	71	56	68	64	106
750-999.....	43	71	87	76	85	78	98
1,000-1,249.....	59	71	80	87	127	98	109
1,250-1,499.....	65	83	94	109	129	102	148
1,500-1,749.....	70	87	122	128	152	120	151
1,750-1,999.....	71	92	163	146	161	112	163
2,000-2,499.....	81	109	114	149	177	120	192
2,500-2,999.....	101	139	158	131	230	159	173
3,000-3,999.....	97	130	125	164	205	140	206
4,000-4,999.....	² 44	² 207	159	208	286	224	303
5,000-9,999.....	² 89	² 94	-----	191	223	214	232
Husbands							
All incomes.....	\$27	\$29	\$33	\$28	\$31	\$30	\$27
0-249.....	20	² 28	-----	44	² 19	² 20	² 44
250-499.....	16	16	14	16	10	18	² 17
500-749.....	18	19	21	17	13	17	23
750-999.....	20	24	30	20	18	21	18
1,000-1,249.....	29	26	24	22	23	25	21
1,250-1,499.....	32	31	30	27	24	29	19
1,500-1,749.....	34	30	36	34	28	29	25
1,750-1,999.....	33	35	52	35	32	31	27
2,000-2,499.....	42	37	39	37	36	34	33
2,500-2,999.....	46	60	50	30	47	48	30
3,000-3,999.....	48	45	40	41	41	38	33
4,000-4,999.....	² 22	² 87	59	30	52	70	54
5,000-9,999.....	² 67	² 26	-----	56	47	62	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES, BY FAMILY TYPE: *Average expenditures per family for clothing of husbands, wives, and other family members, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Wives							
All incomes -----	\$28	\$30	\$34	\$26	\$27	\$26	\$24
0-249	18	² 25	-----	38	² 131	² 15	² 42
250-499	16	16	16	12	8	20	² 20
500-749	17	15	20	14	14	14	14
750-999	23	26	30	19	17	18	14
1,000-1,249	29	25	24	20	20	23	16
1,250-1,499	33	33	30	27	24	24	19
1,500-1,749	36	35	40	30	27	31	20
1,750-1,999	37	30	49	35	29	26	24
2,000-2,499	39	46	36	35	29	29	31
2,500-2,999	55	54	51	27	41	39	29
3,000-3,999	46	46	47	42	33	32	33
4,000-4,999	² 13	² 70	57	32	50	69	56
5,000-9,999	² 22	² 21	-----	40	33	48	45
Others							
All incomes -----	(³) (⁴)	\$21	\$38	\$56	\$99	\$54	\$108
0-249	\$0	² 30	-----	97	² 250	² 36	² 85
250-499	⁴ 1	14	21	22	26	74	² 129
500-749	(³) (⁴)	17	30	25	41	33	69
750-999	(³) (⁴)	21	27	37	50	39	66
1,000-1,249	⁴ 1	20	32	45	84	50	72
1,250-1,499	(³) (⁴)	19	34	55	81	49	110
1,500-1,749	(³) (⁴)	22	46	64	97	60	106
1,750-1,999	⁴ 1	27	62	76	100	55	112
2,000-2,499	(³) (⁴)	26	39	77	112	57	128
2,500-2,999	0	25	57	74	142	72	114
3,000-3,999	⁴ 3	39	38	81	131	70	140
4,000-4,999	² 49	² 50	43	146	184	85	193
5,000-9,999	² 0	² 47	-----	95	143	104	147

¹ This table includes all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. For similar data for other analysis units see table 48 in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Miscellaneous Publication 465. See Glossary for definition of terms. Clothing expenditures for all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks they were members. Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

³ \$0.50 or less.

⁴ Members of the family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 4.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME: *Percentage¹ of total family income spent for clothing, by family type for selected income classes, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit,² 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
250-499	8.2	11.8	12.3	11.9	11.6	29.0	³ 49.0
500-749	5.7	8.1	10.7	8.7	10.5	9.7	16.1
750-999	4.9	8.0	9.7	8.7	9.6	8.9	11.0
1,000-1,249	5.3	6.3	7.1	7.7	11.3	8.6	9.6
1,250-1,499	4.7	6.0	6.8	7.9	9.5	7.4	10.7
1,500-1,749	4.3	5.3	7.5	7.9	9.3	7.4	9.3
1,750-1,999	3.8	5.0	8.8	7.8	8.6	5.9	8.6
2,000-2,499	3.6	5.0	5.3	6.7	7.9	5.5	8.6
2,500-2,999	3.7	4.9	5.6	4.8	8.5	5.9	6.3
3,000-3,999	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.8	6.2	4.2	6.1

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income (money and nonmoney) in each class.

² This table includes families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Expenditures for all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks during which they were members.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

Age of sons and daughters also seems to be the explanation of the comparative ranks of families of type 4 and type 3. The former were the smaller, having an average of 3.52 members compared with 4.00 in the latter; but persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife) numbered 1.26 per family in the type 4 group while there were no such members in the families of the other type. The families with the older sons and daughters had the higher average clothing expenditures at most income levels above \$1,000. Total amounts spent for family members other than husband and wife averaged more in the type 4 families, even though there were fewer persons to be clothed, than in the families with two children. Wives in the former families, however, spent less than those in the latter—an average of \$20 compared with \$24 at the level \$1,000–\$1,249, for example. The wives in the type 4 families were in general somewhat older; 59 percent were 50 or more while only 17 percent in the type 2 group were this age. Older women tend to spend somewhat less than the younger for dress (see p. 58).

The percentage of income used for clothing was lower at the upper end of the income distribution than at the lower for each type group—the same tendency as heretofore noted for all family types combined. The two-person families of type 1 used a smaller proportion of their funds for replenishing their wardrobes than did the large families of type 7, as would be expected, since the average amounts spent by the latter were the greater. At the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, for example, clothing expenditures accounted for 10 percent of the aggregate income of the type 7 families, 5 percent of that of the type 1 group (table 4).

SECTION 3. CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM FAMILIES IN 13 TYPE-OF-FARMING SECTIONS¹

Total Family Outlays for Dress

In 11 of the 13 farm sections surveyed, outlays for dress followed much the same pattern with rising income as was noted in Pennsylvania and Ohio; average amounts spent increased but were a decreasing proportion of income. In one of the two exceptions, the counties of western North Carolina where farms of the self-sufficing type predominated, average amounts spent for clothing rose but the proportion of income used varied within a narrow range, 7.6 to 9.9 percent, with no consistent trend in the low and intermediate income classes studied. Perhaps if high-income families had been sufficiently numerous for inclusion in this analysis unit, a trend similar to that found in the other sections would have appeared at the upper levels. In the second of the two exceptions, the unit of part-time farm families in Oregon, the increase in average clothing outlays was somewhat greater, relatively, than in most other sections of the North and West, and the percentage of income used varied between 6.6 and 7.9 at most income levels. These part-time farm families, living near Portland and with some members employed there or in other nearby cities, probably had more urban standards of dress than families in more rural sections.

Increases in clothing expenditures with rising income were more marked in some sections than in others; but in none did the average reach \$100 at levels below \$1,000, and only in three—two in the Southeast and the Oregon part-time section—did the average reach \$200 at the level \$2,500–\$2,999. The decline in the proportion of income used for clothing as family funds increased was greater in some analysis units than in others. It ranged from 19.4 percent at the income level \$250–\$499 to 4.3 percent at the level \$3,000–\$3,999 in the North Dakota-Kansas unit, for example; but the decline was much less, from 9.4 to 7.7 percent, in the Georgia-Mississippi unit (table 5).

Average amounts spent for clothing by families in the 13 farm sections differed appreciably. For example, at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, averages ranged from a low of \$65 in Vermont to a high of \$115 in California; at some levels the range was greater, and at others smaller, but at every level it was appreciable. These differences in expenditures for family wardrobes (shown in table 5) reflect the variety of situations in the 13 sections such as differences in climate,

¹ This comparison is limited to native-white families of farm operators; families of sharecroppers and of Negro operators surveyed in the Southeast are discussed in a separate section. Because of the exclusion of these groups, which constitute a comparatively larger proportion of farm families in the Southeast, the rank of clothing expenditures of white operators in that region as compared with the others may differ appreciably from what would be shown if interregional comparisons were based on the total farm population. See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 362, for a discussion of the excluded groups.

in local economic conditions at the time of the survey (see Methodology and Appraisal, p. 355), and in those cultural patterns which affect standards of dress. Family size was a factor, too; large families generally spend more for clothing than those of but two persons with comparable incomes. Average number of persons per family varied considerably from one section to another; the average for Vermont was comparatively low at most income levels, and that for the North Carolina-South Carolina section, comparatively high. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, averages for these two sections were 3.35 and 4.54 persons per family, respectively.²

Rankings of the 13 sections as shown in table 5 are not consistent throughout the income scale but certain tendencies are apparent. New England had the lowest or second lowest average clothing outlays at every income level. (This comparison is based only on income classes within the range \$250-\$2,999 because of the small number of cases in most units at income extremes.) The Middle Atlantic and North Central units held intermediate or fairly low positions. The cattle-range section of the Plains and Mountain region ranked highest in income classes below \$1,000 and held one of the intermediate places above this level. California was in first, second, or third place at practically every level. The sections of the Southeast tended to be in the lower or intermediate ranks at income levels under \$750 and well toward the top at levels above \$1,500. Average outlays for clothing of husbands and of wives followed a pattern of intersectional ranking similar to that shown for total clothing expenditures (tables 5, 8, and 9).

Expenditures of families of similar composition provide a better basis than data for families of varying size (shown in table 5) for the study of intersectional differences in clothing consumption that reflect cultural patterns, climate, and the like. Accordingly, average clothing outlays of families of types 2 and 3 combined (one or two children under 16 and none older) are presented in table 6, which is the basis of the discussion that follows.

Vermont held a low or intermediate position at most income levels when average clothing outlays of families of types 2 and 3 were ranked for the 10 farm sections of the North and West (excluding the Southeast). This is the reverse of what might have been expected since the severity of the winters would seem to demand warm garments and, as a consequence, relatively large expenditures for dress. The average temperature in Vermont during the period of this survey, 1935-36, was lower throughout the winter months than in any of the northern States surveyed except North Dakota and Montana.³ Factors other than climate apparently influenced amounts spent on their wardrobes by families in this northeastern section. Perhaps well-known New England thrift encouraged the remodeling and mending of garments to prolong their period of wear and thus keep expenditures low. Perhaps there is a difference in the standards of dress prevalent in the various farm sections. In Vermont, clothing may rank comparatively low in the scale of wants of many families; saving "for a rainy day," comparatively high.

² These differences in average family size are due in part to the collection procedures followed in the survey. Families of types 6 and 7, both comparatively large (see Glossary, Family Type), were included in the consumption sample in only 7 of the 13 sections—the three in the Southeast and the four in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 361, for a discussion of this point.

³ See Climatological Data for the United States, U. S. Dept. Agr. Weather Bur., vol. 25, No. 13. 1938.

TABLE 5.—SIZE OF FAMILY, CLOTHING EXPENDITURES, AND INCOME: *Average number of persons per family, average expenditures per family for clothing, and clothing expenditures as a percentage of income, by income, 13 white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colo-rado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon-part-time	California	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Average number of persons per family ²													
All incomes.....	3.28	3.72	4.19	3.99	3.73	3.57	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.32	4.62	3.96	4.25
0-249.....	2.40	3.20	2.91	3.62	3.26	3.44	3.13	2.41	-----	2.77	3.64	2.62	3.00
250-499.....	2.56	3.31	2.97	3.07	3.37	3.25	2.94	2.90	³ 2.00	2.94	3.96	3.46	3.41
500-749.....	3.11	3.34	3.51	3.43	3.40	3.42	3.14	3.00	2.66	2.92	4.05	3.90	3.73
750-999.....	3.07	3.21	3.83	3.84	3.46	3.71	3.33	3.29	3.02	3.18	4.47	4.16	4.61
1,000-1,249.....	3.35	3.52	4.15	4.19	3.82	3.65	3.62	3.37	3.38	3.19	4.54	4.33	4.46
1,250-1,499.....	3.42	3.78	4.11	4.17	3.80	3.86	3.67	3.51	3.39	3.33	4.76	4.38	4.78
1,500-1,749.....	3.69	3.91	4.25	4.13	3.98	3.75	3.42	3.59	3.46	3.35	4.89	4.03	4.80
1,750-1,999.....	3.39	4.07	4.52	4.44	3.72	3.55	3.97	3.48	3.40	3.41	4.84	4.19	5.31
2,000-2,499.....	3.63	3.81	4.68	4.11	4.03	3.92	3.70	3.41	3.42	3.61	4.98	3.73	-----
2,500-2,999.....	4.25	4.42	4.86	3.65	4.28	3.89	3.15	3.62	3.68	3.60	5.01	4.04	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	4.12	5.06	4.68	4.11	3.53	3.56	3.70	3.74	3.42	5.25	3.72	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	5.14	-----	3.68	-----	-----	4.00	-----	3.61	5.14	3.48	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	5.07	-----	4.14	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.32	4.60	3.75	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.32	-----
Average ⁴ expenditures per family for clothing													
All incomes.....	\$76	\$117	\$108	\$106	\$109	\$102	\$108	\$104	\$120	\$147	\$133	\$117	\$75
0-249.....	39	86	91	106	57	83	91	32	-----	66	33	41	22
250-499.....	35	60	46	54	57	74	75	41	³ 15	72	46	38	31
500-749.....	48	66	54	60	68	86	88	55	69	70	63	60	48
750-999.....	62	77	70	75	78	99	99	75	59	90	83	85	66
1,000-1,249.....	65	100	87	97	98	111	105	94	79	115	107	102	91
1,250-1,499.....	96	99	103	115	110	129	130	112	104	119	131	133	123
1,500-1,749.....	102	134	117	128	133	119	130	127	114	142	139	149	177
1,750-1,999.....	106	122	130	142	128	121	159	137	136	162	157	173	174
2,000-2,499.....	132	143	144	156	158	133	139	154	148	193	191	184	-----
2,500-2,999.....	128	177	166	137	168	145	149	169	214	183	216	222	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	224	174	200	179	145	168	168	246	231	262	260	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	237	-----	207	-----	-----	182	-----	254	309	291	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	201	-----	241	-----	-----	-----	-----	316	383	497	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	582	-----	-----
Clothing expenditures as a percentage of income ⁵													
All incomes.....	6.5	7.6	6.8	8.0	7.6	10.6	10.1	7.3	7.2	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.2
0-249.....	25.1	88.8	56.0	72.4	38.8	55.7	56.2	17.4	-----	54.1	18.1	23.1	9.9
250-499.....	8.9	15.8	11.5	13.4	14.1	19.4	19.8	10.1	³ 4.0	18.5	11.4	9.4	7.9
500-749.....	7.6	10.5	8.5	9.2	10.7	13.8	13.9	8.6	10.4	11.1	10.1	9.6	7.7
750-999.....	7.1	8.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	11.4	11.5	8.5	6.6	10.3	9.5	9.8	7.6
1,000-1,249.....	5.9	8.8	7.7	8.6	8.8	9.9	9.5	8.3	7.0	10.3	9.4	9.1	8.1
1,250-1,499.....	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.0	9.5	9.6	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.6	9.7	9.0
1,500-1,749.....	6.4	8.2	7.2	7.9	8.2	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.1
1,750-1,999.....	5.6	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.9	6.5	8.6	7.4	7.2	8.7	8.4	9.3	9.2
2,000-2,499.....	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.1	8.4	6.2	7.0	6.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	-----
2,500-2,999.....	4.8	6.5	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	6.3	7.9	6.7	7.9	8.1	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.3	5.1	5.0	7.6	6.8	7.6	7.7	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	5.4	-----	4.7	-----	-----	4.3	-----	5.7	7.0	6.6	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	3.5	-----	3.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.9	6.1	7.5	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.1	-----	-----

¹ This table includes all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplemental clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.² Year-equivalent persons.³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.⁴ Based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing. Clothing expenditures of all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks they were members.⁵ Based on the total family income (money and nonmoney) in each class.

TABLE 6.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES WITH 1 OR 2 CHILDREN: *Average expenditures per family for clothing of all family members, families with 1 or 2 children under 16 and no others (types 2 and 3), 13 white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficing counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
All incomes	\$78	\$107	\$92	\$94	\$99	\$90	\$100	\$97	\$111	\$154	\$67	\$103	\$102
0-249	² 24	96	² 83	² 48	115	69	98	46	-----	97	27	30	64
250-499	71	55	48	83	68	76	67	52	-----	78	30	51	42
500-749	59	70	56	56	79	77	85	60	73	80	45	62	62
750-999	68	69	78	74	75	86	99	70	57	100	72	76	75
1,000-1,249	65	94	75	91	88	87	112	90	88	107	94	105	82
1,250-1,499	100	77	90	101	97	120	116	99	106	125	101	122	127
1,500-1,749	94	102	103	107	126	117	133	120	111	134	² 78	128	117
1,750-1,999	82	117	125	104	120	101	92	120	132	155	201	141	147
2,000-2,499	108	136	111	124	117	174	124	146	147	191	-----	169	179
2,500-2,999	² 204	142	152	131	157	140	² 171	169	122	206	-----	174	216
3,000-3,999	-----	194	127	185	154	156	-----	132	251	233	-----	229	247
4,000-4,999	-----	-----	167	-----	² 256	-----	-----	153	-----	255	-----	173	263
5,000-9,999	-----	-----	² 94	-----	270	-----	-----	-----	-----	484	-----	279	446
10,000-19,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	485

¹ This table includes all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Clothing expenditures of all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks they were members. Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The California section and the cattle-range counties of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado usually held one of the upper ranks among the 10 sections of the North and West. The comparatively large outlays of the California families probably reflect the urbanization of their standards of living. The farm counties surveyed—San Joaquin, Orange, and Riverside—do not represent isolated rural territory; each county not only includes within its boundary a city of fairly large size but also lies within or nearby the territory commonly considered the metropolitan area of San Francisco or Los Angeles. Expenditures in the two other farm units of the Pacific region—the Washington-Oregon section and the part-time farming section near Portland, Oreg.—were below those in California at every income level, being in intermediate positions in the ranking of the 10 sections.

That expenditures for clothing in the cattle-range section (South Dakota-Montana-Colorado) were comparatively high in income classes below \$1,750 may be due in part to the severe winter climate. The need for warm garments would have more effect upon the rank of the section at low than at high income levels. A wardrobe restricted to necessities would be more expensive in a cold than a warm climate; but a well-to-do family on the cold northern plains might spend no more for its varied wardrobe than a similarly prosperous family elsewhere. The fact that villages and small cities also tended to rank high in comparison with similar communities in other regions indicates that there was a regional difference reflecting differences in climate, in standards of dress, or in both. Another factor contributing to the rank of the farm sections may be the unusual conditions prevalent in the Great Plains during the period of the survey—1935-36—when the drought and dust storms caused a marked lowering of the general

income level. Perhaps some of the families accustomed to higher incomes did not change their usual habits of dress, despite their reduced incomes, and therefore spent more than families in other farming sections whose incomes varied less from what they customarily received. Families in the North Dakota-Kansas unit (the other section surveyed in the Plains and Mountain region) spent less (average) on dress than those in the cattle-range area at most income levels below \$1,750, but at upper levels sometimes ranked higher.

The four farm sections in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region were in an intermediate position among the 10 sections of the North and West, ranked on the basis of clothing outlays of families of types 2 and 3 combined. The Pennsylvania-Ohio families tended to keep their expenditures low, ranking just above Vermont at some levels. The characteristics of this group previously discussed—the emphasis upon simple, standardized dress by some of the religious sects in these counties and the thrift of families of so-called Pennsylvania Dutch descent—may account for their clothing economies.

In the Southeast, families of types 2 and 3 in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina had lower average expenditures for clothing during the year than those in the two units in the better farming areas. Moreover, in classes below \$1,000, outlays in the former section were generally lower than in most sections of the North and West. This may be due in part to the larger proportion of the family income received in kind in the self-sufficing section and, therefore, the smaller amounts of cash for clothing and other items of living. The analysis units from the tobacco and cotton counties of North Carolina and South Carolina and the cotton area of Georgia and Mississippi are characterized by a comparatively rapid increase in average outlays for dress as incomes rose. At levels below \$1,000, average amounts spent differed but little from those of families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. But at upper levels, the Georgia-Mississippi group usually had expenditures greater than in any other section except California and even outranked that State occasionally. At the level \$2,500-\$2,999, for example, averages were \$216 for the Southeast section and \$206 for the Pacific; at the next level above, \$247 and \$233. The North Carolina-South Carolina families had average outlays below those in the Georgia-Mississippi section at most levels above \$1,250; but they ranked comparatively high—third or fourth place—compared with the other 12 sections at these upper levels. The more well-to-do families in these cotton- and tobacco-growing sections include the plantation owners who, from colonial days, have maintained standards of living more urbanized than those of farm families in many sections.

Division of Clothing Expenditures Among Family Members

Wives tended to spend a little more for dress than their husbands in most of the sections of the North and West—a pattern of division of clothing funds differing from that noted in the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit. At the income level \$250-\$499 husbands' expenditures, in most units, averaged slightly more than wives'—a difference of \$1 or \$2 as a rule. (See tables 8 and 9. See also fig. 9, p. 96; this chart is based on data for \$500 income intervals and thus does not show details for low-income groups given in the tables.) It may have been easier

for low-income households to economize on the cotton house dresses of the women than on the overalls and other work clothes of the men. But at the upper income levels outlays of wives generally were the greater—a tendency reflected in the slightly higher averages for wives, all income classes combined, shown below:

Analysis unit:	Average clothing expenditures, all income levels combined ¹	
	Husbands	Wives
Vermont.....	\$24	\$26
New Jersey.....	31	35
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	29	28
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	30	30
Illinois-Iowa.....	31	32
North Dakota-Kansas.....	29	32
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	35	35
Washington-Oregon.....	31	35
Oregon, part-time.....	39	40
California.....	44	55
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	34	31
Georgia-Mississippi.....	33	33
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	20	18

¹ Because of differences in income distributions in the 13 sections, these all-incomes averages should not be used for intersectional comparisons.

Differences between amounts spent by husbands and wives were especially marked in California in the more well-to-do groups. At the level \$5,000-\$9,999, the average for wives was \$145, for husbands, \$105; at the level below, \$4,000-\$4,999, averages were \$93 and \$79, respectively. In the three sections of the Southeast, expenditures of husbands exceeded those of wives at most levels (tables 8 and 9).

The tendency for average clothing expenditures of sons in the age range 16-29 to exceed those of husbands, and for averages for daughters of this age to be greater than those for wives (previously noted in Pennsylvania and Ohio) was found throughout all sections.

SECTION 4. HOW CLOTHING FUNDS WERE SPENT (NORTH AND WEST FARM ANALYSIS UNIT)

Sources of Information as to Clothing Purchases

The total amount spent for clothing for the entire family and for each family member, and the division of each individual's outlays among 10 wardrobe subgroups (as headwear, outer wraps, and the like) were shown on the expenditure schedule of every family included in the consumption sample. Details of how funds were spent—such as whether cotton, silk, or rayon hose were purchased and the price paid per pair—were obtained on a separate schedule from families willing to spend the time to furnish these additional facts. Such families numbered about two-thirds of those in the consumption sample in the North and West, and a higher proportion in the Southeast (both Negro and white).

This supplementary clothing schedule provided for entries of purchases of a large number of different items of dress—72 for men and boys, 89 for women and girls, and 20 for children under 2 years of age. Many of the articles were purchased by comparatively few persons; hence, the sample of families and individuals—adequate in size for analysis of total outlays per family and per person—was not large enough to provide reliable averages for the details of expenditures for many garments.

In order to increase the number of cases for analysis of facts from the supplementary schedules, farm sections were grouped together. Schedules from the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section were combined with those from eight other sections in the North and West—the Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan-Wisconsin, Illinois-Iowa, North Dakota-Kansas, South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, Washington-Oregon, and California sections—forming an analysis unit of more than 6,000 husbands and wives but a smaller number of cases in each of the 11 sex-age groups of other family members, as is shown below:

Age group:	<i>Number of persons other than husband and wife</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
30 or older.....	296	246
16-29 years.....	1, 586	1, 200
12-15 years.....	1, 111	1, 027
6-11 years.....	1, 446	1, 283
2-5 years.....	790	723
Under 2 years (both sexes).....	560	

Income classes were combined, also, to provide more cases; intervals of \$500 instead of \$250 were used below \$2,000 and broader intervals above this level. In addition, data on families with net losses were

tabulated for the North and West farm unit. Thus, for the analysis of details of clothing purchases, 8 income levels replaced the 12 or 13 used for the analysis of the general consumption pattern in most farm sections. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 361, for a further discussion of these combinations.)

Despite these combinations, the number of persons in each of the sex-age groups 30 or older was too small to warrant publication of details as to their clothing expenditures for specific garments. Their average outlays and the distribution of their funds among the clothing subgroups are shown in tables 19 and 33.

Persons who spent nothing on dress during the report year were not included in the sample that filled supplementary schedules. Excluded, also, were those who were members of the economic family during only a part of the year (except infants) and thus could not provide a record of purchases for a 12-month period. The proportion of year-around family members for whom no clothing expenditures were made was comparatively small, usually fewer than 2 or 3 percent of those in most income classes for all sex-age groups except two—the children under 2 years of age and the persons 30 or older (table 17). In general, therefore, averages and percentages based on the data from the sample of persons having clothing expenditures and filling supplementary schedules would not differ markedly from averages and percentages that might have been computed on the basis of all persons of a given sex-age group in the consumption sample—those not spending as well as those spending for dress. However, research workers making estimates of total clothing consumption of the entire population groups studied should take account of the instances of no outlays, shown in table 17. (See Methodology and Appraisal for a discussion of the representative character of the sample of persons filling supplementary schedules.)

Data Selected for the Discussion of Clothing Purchases

Ways in which clothing funds were used—the number of garments of each kind bought, the proportion of persons that made purchases, and the average price paid are presented in the appendix tables. With so large a number of items of dress included in the tables—72 for men and boys and 89 for women and girls—and with data for most items tabulated for each of 13 different groups of family members at each of 8 income levels, a full discussion of all details of purchases was impossible in this report. Thus, some selection of the facts to be presented was necessary, some scheme of organization of the material that would provide the broad outlines of patterns of clothing consumption most frequently followed by these farm families.

As a solution of the problem, it was decided to describe the ways of spending and the kind of wardrobe that might have been bought by an individual in each of the 11 sex-age groups (excluding the two groups 30 or older) if his money outlays and his consumption pattern had resembled those of the majority of his group in families at the income level \$1,000–\$1,499—the median income class of nonrelief, native-white families in most of these farm sections of the North and West. Changes in ways of spending that might be expected if family incomes were about twice as great (i. e., at the level \$2,000–\$2,999) are also discussed.

The series of pictures of use of clothing funds by various family members takes the form of a budget for each sex-age group—a plan for spending that reflects in broad outline the customary purchases of the majority of the persons of his age and sex. The limitations of such a scheme of presentation must be recognized. A plan for a specific individual's wardrobe, for example, cannot take account of the unusual expenditures of some members of his group; it describes only a few of the many alternative clothing purchases. (The eliminated details, however, are available in the appendix tables.) Other limitations and the several assumptions underlying this presentation of budgets are listed below.

1. It was assumed that the individual whose spending plan is described had average outlays for dress over a period of 3 or 4 years which were approximately the same as the average for all members of his group during the year. Since many garments, as heavy coats, are not bought annually, any clothing budget must be a plan of expenditures over several years—not for a single 12-month period.

The yearly outlay of a sum equal to the group's average would provide a wardrobe better than was had by some of the group and less desirable than was had by others, since some persons spent more and some less than the average. This limitation is inherent in any use of the average to depict a group.

2. It was assumed that the individual distributed his clothing funds among the major subgroups (as headwear, footwear, and the like) according to the pattern indicated by the distribution of the group's aggregate outlays. Thus, his average expenditures for headwear (over 2 or 3 years) would have been about the same as the group's average shown in the appendix tables. Not all group members, of course, distributed their funds in this way.

3. Choices made by this person were assumed to follow the group's preferences, as indicated by the study of the percentage of members buying each of two or more alternative articles and the average number of each bought. For example, since 27 percent of the farm husbands at the intermediate income level \$1,000–\$1,499 bought cotton shirts for street wear and only 4 percent shirts of rayon or silk, it was assumed that the group's preferences were for garments of the former material (cotton) and the wardrobe plan shown makes no provision for purchases of the latter type. Obviously, such a procedure does not provide a description of the wide variety of ways of spending shown by the tables, but it has the advantage of emphasizing usual consumption patterns.

4. It was assumed that prices paid by this person for the articles he purchased would have been about the same as the average price per article shown by data for the group. Tables showing distribution of certain articles by price (tables 14–16) provide evidence of the wide variety of prices paid, and the number of instances in which prices deviated appreciably from the average. For example, expenditures for rayon or silk dresses bought by wives at the intermediate income level averaged \$4.70; 55 percent of the dresses bought cost less than \$4.50; 21 percent, \$4.50–\$5.49; and 24 percent, \$5.50 or more.

5. It was assumed that the individual made replacements of garments in his wardrobe according to the pattern of frequency of purchase indicated by data for the group. For garments worn by practically all the members of the group and replaced at least once

during the year, the average number of articles bought (i. e., the all-persons average) was taken as the guide for planning replacements.

Statements as to frequency of purchase or period before replacement of a garment must be interpreted as representing statistical rates—not as descriptions of actual shopping procedures. For example, the average number of pairs of silk or rayon hose bought per year by girls and young women in the age range 16–29 at an intermediate family-income level was 5.6. The replacement rate, therefore, was 1 pair about every 2 months. However this does not mean that every 60 days, with clocklike regularity, a young woman went to the city and bought 1 pair of hose. Many, of course, bought 2 or 3 pairs at a time for reasons of economy and convenience. This study, however, does not provide data as to what buying practices were followed. Similarly, the statement that stockings were replaced every 2 months does not mean that old hose were then thrown away after that period of wear; probably for most garments there is some overlapping of periods of use of the new and of the old, not quite ready to be discarded.

For other garments worn by all, or practically all, persons in the group but not purchased annually, the usual period of replacement was assumed to be the reciprocal of the average number bought by the group during the year of the survey. For example, it may be assumed that practically all farm women at the income level \$1,000–\$1,499 wore felt hats during the winter. They did not replace them each year, however; the average number purchased was only 0.67. Since most of the purchasers bought only one hat, it may be assumed that the usual period of replacement was approximately every 18 months. A woman might buy a felt hat early in the fall, wear it throughout that winter and the early part of the next winter, replace it at post-Christmas sales and use the new hat for dress-up occasions the remainder of that winter and early spring. A hat might thus serve for 18 months as a dress-up hat and for approximately the same period for use in bad weather and when doing errands.

For garments not worn by all, or practically all, persons in the group, average replacement rates for wearers can be computed from the data in the tables only if the article is so short-lived that yearly purchases can be assumed. For example, only a comparatively small proportion, about one-seventh of the husbands, bought silk or rayon hose at the intermediate income level. Assuming that the number of persons buying socks of these materials was approximately the same as the number commonly using them (i. e., that practically all wearers were purchasers during the course of the year), the average number of pairs bought by the purchasers, 3.1 per year, provides a guide as to frequency of replacements.

For comparatively long-lived garments not included in all wardrobes (such as rubber boots and leather coats customarily worn longer than 1 year) the percentage of persons buying is not a guide to the percentage using, and average number of articles bought per user cannot be computed from the group's purchases (i. e., data provided by this survey). In setting up a plan for an individual's purchase of these garments, therefore, it was necessary to base the anticipated period of use upon the group's average outlays for the various garments serving a given purpose and the average purchase price per article. For example, husbands at the income level \$1,000–\$1,499 spent sums

averaging \$1.60 yearly for overshoes. A farmer who budgeted this amount could buy rubbers (average price \$1.39) every 10 months, or arctics (average price \$2.55) about once in 19 months; but if he wore rubber boots (average price \$3.06), he could make replacements only every other year. If he needed both rubber boots and rubbers, as some do, he would have to lengthen the period of use before replacement; or, if this were impossible, economize on other budget items. The tentative figure for period of use computed by this procedure should not, of course, be considered as reliable as the three types of figures based upon average purchases, described above.

6. The budgets of the women and girls assume some purchases of materials for home sewing, some making of garments. However, it is impossible to do more than suggest the points at which such outlays supplemented their wardrobes. A large proportion of the material bought was of cotton (table 42); but the survey does not provide information as to the uses of yard goods—whether for street or house dresses, for aprons, or for underwear as nightgowns and slips. The wardrobes described, therefore, are somewhat less complete than if made-at-home garments were included.

7. Gifts of clothing from persons within the economic family (as the parents' gift of a much-wanted new dress to a high-school daughter) were included in the wardrobes described, since they were entered on the schedules in the same manner as any other clothing expenditures. However, made-over garments and other hand-me-downs passed from one family member to another were excluded from the description as was clothing received as gift or pay from persons outside the economic family. The average value of receipts of the latter type is given in tables 19, 33, and 45, but the number and kind of garments received is unknown. Inclusion of hand-me-downs and gifts undoubtedly would have provided a somewhat more optimistic picture of the wardrobes of these farm families; but the value of such additional clothing was not sufficient to make a marked change in the picture for the group as a whole, in most instances.

8. Of the nine type-of-farming sections included in this large analysis unit of the North and West, seven are in areas where winter days are cold and often snowy. The budgets described assume this sort of winter climate. In the California and the Washington-Oregon sections, spending patterns would differ since wardrobes would include fewer warm garments, which call for comparatively large outlays.

9. The general pattern of spending for clothing followed by a group should not be expected to provide an efficient and desirable pattern for an individual family. Averages for the group represent a composite of a wide variety of situations, none of which may be exactly like that faced by a specific household in a given year. The budgets that are presented, therefore, should not be considered as recommendations for use of clothing funds; they depict group expenditures—what actually happened, instead of what should have been done. A family may want to compare its outlays for the wardrobes of its various members with the budgets shown for comparable sex-age groups; but a difference may mean that the family's way was right in the particular circumstances, that the group's budget would have been an unwise

solution of the family's problem of money use. Budgets based on group expenditures are valuable to a family making its own financial plans only as they challenge accepted ways, perhaps not closely scrutinized before. If the family members ask themselves: "Are our plans and our ways really better suited to our needs than these budgets? Why do we differ from the group? Are we sure we could not do better than we have done?", then the budgets will have performed a service. But, as has been said, the presentation of budgets in the pages that follow is not made primarily for the purpose of helping individual families plan their clothing outlays; rather they are shown in order to focus attention upon broad consumption patterns so that the reader does not become mired in a mass of detail.

Clothing Expenditures of Family Members in the Various Sex-Age Groups

Farm Husbands ¹

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Farm husbands' outlays for their wardrobes—clothes for work and for dress as well as shoe repairs and dry cleaning—averaged \$30.37 for the year, in families of the intermediate income group, \$1,000-\$1,499. Gifts from persons outside the economic family and clothing received as pay for work contributed but little—\$1.62 per husband, if the value of such articles had been distributed equally among all husbands instead of the recipients who were 30 percent of the group. The total average value of all garments (purchases and gifts) added to husbands' wardrobes during the year, and of certain upkeep expenditures, therefore, was the modest sum of \$31.99.

More than seven-tenths—71 percent—of the husbands at this income level spent less than \$35 for dress—a figure slightly above the group's average; 6 percent kept their outlays below \$10. One in eight, however, spent \$50 or more.

Some of the husbands whose expenditures exceeded the average doubtless had spent more than was usual for them during the year of the survey because of outlays for comparatively expensive garments seldom bought, such as an overcoat or a wool suit. Others may have customarily spent sums above the average. Standards of dress varied throughout the group; men active in business and civic organizations, for example, may have been more willing to sacrifice other wants in order to replenish their wardrobes than were the men with few social contacts. Husbands in small families could adjust spending plans to provide comparatively large amounts for dress more easily than could those whose incomes had to maintain five persons or more (see *Clothing Expenditures as Related to Family Composition*, p. 16). Men in their thirties or forties tended to spend more than those 50 or older at income levels where clothing outlays were not limited strictly to necessities; but at the lower levels, where most purchases were work clothes, age made little difference in expenditures, as the following tabulation illustrates:

¹ The data for husbands presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 14, 18-22, 24-26, 28-30.

Husband's age class:	Average expenditures of husbands ¹ at the family-income level—	
	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499
Under 30-----	\$25. 55	(²)
30-39-----	19. 33	\$35. 91
40-49-----	18. 61	38. 57
50-59-----	20. 88	27. 61
60 or older-----	17. 50	28. 51

¹ These data are for husbands in type 1 families (husband and wife only) in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit. Data for other income classes were not tabulated because of the small number of cases in some age groups.

² Average based on 1 case is not presented.

Work clothes accounted for an average of \$15.24, appreciably more than outlays for garments not bought primarily for work, averaging \$11.76 for husbands at this family-income level (\$1,000-\$1,499). Expenditures for underwear are not included in either of these totals since the same garments might be worn under work and street costumes. Overalls and work shoes each accounted for almost one-fourth of the total bill for work clothes at this income level, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per husband at the family-income level ¹ —	
	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$2,000-\$2,999
All clothing-----	\$30. 37	\$44. 07
Underwear, materials for sewing, upkeep-----	3. 37	4. 84
Garments not bought primarily for work-----	11. 76	21. 19
Work garments-----	15. 24	18. 04
Overalls-----	3. 49	3. 84
Work shoes-----	3. 33	3. 92
Work shirts-----	2. 34	2. 70
Jackets, sweaters-----	1. 75	2. 51
Boots, overshoes-----	1. 72	2. 02
Work gloves-----	1. 21	1. 35
Heavy hose-----	. 86	. 97
Caps and straw hats-----	. 54	. 73

¹ Similar data for other income classes are shown in tables 19-22, 24-26, 28-30.

The clothing budget of a farm husband whose pattern of spending resembled that of the group at this intermediate income level (\$1,000-\$1,499) would provide for the purchases described below. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.) Since all of the farm sections except those on the Pacific Coast had a cold winter climate, the budget is planned to provide warm garments for that season. Adjustments for the Pacific Coast sections are not described, because of limitations of space.

The year's purchases of work garments would include 3 pairs of overalls at \$1.25 a pair; 3 work shirts of cotton khaki, heavy chambray, or some similar material at \$0.75 each. A new pair of work shoes, costing a little less than \$3.00, would be bought every 10 months. These might be of the high-cut type, made to be water resistant. Purchases of heavy cotton hose to wear with work shoes would number 5 pairs at \$0.15 a pair. All-wool hose were bought by comparatively few, only 10 percent, of the group; prices paid averaged \$0.45 a pair.

These figures may not reflect the extent of use of hose containing wool. Doubtless many men wore socks that were a mixture of cotton and wool and were classed as the former material since it was predominant. Long socks, one-third wool, could have been bought for approximately \$0.25 a pair. Two pairs of this type might replace 3 pairs, all cotton; or other budget adjustments, such as the purchase of cotton socks priced at less than \$0.15 a pair, might be made.

A heavy jacket of the windbreaker type, perhaps of denim with a lining of part-wool blanket cloth, might be bought for somewhat less than \$2, every 2 years. If a heavy wool garment, costing about \$3.25, or one of leather, costing about \$5, were bought, the period of wear would be longer, probably 3 or 4 years. A sweater of wool, worn in spring and autumn or under a winter coat for added warmth, would be replaced about once in 4 years, and would cost \$2.50. A woolen cap, costing \$0.90, for winter would be bought every 3 years and a straw hat, costing \$0.25 (somewhat less than the average price based on both work and street hats), would be bought each summer. With \$1.20 allowed for gloves by the budget, the farmer would buy 7 pairs. Four pairs might be of lightweight cotton costing about \$0.10 (somewhat less than the average, \$0.17, for chore gloves); 3 pairs, for cold weather wear, might be heavier, fleeced inside, reinforced with leather palms, or coated with latex to make them waterproof and might cost about \$0.30 a pair. Other garments, purchased primarily for street or dress, might serve as work clothes after they were partially worn out. An old felt hat and the trousers from a woolen street suit, for example, are often a part of the work wardrobe.

Some sort of bad weather footwear in addition to heavy shoes was needed by these farmers since winter brought snow and rains brought mud, in most of these farm sections. The majority bought high-cut overshoes or rubber boots, the choice depending upon the locality and type of winter work done on each farm. Some may have been able to get along with rubbers but it is probable that such purchases were, for the most part, in addition to those of boots and arctics. With \$1.72 a year to spend for footwear of this type, a farmer might plan to buy a pair of high-cut overshoes at \$2.55 every alternate year and a pair of rubbers, costing \$1.40, for street wear once in 3 years. Rubber boots, costing about \$3.00, might be bought instead of arctics; if given hard wear, it might be necessary to replace them every other year, in which case budget adjustments would be necessary if rubbers were bought, too.

Suits and separate trousers accounted for well toward one-half of the group's expenditures for outer garments other than work clothes; street shoes for about one-seventh, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per husband at the family-income level—	
	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$2,000-\$2,999
Garments not bought primarily for work-----	\$11. 76	\$21. 19
Suits, trousers-----	5. 20	9. 73
Street and dress shoes-----	1. 70	2. 66
Overcoats, raincoats-----	1. 45	3. 14
Felt hats-----	1. 08	1. 71
Ties, other accessories; other cloth- ing-----	. 83	1. 48
Shirts-----	. 76	1. 35
Hose-----	. 74	1. 12

Clothing subgroup—Continued.	Average expenditures per husband at the family-income level—	
	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$2,000-2,999
Underwear, materials for sewing, upkeep—	\$3. 37	\$4. 48
Underwear, nightwear-----	2. 67	3. 45
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 41	. 73
Shoe polish and repairs-----	. 19	. 36
Materials for sewing-----	. 10	. 30

A farm operator limiting his total expenditures for clothing to about \$30, year in and year out, would not be likely to have both a heavy-weight and a lightweight wool suit for street wear and social occasions. Instead he might choose one of mediumweight—not too heavy for spring or fall or too thin for winter—in the price range \$18.25–\$22.75 and replace it after about 5 years. To lengthen the life of the suit he would buy a pair of street trousers of wool or a wool mixture for \$2.90, about every 5 years, probably when the suit was getting old. Only the exceptional wardrobe would have a suit of linen or Palm Beach cloth; street trousers of cotton woven to resemble worsted material, twill, or similar material—a new pair every 3 years for \$1.65—and a shirt would take the place of a summer suit.

Since the street clothes of the farm operator would not see daily service, replacements would be less frequent than for a white-collar worker in a village or city. A cotton shirt other than for work would be added to his wardrobe only every 18 months at an outlay of \$1.15. Only 1 farm husband in 25 bought a shirt of rayon or silk. An overcoat or topcoat, if bought, would be in the price range \$13–\$16 and would be worn for many years. A felt hat costing \$2.65 would be bought about once in 30 months.

Overcoats or topcoats were bought by only 9 percent of this group of farm husbands during the year. The usual period of wear of an overcoat cannot be estimated from the data provided by this survey, but 6 or 7 years of use is common according to the statements of many farm homemakers. Assuming that these figures are reasonable, one-third to one-half of the husbands did not have wraps of this sort in their wardrobes. Some of these men may have been in the comparatively warm counties on the Pacific Coast where heavy winter wraps are not needed; those in other sections must have worn their leather or wool jackets with their street suits when they went to church or social gatherings. The men who made purchases paid prices averaging \$15.81 for overcoats, \$12.88 for topcoats. Average outlays for such wraps were \$1.45 per husband; hence, this was the sum included in the budget. Such an amount would be about enough to provide for a topcoat, if a 7-year replacement period were planned; but if the period of wear were shorter, or if a more expensive overcoat were bought (and purchases of overcoats outnumbered those of topcoats), other budget adjustments would be necessary.

Street shoes at \$3.70 a pair—perhaps calfskin oxfords—would be replaced about once in 2 years since work shoes would take the brunt of daily wear. Street hose of cotton, rayon, or silk would be bought at the rate of 3 or 4 pairs a year—the cotton for \$0.20, the rayon or silk for \$0.35. Purchases of cotton hose outnumbered those of rayon or silk, six to one.

A new tie, at \$0.55, would be added to the farm operator's wardrobe every other year. Two handkerchiefs from the 10-cent counter

would be bought yearly, according to the group's reports of purchases. It is possible, however, that the number of handkerchiefs bought may have been underestimated since they are inexpensive and may be replaced from time to time as the supply becomes low. Belts, suspenders, garters, and other accessories would account for about \$0.40 a year. Street gloves of leather or other materials were bought by only 11 percent of the group, indicating that they were not generally used. Gifts may have supplemented the husbands' stocks of accessories, especially ties and handkerchiefs, judging from the crowds of Christmas shoppers around such counters in retail stores in December.

Lack of uniformity as to tastes in underwear was evident. Four times as many husbands bought union suits as bought separate undershirts and drawers. Those who wore cotton woven or knitted union suits paid about \$1.00 apiece; those wearing cotton undershirts and drawers paid about \$0.45 for each garment. Articles of wool or of wool and cotton mixtures for winter wear were somewhat more expensive—union suits, \$1.60; undershirts, \$0.90; and drawers, \$1.00.

The budget for the farm husband would allow \$2.67 for all purchases of underwear and nightwear during the year. This would permit the purchase of 1 cotton union suit every 8 months, 1 cotton and wool union suit every 2 years, and in alternate years, a nightshirt costing \$0.80, a price somewhat below the average which included pajamas. Doubtless many thrifty homemakers made their husband's nightshirts, thus supplementing their purchases. If separate undershirts and drawers were worn instead of union suits, a new outfit could be bought every 6 months and a pair of heavier drawers, part-wool, every alternate year. Some men, probably, wore union suits in winter and undershirts and shorts in summer—a third type of purchase plan.

Upkeep of clothing (other than laundry) would take only \$0.60 of the clothing budget; cleaning and pressing, about two-thirds of this sum; shoe repairs and polish, one-third. Most garments worn for work would be laundered and outlays for upkeep of street clothes would be reduced by family labor, as by the homemaker's or husband's skill in cleaning and pressing. The ability of farm men and boys to repair shoes probably accounts in part for the low average expenditures for such upkeep reported by the group. Materials for repairing shoes—half soles, rubber heels, insoles, rubber and leather strips—as well as shoe repair tools such as iron lasts, awls, and thread are sold by mail-order houses and local stores.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

With family income doubled—in the range \$2,000–\$2,999 rather than the range \$1,000–\$1,499—farm husbands spent about 45 percent more on their wardrobes, an average of \$44.07 as compared with \$30.37. Fewer husbands kept their expenditures under \$20, 16 percent instead of 33 percent; the proportion spending \$50 or over was more than twice as great, 31 percent compared with 13 percent (table 13).

Expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, for overcoats and other wraps, and for headwear increased more, proportionally, than expenditures for shoes, hose, shirts, underwear, and gloves and other accessories, as is shown in the following tabulation:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per husband at the family-income level ¹ —		Clothing expenditures at the level \$2,000–\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000–\$1,499
	\$1,000–\$1,499	\$2,000–\$2,999	
All clothing-----	\$30. 37	\$44. 07	145
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	8. 69	13. 57	156
Shoes, overshoes-----	6. 94	8. 96	129
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	3. 20	5. 65	177
Shirts-----	3. 10	4. 05	131
Underwear, nightwear-----	2. 67	3. 45	129
Gloves, other accessories-----	2. 01	2. 76	137
Headwear-----	1. 62	2. 44	151
Hose-----	1. 60	2. 09	131
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 41	. 73	178
Materials for sewing; other clothing-----	. 13	. 37	285

¹ Similar data for other income classes are shown in table 19.

Much of the increase in husbands' outlays for dress with rising income went for street clothes. Average expenditures for suits, street shoes, hose, overcoats, felt hats, and other garments not bought primarily for work almost doubled, rising from \$11.76 at the income level \$1,000–\$1,499 to \$21.19 at the level \$2,000–\$2,999; but average expenditures for work clothes increased by only about 20 percent, rising from \$15.24 to \$18.04. Average outlays for suits were almost twice as great at the upper level as at the lower, \$7.95 per husband compared with \$4.07. A husband at the upper income level might buy a new woolen suit once in 3 years instead of once in 5, paying about \$28 (instead of \$23) if of heavy wool or \$22 (instead of \$18) if of lighter weight. The shift to the higher-priced garments is illustrated by the larger proportion of lightweight wool suits that were priced at \$28 or more—19 percent as compared with 10 percent at the lower level (table 14).

Similar tendencies—to increase outlays for street clothes more, relatively, than for work clothes as income rose, to make more frequent replacements, and to pay somewhat higher prices for some garments—are shown by expenditures for shirts. At the upper of these two income levels, the average number of cotton shirts purchased, other than for work, was 0.81, an increase of 60 percent over the average 0.51 at the lower level; the average price was \$1.30 compared with \$1.15. For cotton work shirts the increase in average number bought was 10 percent, from 3.01 to 3.30 per person; average price paid was about the same, \$0.74 at the lower level as compared with \$0.78 at the upper.

Average expenditures for work shoes were \$3.33 per person at the lower income level and \$3.92 at the upper—an increase of only 18 percent—while the average for street shoes showed an increase of 56 percent, rising from \$1.60 to \$2.49 per person. The proportion of street shoes bought at prices of \$4.50 or more rose from 24 percent at the lower level to 36 at the upper.

Wardrobes at the upper income level doubtless were more varied, too. For example, the fact that the proportion of husbands buying overcoats or topcoats increased from 9 to 15 percent probably is evidence both of a relatively larger number of husbands having such garments and a shorter period of wear by some owners before replacements were made.

Farm Sons in the Age Range 16-29 ²

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

That sons in the age range 16-29 tended to spend more for dress than their fathers has already been noted. Outlays of sons averaged \$36.15 or almost \$6 more than those of husbands, \$30.37, in families of this large farm unit at the intermediate income level \$1,000-\$1,499. Only one-third of the sons received clothing from persons outside the economic family; the value of such articles averaged \$2.26 for the group as a whole. Thus, the total value of clothing purchased and received as gift or pay averaged \$38.41.

Many of these boys and young men spent sums less than the group's average outlay; 8 percent kept their expenditures below \$10; 61 percent, below \$35. One in five, however, spent \$50 or more.

Sons spent well toward twice as much for their street clothes—garments not bought primarily for work—as did farm husbands; outlays of the two groups averaged \$21.28 and \$11.76, respectively. The sons' higher expenditures for suits and trousers, an average of \$10.27 compared with \$5.20, reflect their greater social contacts; some were just finishing high school and a few were in colleges, universities, or technical schools. Some had jobs in nearby towns. Even those working on the farm doubtless went to the movies, to parties, and other social gatherings more often than their fathers. Outlays for outer wraps, shoes, and shirts also averaged higher for sons than for husbands. Some of these differences between the two groups are summarized in figure 7.

The fact that not all of these boys and young men were working on the farm may explain why their average outlays for work clothes were about \$3 less than those of husbands, \$12.03 compared with \$15.24. Expenditures were somewhat differently distributed, too. The boys and young men had higher average outlays than husbands for jackets and sweaters while the husbands ranked first in amounts spent for overalls and work shoes. Jackets and sweaters, work shoes, and overalls each accounted for one-fifth of the total bill for work clothes of sons at this income level, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	<i>Average expenditures per son in the age range 16-29, at the family-income level ¹—</i>	
	<i>\$1,000-\$1,499</i>	<i>\$2,000-\$2,999</i>
All clothing-----	\$36. 15	\$49. 52
Underwear, materials for sewing, upkeep-----	2. 84	4. 37
Garments not bought primarily for work-----	21. 28	30. 65
Work garments-----	12. 03	14. 50
Jackets, sweaters-----	2. 51	3. 59
Work shoes-----	2. 42	2. 94
Overalls-----	2. 42	2. 47
Work shirts-----	1. 77	1. 88
Boots, overshoes-----	1. 23	1. 51
Work gloves-----	. 64	. 91
Heavy hose-----	. 56	. 56
Caps and straw hats-----	. 48	. 64

¹ Similar data for other income classes are shown in tables 19-22, 24-26, 28-30.

² The data for sons (i. e., boys and young men other than husbands) in the age range 16-29 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 18-22, 24-26, 28-30. Included in this age group were some members of the economic family other than sons—as sons-in-law; however, the term "sons" has been applied to the group as a whole, since it describes the great majority of the persons included.

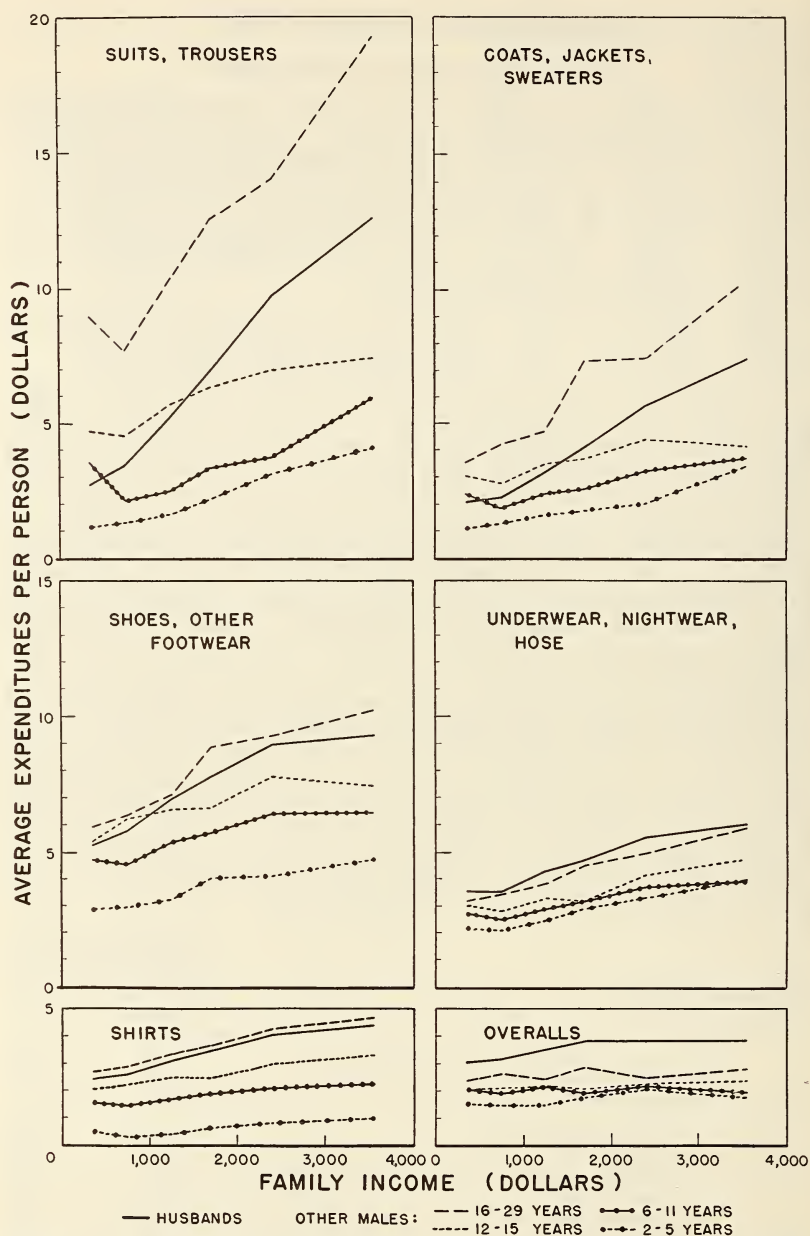


FIGURE 7.—Average expenditures per person for six selected subgroups of clothing of husbands and other males, by age group, by family income, North and West farm analysis unit, 1935-36.

A clothing budget that might have been planned by a son in the age range 16-29, living on the farm with his parents, is described below, together with the sort of wardrobe he might have bought. It is assumed that his total expenditures were the same as the average for his age group and that his ways of using funds for dress resembled the pattern usually followed by the majority of boys and young men in these farm sections. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

With about \$12 to spend for his work clothes the son might plan his year's purchases to include 2 pairs of overalls at \$1.15 a pair. Cotton work shirts costing \$0.70 each would be bought at the rate of one every 5 months. Apparently woolen shirts were not very popular, being bought by only 3 percent of the group. Cotton flannel or suede cloth garments may have taken the place of wool.

For winter wear, heavy woolen jackets were purchased by a somewhat larger proportion of these boys and young men than were jackets of leather or of other materials such as khaki cloth with a wool lining; the percentage of sons purchasing each type of wrap was 17, 12, and 11, respectively. The budget would have permitted the purchase of a woolen garment, costing \$3.40, about once in 30 months. Leather jackets being more expensive, \$5.50 each, would have to last longer or budget adjustments would be necessary. Some of the younger boys in this group, still in high school, doubtless had no street wraps except jackets and therefore were able to use funds budgeted for overcoats, raincoats, and the like to buy the more expensive leather garments. A sweater, considered indispensable by most members of farm families in the northern sections, would be bought every alternate year for \$2.25.

A wool cap, costing \$0.75, would serve for winter and would be replaced once in 30 months if used mostly for work. The boys in high school who wore caps for school and street, instead of felt hats, would buy two caps annually, one for work and one for street, the former at a price somewhat lower than the group's average. Such boys were not numerous, however. For summer headwear, an inexpensive straw hat might be purchased each year for \$0.25 (a price lower than the average for all straw hats, including some bought for street wear). The \$0.60 budgeted for work gloves might be spent somewhat as follows: 4 pairs of gloves might be bought—3 at about \$0.11 (a price less than the average) and 1 pair of wool or fleece-lined cotton with reinforced palm, for \$0.27.

Heavy work shoes, costing \$2.75, would be replaced every 13 months. To wear with them, 3 pairs of heavy cotton socks (or of cotton mixed with some wool) would be bought at \$0.18 a pair. A pair of high-cut overshoes, costing \$2.50, might be replaced once in 2 years, if no other bad-weather footwear were bought. But if rubbers, costing \$1.35, were purchased also, for street wear, some way of stretching funds would be sought. Perhaps, with both types of overshoes to wear, a person could extend the period of use of each to 3 years. Fewer sons than husbands bought rubber boots, 12 percent as compared with 19 percent. Prices paid averaged \$3.00 a pair. At this price the budget would permit replacements about once in 30 months; economies elsewhere in the budget would be necessary if purchases were more frequent or if the wardrobe included both rubbers and boots.

Suits and separate trousers accounted for well toward one-half of the average outlays of this group of boys and young men for clothing not bought primarily for work; street and dress shoes, about one-seventh, as is shown below:

	<i>Average expenditures per son in the age range 16-29, at the family-income level—</i>	
	<i>\$1,000-\$1,499</i>	<i>\$2,000-\$2,999</i>
Clothing subgroup:		
Garments not bought primarily for work-----	\$21. 28	\$30. 65
Suits, trousers-----	10. 27	14. 03
Street and dress shoes-----	3. 23	4. 47
Overcoats, raincoats-----	2. 19	3. 81
Ties, other accessories; other clothing-----	1. 75	2. 77
Shirts-----	1. 59	2. 41
Hose-----	1. 18	1. 60
Felt hats-----	1. 07	1. 56
Underwear, materials for sewing, upkeep-----	2. 84	4. 37
Underwear, nightwear-----	2. 08	2. 78
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 46	. 97
Shoe polish and repairs-----	. 23	. 35
Materials for sewing-----	. 07	. 27

The budget for street clothes for the boy or young man in this age range (16-29) would provide for the purchase of a wool suit every 2 or 3 years. A lightweight suit costing \$16.50 could be replaced somewhat more often than a heavier one costing \$21.50. To supplement the trousers that came with the suit the budget-maker would buy a pair of woolen trousers at \$3.00 every alternate year. These might serve for wear in spring and in summer along with extra cotton trousers, bought at \$1.65 a pair and replaced every 30 months. A cotton shirt for street or dress wear would be bought every 8 months, at an outlay of \$1.10.

An overcoat or topcoat would cost \$14 to \$15. Probably few of the younger boys in the group, those of 16 or 17, wore overcoats; wool or leather jackets served them for street and school. Sons in their late teens or twenties who bought overcoats probably wore them at least 4 or 5 years before replacement, and economized on other garments, perhaps on work jackets. A felt hat, costing \$2.35, could be bought every alternate year. Probably a few of the younger boys did without hats and wore caps for street as well as work. They could afford to buy two caps yearly if they paid less than the average price (\$0.75) for one.

The year's purchases would also include 4 pairs of cotton dress hose at \$0.21 a pair; 1 pair of rayon or silk hose at \$0.32; and a pair of street oxfords costing \$3.20. Two handkerchiefs at \$0.10 each, and a tie at \$0.50 would be other annual additions to the wardrobe. Apparently, a tie rack would not be needed unless Christmas brought gifts of ties from relatives and friends. Approximately \$0.75 would be available for other accessories such as garters, suspenders, belts, and tie clasps. Leather or other street gloves were bought by only about one son in five; prices paid for those of leather averaged \$1.17—enough to call for some economies even if the period of wear was 2 or 3 years. Work gloves of the more expensive types probably served many boys for street and school wear.

The budget would provide approximately \$2 yearly for underwear and nightwear. Ways of using funds would depend upon the budget-

maker's tastes. Persons buying union suits outnumbered those buying separate undershirts and drawers (or shorts) three to two. Doubtless some boys and young men wore union suits the year around—the warmer knitted type in winter and of cotton woven material, knee length, in summer. Purchases of persons with such preferences might have included: One knitted cotton union suit, costing \$0.90, each year; one of cotton woven material, at \$0.80, every 15 months. If union suits of a cotton and wool mixture were bought, the price paid would be about \$1.25—somewhat more than for those made of cotton only. Cotton undershirts and drawers were somewhat cheaper than union suits; average prices paid being about \$0.60 for the two garments; hence, a new outfit could be bought every 5 months. A pair of pajamas costing \$1.20 (average price) might be bought every 2 years; less expensive garments, more frequently.

Upkeep of clothing (other than laundry) would take about \$0.70 of the son's clothing budget. Cleaning and pressing would account for about two-thirds of this sum and shoe repairs and polish, one-third.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

The farm boys and young men in families at the income level \$2,000–\$2,999 spent only about one-third more on their wardrobes than did those in the class \$1,000–\$1,499, even though family income was doubled. The average outlay was \$49.52 at the higher income level, as compared with \$36.15 at the lower. A smaller proportion of the upper income group kept their expenditures under \$20, 14 percent instead of 26 percent; the proportion spending \$50 or more was almost twice as great, 37 percent compared with 19 (table 13).

Expenditures for overcoats and other wraps, accessories, and headwear increased more, proportionally, than expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, for shoes and overshoes, for underwear, for hose, and for shirts, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per son in the age range 16–29, at the family-income level ¹ —		Clothing ex- penditures at the level \$2,000–\$2,999 as a per- centage of those at the level \$1,000–\$1,499
	\$1,000–\$1,499	\$2,000–\$2,999	
All clothing.....	\$36. 15	\$49. 52	137
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	12. 69	16. 50	130
Shoes, overshoes.....	7. 11	9. 27	130
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	4. 70	7. 40	157
Shirts.....	3. 36	4. 29	128
Gloves, other accessories.....	2. 26	3. 32	147
Underwear, nightwear.....	2. 08	2. 78	134
Hose.....	1. 74	2. 16	124
Headwear.....	1. 55	2. 20	142
Cleaning, pressing.....	. 46	. 97	211
Materials for sewing; other clothing....	. 20	. 63	315

¹ Similar data for other income classes are shown in table 19.

The increase of \$13.37 in the group's average outlays for dress as income rose from the class \$1,000–\$1,499 to the class \$2,000–\$2,999, was apportioned as follows: \$9.37 for garments not bought primarily for work; \$2.47 for work clothing; \$1.53 for underwear, materials for

sewing, dry cleaning, and shoe polish and repairs. Outlays for suits increased from an average of \$8.14 at the lower level to \$10.92 at the upper. A boy or young man at the upper income level might buy a heavy woolen suit costing \$21.50 every 2 years; at the lower level, if he paid the same price he would probably buy less frequently, only every 2½ years. If he preferred a lightweight suit he might buy one for \$19.50 every 1½ years at the upper level; at the lower level, he might pay less, \$16.50, and make a replacement less often, every 2 years.

Expenditures for shirts at the upper of these two income levels as compared with the lower illustrate the tendency shown above for total outlays, also noted previously for husbands; amounts spent for street clothes increased more, relatively, than for work clothes as income rose; replacements of street garments were more frequent and prices paid for them were somewhat higher. At the upper level the average number of cotton dress shirts purchased was 1.48, an increase of 28 percent over the average of 1.16 at the lower level; the average price paid per shirt was \$1.20 compared with \$1.09. For cotton work shirts the increase in average number bought was only 4 percent (from 2.35 to 2.45 per person); the average price paid was about the same at the two levels, \$0.72 at the lower as compared with \$0.73 at the upper.

Similarly, amounts spent for street shoes increased 40 percent, rising from an average of \$2.82 per person at the lower level to \$3.94 at the upper. The relative increase in outlays for work shoes was only about half as great, 21 percent, from an average of \$2.42 to \$2.94. At the upper income level the average number of pairs of street shoes purchased was 1.13, an increase of 28 percent over the average of 0.88 at the lower level; prices paid averaged \$3.49 and \$3.22 per pair, respectively. For work shoes the increase in average number bought was smaller, 19 percent (from 0.89 pairs to 1.06 per person); average prices paid were about the same, \$2.72 and \$2.78, at the two levels.

The proportion of boys and young men buying overcoats or topcoats increased from 14 percent at the lower income level to 20 percent at the upper; the average outlay per person from \$2.03 to \$3.49. These figures probably indicate both a shorter period of wear before replacement and a relatively larger number of persons having such garments.

Farm Sons in the Age Range 12-15 ³

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Boys in the age range 12-15 years spent sums averaging \$26.22 for their wardrobes, only \$4.15 less than the average of \$30.37 spent during the year by the husbands in these farm families. Most of these boys probably were in junior or senior high school and, therefore, needed more street clothes than their fathers whose jobs called for work clothes, day in and day out. Many of the 15-year olds probably were as tall as their fathers and had to pay about as much for such garments as shoes and shirts. Relatively more of the boys than the men, however, were able to keep their clothing outlays for the year

³ The data for sons in the age range 12-15 years presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 18-22, 24-26, 28, 29, 31.

under \$20—44 percent compared with 33 percent. Almost one-third, 29 percent, of the husbands spent \$35 or over; only 18 percent of the boys (table 13).

About one-third of the boys in the age range 12-15 had gifts of clothing from relatives and others outside the economic family. The value of such gifts equally distributed among all the boys (not just the recipients) amounted to \$1.80 per person. Thus the value of all garments—purchases and gifts—added to the boys' wardrobes during the year, and expenditures for certain upkeep items amounted to an average of \$28.02.

Suits, trousers, and overalls accounted for average outlays of \$7.88, 30 percent of the total clothing expenditures of these boys. Shoes and overshoes took one-fourth of the clothing money, as is shown below:

<i>Average expenditures per son in the age range 12-15¹</i>		
Clothing subgroup:	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
All clothing-----	\$26. 22	100. 0
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	7. 88	30. 0
Shoes, overshoes-----	6. 56	25. 0
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	3. 49	13. 3
Shirts-----	2. 47	9. 4
Underwear, nightwear-----	1. 85	7. 1
Hose-----	1. 43	5. 5
Gloves, other accessories-----	1. 20	4. 6
Headwear-----	. 99	3. 8
Other clothing; materials for sewing; upkeep-----	. 35	1. 3

¹ These sons were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 19.

A clothing budget for a high-school boy, planned to follow the general pattern of spending for boys of this age range (12-15), would provide for average yearly outlays of \$26.22 over a 2- or 3-year period. More than this sum might be spent in a year when he bought a suit, and less when no comparatively expensive garments were replaced. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

The budget would provide about \$8, year in and year out, for purchases of suits, separate trousers, and overalls. Some boys must have had hand-me-down suits or have worn shirt and trousers costumes, since only about one-third bought wool suits during the year. Assuming that most boys of this age would outgrow a suit in 2 years, the group's purchases would provide suits for only about two-thirds of the members.

The budget of a boy for whom suits were bought—not handed down—would permit the purchase of an \$11 suit every other year. If the boy shopped around he might find a suit with 2 pairs of trousers so that he would have a good pair for high school parties and other dress-up occasions throughout the 2-year period. His summer costume for street would be a pair of trousers of cotton suiting, worn with a shirt; no one would expect him to wear a coat. Such cotton trousers could be had for \$1.45 and replaced biennially, perhaps the year he did not buy a suit. Two pairs of overalls, at \$0.95 a pair, would be

bought yearly for wear when he helped with farm work; perhaps they would be worn to school in bad weather if he were one of the younger members of the group, still more interested in play than personal appearance.

A boy with a suit or coat handed down from an older brother—not purchased new—would plan a somewhat different budget. He might buy 3 pairs of woolen trousers at \$2.25 a pair in 2 years. If he bought 2 pairs the first year, one would serve for school and one for dress; the second year's purchase would be for dress and the partially worn pair of the year before could be used for school and street. Similarly 3 pairs of cotton trousers at \$1.45 would be bought for 2 years' wear. Overalls might be replaced about every 5 months instead of only twice a year.

The year's purchases would include two cotton shirts of heavy chambray, covert, or khaki cloth for school or work around the farm, at \$0.65 each. A shirt of some less durable cotton material for special occasions, costing \$0.75, would be bought every 8 months.

Most of these high-school boys wore heavy jackets instead of overcoats in winter. Woolen jackets outnumbered leather two to one; one-sixth of the purchases were of mixtures such as denim with a wool or part-wool lining. The budget would permit the purchase of a woolen jacket costing \$2.90 every alternate year. Leather jackets were more expensive, \$4.15 each, and their purchase would necessitate budget adjustments. A wool sweater, considered indispensable by most farm boys, would be bought every 2 years for \$1.90. Apparently most boys had only these types of wraps in their wardrobes and thus kept their outlays somewhat below the group's average, \$3.49, which included purchases of overcoats. The money not used for wraps doubtless was spent to good advantage on other garments. Only 8 percent of the group bought overcoats or topcoats, although expenditures for such wraps averaged about \$0.85 per boy. Those buying probably were, for the most part, the older members of the group. Since prices paid for topcoats and overcoats averaged about \$10.50 each, such purchases would mean economies on other garments. If the overcoat could be worn 3 years, its purchase would take all the money budgeted for wraps over that period; but the boy would still need a sweater and some sort of chore coat even though the overcoat replaced his school jacket.

With a dollar to be spent on headwear, a cap for winter and a straw hat for summer might be bought every year; the wool cap would cost about \$0.80 and the straw hat about \$0.25 (less than the average price of \$0.45 per hat). About one boy in six, probably only the older boys, bought felt hats and the prices they paid averaged \$1.85; such a purchase, therefore, meant budget adjustments.

A budget of \$6.56 for shoes and overshoes would provide a pair of heavy shoes, perhaps high-cut and weatherproof for wear at work and school in bad weather; such shoes would be bought every year and would cost \$2.40. Oxfords for street and school wear, at \$2.65 a pair, would be purchased a little more frequently, every 11 months. A pair of rubbers costing \$1.10 would be bought every year, or high-cut overshoes at \$2.10 every 2 years. Relatively more of the boys bought the former than the latter type. Perhaps the heavy shoes worn in bad weather were waterproof and the rubbers were used only with street shoes. Nine percent of the boys bought rubber boots for which

they paid prices averaging \$2.70 a pair. Shoe repairs and polish cost only \$0.15 during the year.

The hose budget of \$1.43 might follow one plan for the younger boys in this age group; another for the more grown-up, older boys. The former might buy 7 pairs of socks—2 heavy, perhaps about one-third wool, for wear with work shoes in bad weather; 5 of lighter weight. They would cost about \$0.20 a pair. An older boy, attending more parties, might buy rayon or silk socks, costing \$0.25, to replace some of the lightweight cotton. Only 4 percent of the boys bought hose classed as all-wool but probably some bought cotton and wool mixtures.

Underwear and nightwear would take almost \$2 of the year's \$26 clothing budget. Ways of using the money would depend upon the budgetmaker's tastes and perhaps his age. About two-thirds of the boys, probably those in junior high school, preferred union suits; about one-third, probably some of those aged 14 and 15, preferred undershirts and shorts (or drawers). A budget for a boy in the former group might include: One knit union suit of cotton or of a mixture containing a small amount of wool, at \$0.85, each year; one of woven cotton material, perhaps knee length for warm weather, at \$0.75, every 18 months. A budget for the older boy might include: One cotton undershirt at \$0.25 and 1 pair of shorts or drawers at \$0.30, every 5 months. Each budget would include a pair of pajamas at \$1.00 every 2 years. If less expensive pajamas were bought, they could be replaced more frequently.

The year's purchases would include 2 pairs of work gloves at an outlay of \$0.35; 1 pair might be lightweight, costing less than the average of \$0.18 while the other pair, perhaps reinforced with leather, might cost \$0.25. Leather gloves, probably of sturdy leather and fleece-lined, costing \$0.85, might be bought every 2 years for winter school and street wear. Many boys, however, had no leather gloves since only 18 percent reported such purchases; mittens or fleece-lined canvas gloves must have been used in cold weather. Two handkerchiefs, at \$0.09 each, would be bought annually; a tie at \$0.35, every 18 months. Little money would be available for other accessories such as belts and suspenders.

The budget would allow only about \$0.35 for other clothing, for cleaning and pressing, and materials and labor for home sewing. Apparently little home sewing (other than mending) was done for boys of this age.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

The high-school boys in families at the income level \$2,000–\$2,999 spent only 22 percent more on their wardrobes than did those in the class \$1,000–\$1,499, even though family income was doubled. The average outlay was \$31.93 at the higher income level, as compared with \$26.22 at the lower. A smaller proportion of the upper income group kept their expenditures under \$20, 27 percent instead of 44 percent; the proportion spending \$50 or more was twice as great, 11 percent compared with 5 percent (table 13). This increase with rising income was less than for girls in the same age range (12-15); the average amount spent for the girls at the upper level was about one-third greater than at the intermediate, \$38.16 compared with \$28.62. Less was spent on the boys' wardrobes than on the girls' at both of these

levels; in lower income groups, however, the reverse was sometimes found—i. e., the boys' outlays were the larger (fig. 10, p. 97).

Of the average \$5.71 increase in clothing outlays with increased family income, suits, trousers, and overalls took \$1.32 and shoes and overshoes, \$1.22; for no other subgroup was the increase in average outlays as great as \$1. The relative increase in each of the major subgroups was 30 percent or less, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per son in the age range 12- 15, at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999		Clothing ex- penditures at the level \$2,000- \$2,999 as a per- centage of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing-----	\$31. 93	100. 0	122
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	9. 20	28. 9	117
Shoes, overshoes-----	7. 78	24. 4	119
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	4. 38	13. 7	126
Shirts-----	3. 01	9. 4	122
Underwear, nightwear-----	2. 40	7. 5	130
Hose-----	1. 74	5. 4	122
Gloves, other accessories-----	1. 47	4. 6	122
Headwear-----	1. 02	3. 2	103
Other clothing; materials for sewing; upkeep-----	. 93	2. 9	266

The increase in outlays for suits was due to payment of higher prices for suits and to a somewhat larger proportion of boys buying at the upper than the intermediate level. The relative number of suit buyers rose from 32 to 35 percent—an increase of approximately 10 percent. The average price paid for lightweight wool suits—the type bought by almost three-fifths of the purchasers—was \$12.15 at the upper level, \$1. 05 above the average at the intermediate level. For heavyweight suits the average price rose from \$11.98 to \$12.50, an increase that may have meant either better made or more garments—perhaps 2 pairs of trousers instead of 1, in some instances.

Separate trousers accounted for approximately as large a share of the increased outlays for boys' wardrobes at the upper income level as did suits. The average number of pairs of trousers (wool and cotton) bought was 1.35 as compared with 0.96 at the intermediate level. Apparently additions to the wardrobe seemed more important to the boys than having higher priced garments; average prices paid for both wool and cotton trousers were slightly lower in the more well-to-do group.

The increased outlays for shoes also went, for the most part, toward the purchase of more, rather than higher priced, articles. The average number of pairs of shoes of all types bought rose from 2.17 to 2.50; the average price of work shoes increased only \$0.08 per pair, while the average price of street shoes decreased \$0.03.

Sweaters and overcoats took the greater part of the increase in money spent for wraps. Apparently most of the boys at both income levels had heavy wool jackets which they replaced every 2 years; more frequent purchases would have been an extravagance in a thrifty farm household. But sweaters wear out at the elbows and get snagged and torn in rough games; hence, the increased number bought—0.70 per boy instead of 0.51—probably indicates more frequent and very welcome replacements at the upper income level.

Average prices paid for wool sweaters were somewhat higher, too, rising from \$1.89 to \$2.00; but this price increase was smaller, relatively, than the increase in number bought. Even at the upper income level, overcoats were not commonly worn by high-school boys; the average number bought was 0.11, compared with 0.08 at the intermediate level. This increase accounted for almost half of the total increase in outlays for wraps, since the average price paid per overcoat was about \$11.

Boys in the more well-to-do household had more shirts and more hose than those at the intermediate level—an average of 4.00 shirts, compared with 3.44; 7.96 pairs of hose, compared with 6.69. But average prices paid for these garments differed little at the two income levels.

Farm Sons in the Age Range 6-11⁴

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Farm boys in the age range 6-11, most of them attending grade school, have their own standards of dress. What other boys are wearing is much more important to them than what parents think should be worn. Being different makes one an outsider, whether the difference lies in being too well dressed, too badly dressed, or just wearing clothes of kinds and styles that no one else has. But boys and parents generally agree on some points; both favor outfits that will withstand rough treatment on the playground. No boy wants to stay out of a game because his clothes might get torn or dirty; no parents at this income level can afford to replace shirts, trousers, caps, shoes, and sweaters many times during a year. Durability, therefore, concerns both the grown-ups and the children. But garments chosen with an eye to wearing qualities generally are not the least expensive of the market offerings and even sturdy, well-made clothes must be replaced all too soon to suit the homemaker who is trying to stretch limited funds to keep her whole family dressed according to prevalent standards.

Perhaps the need for greater durability explains why outlays for the wardrobes of these boys averaged somewhat more than those for little girls of the same age, \$18.77 compared with \$17.05, at the family-income level \$1,000-\$1,499. It may have cost more to keep a little boy than a little girl looking presentable. At upper income levels, however, where budgets were more generous and permitted somewhat greater expenditures for dress-up clothes, the outlays for girls' wardrobes were the higher (fig. 10, p. 97).

More than one-sixth of the boys, 19 percent, had clothing expenditures of less than \$10; 44 percent, in the range \$10-\$19; 33 percent, \$20-\$34; and only 4 percent, \$35 or over. Those spending less than \$10 may have received hand-me-downs from older brothers, or gifts of garments from persons outside the family. More than one-third, 36 percent, of the boys in this age group received such gifts. Average value was \$1.84 per boy (regardless of whether he was a recipient), bringing the total value of the year's additions to wardrobes (purchases and gifts) to an average of \$20.61.

Shoes and overshoes accounted for approximately three-tenths of the money spent for the clothing of these grade school boys. Outlays

⁴ The data for sons in the age range 6-11 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 16, 18-21, 23-25, 27-29, 31.

for such footwear were greater than for suits, trousers, and overalls—an average of \$5.36 compared with \$4.64. Purchases of garments in these two subgroups took more than half of the boys' total expenditures for dress, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	<i>Average expenditures per son in the age range 6-11¹</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
All clothing-----	\$18.77	100.0
Shoes, overshoes-----	5.36	28.5
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	4.64	24.7
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	2.40	12.8
Shirts-----	1.69	9.0
Underwear, nightwear-----	1.68	9.0
Hose-----	1.21	6.4
Gloves, other accessories-----	.78	4.2
Headwear-----	.65	3.5
Materials for sewing-----	.28	1.5
Other clothing; upkeep-----	.08	.4

¹ These sons were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 19.

The mother of a boy in the age range 6-11 would plan one sort of wardrobe if the child were aged 6 to 8; another, if he were older. The type of clothing bought would depend, too, upon the boy's rate of growth, whether he was "large for his age," as mothers proudly say. Two budgets, each for \$18.77—the average amount spent for children of grade school age—are described below. If a family with two sons in this age range spent \$37.54 for both their wardrobes, the money probably would not be divided equally; the older would receive the larger share, as a rule. For this discussion, however, it is assumed that the boys were in different families, that expenditures for each averaged about \$18.77, year in and year out, and that the wardrobe of each was planned according to the spending pattern indicated by data for the group's purchases. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

The younger boy would be less likely to have a wool suit—coat with trousers—than would the older; wool suits were bought for only 22 percent of the entire age group. Assuming that most boys would outgrow a suit in 2 years, these figures indicate that only about half would be wearing suits bought new for them. Many, especially the younger, would have hand-me-downs from older brothers—suits or suit coats, the trousers for which were no longer wearable. Some may not have had even a hand-me-down; a Sunday or school outfit of separate trousers and a blouse or sweater was customarily worn by many grade school boys at the time of this study.

With \$4.64 to spend for the younger boy's trousers, overalls, and suits, a mother might purchase during the year 1 pair of trousers at \$1.65 for winter wear—knickers, so-called longies, or ski pants of wool or a wool mixture, or of corduroy; a second pair of trousers at \$1.00 for summer wear, perhaps cotton gabardine or covert shorts or long trousers of covert cloth. At this price (\$1.00) she might buy a summer suit that included both cotton shorts and a blouse. For general wear, the year around, 3 pairs of overalls or coveralls would be bought;

the latter outfit including shirt and trousers. Each pair of overalls or coveralls might cost \$0.75; or the boy's mother might spend somewhat more, about \$1, for corduroy overalls for winter and somewhat less, about \$0.55, for coveralls of covert cloth for summer. If a woolen suit were bought for one of the younger boys, it probably would cost less than the average for the group (\$5.97); \$3 would have provided a coat, trousers, shirt, tie, and belt at some retail outlets at the time of the study. The material would probably be only half wool, at this price, but it might serve the child's needs since the suit would not usually be worn for outdoor play. If worn for 2 years, a suit might take the place of the 2 pairs of winter trousers provided during that period in the budget described above.

For the older boy, a mother might plan to buy a suit costing \$5.95 in alternate years. The material might be a mixture, only about one-half wool; the suit probably would include only 1 pair of trousers; a second pair might cost about \$2 additional. One pair of cotton trousers for school, at \$1.00, and 2 pairs of overalls at \$0.75 a pair would bring yearly expenditures beyond the \$4.64 budgeted. Probably the mothers that bought suits economized on other articles in the boy's wardrobe. The older boys for whom suits were not bought had school costumes similar to those described for the younger boys—shirts and trousers.

Shirts were bought for more of the boys in this age group than in the age range 2-5. The budget would provide for three shirts during the year—two of some sturdy, colored cotton material at \$0.52 and one for dress-up wear, perhaps white, that was slightly more expensive, \$0.58.

Most boys of this age range (6-11) wore jackets of wool or of a heavy cotton fabric with a wool or sheepskin lining, during the winter; such a jacket could be bought for about \$2.30 in alternate years, according to the budget. A wool sweater, costing \$1.50, would be replaced about every 15 months, if the mother kept to the allotted \$2.40 per year for outer wraps. An overcoat or topcoat was bought for about 1 boy in 10; probably most of them the 11-year olds. An outlay of \$4.75 for such a garment would mean economies elsewhere in the budget unless the child grew slowly, and it could be worn for more than 2 years. One way of saving might be to buy a less expensive sweater, one that was only part wool and cost about \$1.00, or the wool sweater might be replaced every 18 months instead of every 15.

A cap of wool or a wool mixture would be bought yearly for \$0.60 for winter wear. For cold climates, one with ear-flaps might be chosen. Many of the boys apparently had no other headwear bought for them; they went hatless during the summer or wore hand-me-down straw hats. One boy in six had a cheap straw hat costing about \$0.30. Only 7 percent bought felt hats; the average price paid was \$1.25.

Shoes and overshoes took a larger proportion of the boy's clothing money than any other subgroup, 28 percent of the total, or an average of \$5.36 per boy, as has been pointed out. This would provide for the annual purchase of a pair of heavy shoes at \$1.90, the so-called high-cuts made of heavy leather, often with waterproof welts and rubber composition soles to withstand wet weather. A pair of oxfords costing \$1.95 might be bought every 10 months, for school in

spring and fall and for dress-up wear in winter. Rubbers were bought for about one-third of the boys; high-cut overshoes for about the same proportion. That relatively more boys than girls of this age had new overshoes is contrary to what might have been expected since many of the boys had heavy shoes, waterproof to some extent. Perhaps boys wear out footwear of this sort more quickly than girls do. The rubbers, costing \$1.00 a pair, probably would be replaced yearly; the arctics at \$1.75 might be fitted large enough to last about 2 years.

Hose wear out quickly with heavy shoes; but mothers must have done considerable mending since the budget would provide only 6 pairs per boy during the year, at an average price of about \$0.20 a pair. Two pairs were heavy, the sort to be worn with their high-cut shoes in bad weather. Knee-length socks that were two-thirds cotton and one-third wool (and therefore classed as cotton) were available at this price. Four pairs of the hose would be of lighter weight, for wear with oxfords to school and on dress-up occasions. Silk or rayon hose were bought for only 4 percent of the boys.

Underwear and nightwear could not take more than \$1.68 if the budget were followed. The boy's mother might buy him two union suits each year, at \$0.65—one of knitted material for winter and one of woven cotton goods, perhaps knee-length for summer. Cotton shorts (or drawers) at \$0.30 and undershirts at \$0.25 were bought for about 1 boy in 12, probably for warm-weather wear. Such garments apparently were much less popular than the union suits; purchases of the former type of outfit were outnumbered by those of the latter, six to one. The budget would provide 1 pair of pajamas, costing \$0.75, every alternate year; made-at-home garments or hand-me-downs might supplement the boy's supply.

The older boys of the group—old enough to help with chores—wore cotton work gloves; 2 or 3 pairs were bought yearly at prices averaging \$0.19. If 2 pairs were of the cheaper types—in the price range 10–13 cents—the third might be heavier, fleece-lined and with a leather palm. A pair of leather gloves, frequently the mitten type, fleece-lined, might be bought for \$0.50, every 2 years. One tie at \$0.23 and two handkerchiefs at \$0.08 each would bring yearly outlays for gloves and other accessories to about \$1.20—\$0.40 more than the average expenditures for the group. The older boys may have spent about this sum and the younger boys considerably less. A boy of 6 or 7 would not need work gloves as would his older brother; he might get along with a pair of woolen mittens costing about \$0.35 (somewhat less than the average) and borrow his big brother's work gloves when he helped carry wood or did other chores. Two handkerchiefs at 8 cents each would complete his purchases. Ties were bought for fewer than one-fourth of the boys; probably they were seldom, if ever, worn by some of the 6-year olds. Coveralls and many of the blouse and shorts costumes do not call for neckties. Christmas and birthday gifts of neckties from persons outside the family may have supplemented purchases.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

In the more well-to-do families in the income range \$2,000–\$2,999, average outlays for wardrobes of grade school boys were lower than for girls of the same age, \$23.84 compared with \$25.30, the reverse of

the ranking of the two groups at the intermediate income level \$1,000-\$1,499 (fig. 10, p. 97). Expenditures for the boys at the upper income level were only 27 percent greater than at the lower; expenditures for the girls, 48 percent. Perhaps there was less difference in standards of dress at the two income levels for boys than for girls. Clothing of active farm boys of this age must be durable and comfortable; a little boy dressed up in clothes not made for strenuous play usually is miserable and so is his mother, since she worries as to where money will come from to replace torn garments. But if a Sunday outfit is bought for a little girl, both the child and her mother may enjoy it.

Shoes and overshoes and a second subgroup—suits, trousers, and overalls—accounted for a little less than half of the \$5.07 increase in average clothing outlays for grade school boys as income rose from the level \$1,000-\$1,499 to \$2,000-\$2,999. While dollar increases were greater for these two subgroups than for the others, the relative increases in average amounts spent were smaller than for wraps and for hose. For no major subgroup, however, were average expenditures of the upper income boys more than 36 percent above those for the intermediate group, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per son in the age range 6- 11, at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999		Clothing expendi- tures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000- \$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing.....	\$23. 84	100. 0	127
Shoes, overshoes.....	6. 42	26. 9	120
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	5. 92	24. 8	128
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	3. 26	13. 7	136
Shirts.....	2. 12	8. 9	125
Underwear, nightwear.....	2. 07	8. 7	123
Hose.....	1. 64	6. 9	136
Gloves, other accessories.....	. 97	4. 1	124
Headwear.....	. 80	3. 4	123
Materials for sewing.....	. 44	1. 8	157
Other clothing; upkeep.....	. 20	. 8	250

The grade school boy from the upper income family probably would have been dressed much like his friend from a household at the intermediate level, if one had seen them at play. Expenditures for their coveralls and overalls were practically the same, as were average number of pairs bought and prices paid. But the former boy might have had a slightly more varied wardrobe for school and Sunday; average number of pairs of trousers bought was 1.10 at the upper income level as compared with 0.63 at the intermediate; average number of suits, 0.53 compared with 0.39. The local merchant would not stock more expensive trousers for his upper income customers; the average prices they paid were slightly below those paid by the intermediate income group. The same was true of prices paid for lightweight wool suits. But the heavier suits bought for the upper income boys tended to be more expensive than those bought by the intermediate group; average prices were \$7.17 and \$5.97, respectively.

Boys in the more well-to-do families had 1 more pair of new shoes in a 2-year period than those at the intermediate income level; average number of pairs of shoes (all kinds) purchased was 2.56 as compared with 2.13. But their shoes were no better, if price is a guide to

quality; average price paid for heavy outdoor shoes was \$0.03 lower at the upper income level than at the intermediate, while the average for street oxfords was only \$0.08 higher.

The increase in clothing outlays also provided more shirts and hose for the boys from the upper income group; 3.56 shirts were bought per boy at this income level and 2.97 at the intermediate, 6.56 pairs of hose and 5.42 pairs, respectively. Such differences are appreciable when considered as a proportional increase in a limited wardrobe; but they do not mean a much more extensive wardrobe, since they would provide only about one more new shirt in 2 years and an additional pair of hose annually.

Farm Sons in the Age Range 2-5⁵

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

The little boy of preschool age living on a farm is far less likely to go to nursery school or kindergarten than the city boy. Public appearances, therefore, would be a less important consideration in choosing the farm child's wardrobe. Instead, his mother would plan to buy garments on the basis of durability for play, warmth for outdoor wear in winter, comfort, and cleanliness—enough changes that he could be kept tidy (though not immaculate) for the whole period between weekly wash days. To achieve this with outlays of \$12 a year—the average spent for children in the age range 2-5—would mean thrift and skill; but farm women are thrifty and skillful, as has already been evidenced by their ways of stretching clothing funds for older family members. Gifts of clothing from persons outside the family had an average value of \$2.77, making the total average value of wardrobe replacements during the year \$14.86 for children at the intermediate income level (\$1,000-\$1,499).

Shoes and overshoes took somewhat more than one-fourth of total amounts spent for clothing boys of this age, an average of \$3.24; overalls, trousers, and suits accounted for almost as large a share, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	<i>Average expenditures per son in the age range 2-5¹</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
All clothing-----	\$12. 09	100. 0
Shoes, overshoes-----	3. 24	26. 8
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	3. 12	25. 9
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	1. 62	13. 4
Underwear, nightwear-----	1. 42	11. 7
Hose-----	1. 06	8. 8
Materials for sewing-----	. 47	3. 9
Headwear-----	. 44	3. 6
Shirts-----	. 41	3. 4
Gloves, other accessories-----	. 27	2. 2
Other clothing; upkeep-----	. 04	. 3

¹ These sons were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 19.

The kind of clothing budget a farm homemaker might plan for her little boy in this age range is described below. Her ways of spending are assumed to resemble in broad outline the expenditure pattern

⁵ The data for sons in the age range 2-5 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 18-21, 23-25, 27-29, 31.

indicated by the data for all boys of this age in families at this income level. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

A little boy living on a farm is proud of his first pair of overalls or coveralls; at last he has an outfit like his dad's. Once he has been graduated from his baby clothes, overalls or coverall play suits are likely to be the mainstay of his wardrobe during his preschool days. The mother of the boy whose clothing budget is presented might plan to buy him overalls or a coverall play suit at \$0.65 every 5 months. Such garments would be of durable material, as denim or a hickory stripe. For winter, overalls of cotton corduroy or whipcord might be chosen. For some—1 in 10—of the younger boys, sun suits were bought; prices paid averaged \$0.52.

For one of the younger boys of the group, a mother might buy two cotton suits at \$0.80 each year, instead of a suit of wool in alternate years, as might be bought for an older boy. One of these suits, to be worn in winter, might have shorts of a cotton suiting woven to resemble worsted material and a blouse of cotton jersey. Woolen shorts, made by his mother from his father's outworn suit, might complete his winter wardrobe. For summer, his mother might buy him a wash suit with shorts of poplin or some similar material, buttoned on a cotton blouse. A third cotton suit, costing about \$0.50, might be bought instead of the separate blouse included in the wardrobe of an older boy in this age range. Apparently blouses were bought for somewhat fewer than one-third of the boys in this age range (2-5), probably for those aged 4 or 5, wearing the more grown-up suits—woolen trousers and coats. The younger children would have less need for separate blouses since they would be more likely to wear 1-piece suits of the coverall type for play, and their street outfits would usually provide a blouse along with shorts.

The budget for an older boy of the group might provide a lightweight woolen suit, costing \$2.80, each alternate year. Such a suit would not be used for play but would be worn on "occasions," as for Sunday school, or when he accompanied his parents on shopping trips or visits to relatives or friends. This suit and his play suits and overalls would take all the money budgeted for suits, trousers, and the like. Many children, of course, had some hand-me-downs. A suit used for "best" would be more likely to serve two boys than would play clothes. Doubtless many mothers of boys of this age made them summer suits of cotton materials. This may explain why cotton or linen suits or trousers were bought for only about one boy in five although such garments are widely used for Sunday wear in hot weather. Trousers from the boy's suit and a blouse may have provided a summer outfit for Sunday, in some instances. One cotton shirt, costing \$0.45, might be bought annually; in addition, one may have been provided with the suit. (Some stores offered so-called 5-piece suits including a coat, trousers, shirt, belt, and necktie.) A child of this age would need fewer shirts than his grade-school brother; he might wear 1-piece coveralls for play in winter and overalls without a blouse (as he would wear a sun suit) in summer.

A sweater seems to have been considered more essential than any other type of wrap in the little boy's wardrobe. With only \$1.62 to spend for all wraps, his mother might buy a sweater at \$1.15 every 18

months. Some boys had, in addition, sweater blouses that were a part of 2-piece suits. A jacket of wool or of a heavy cotton material, with a warm lining, might be bought for \$1.95 every 2 years if the boy were only 2 or 3 years old or if expenditures were strictly limited. For an older boy, an overcoat costing \$3.70 might be bought. Such a purchase would necessitate economies on other items of dress or the dovetailing of budgets for two boys not too far apart in age. It would not be safe to count upon more than 2 years of wear of a coat of this sort by one child, since growth rates are rapid at this age. Overcoats or similar wraps were bought for 18 percent of the children of the age group; jackets for 14 percent. One-third, therefore, had new coats or jackets during the year. Assuming that such wraps can be worn for 2 years (and in some instances for 3) before being outgrown, approximately one-third of the group must have had hand-me-downs.

Not more than \$1.50 could be spent for the little boy's underwear if his mother kept within a budget comparable to the group's ways of spending. This sum might provide two cotton union suits yearly at \$0.60 each and every alternate year a pair of pajamas or sleepers costing \$0.60. Union suits were bought for the great majority of the children. Some garments probably were long-sleeved and ankle length for winter; others, sleeveless and trunk length for summer. Undershirts and shorts (or drawers) were bought for only about one-fifth as many boys as were union suits; one-piece garments generally are more popular with the children and with their mothers who prefer to launder one article instead of two. Many of these little boys doubtless wore sun suits or overalls without underwear in the summer.

Most little boys of this age go barefooted at least a part of the summer; but during the rest of the year they could easily wear out the 2 pairs of shoes at \$1.40 a pair provided by the budget. Overshoes for use in bad weather would be high-cut, perhaps the so-called arctics, fleece-lined and with buckles; they would cost \$1.15 and would be fitted loosely so that they would not be outgrown before they had been worn 2 years. These high-cut overshoes were bought for half again as many children as were rubbers, which were less expensive, \$0.77 a pair. The dollar budgeted for hose would provide for annual purchases of 5 pairs of cotton socks or stockings at \$0.20. Woolen hose were bought for only 1 child in 20; hose of silk or rayon, for an even smaller proportion. Probably some of the socks and stockings classed as cotton were part-wool, for winter wear.

A wool cap costing \$0.55 would provide the little boy's winter headwear; and the budget would permit a replacement every 15 months. In summer many children apparently went bareheaded or wore hand-me-down headwear; straw hats were bought for only 8 percent of the group. Accessories to the costume of a child of this age would be limited to a pair of woolen mittens costing twenty-five cents and a 7-cent handkerchief; the former might be replaced every 18 months and the latter once in a year. Probably many mothers made no effort to provide a separate supply of handkerchiefs for each family member but had a household stock, drawn upon by all the youngsters. Expenditures for handkerchiefs, therefore, were not allocated to the various children in many instances.

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Outlays for the clothing of children in the age range 2-5 were almost half again as great at the income level \$2,000-\$2,999 as at the intermediate level, \$1,000-\$1,499; average amounts spent were \$17.46 and \$12.09 per child. Shoes and overshoes, which took a larger share of the clothing funds than any other subgroup at the intermediate income level, now ranked second; outlays for suits, trousers, and overalls were greater. Expenditures for these two subgroups were \$4.11 and \$5.19 at the upper level, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per person in the age range 2-5, at the family-income level \$2,000- \$2,999		Clothing expendi- tures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing-----	\$17. 46	100. 0	144
Suits, trousers, overalls-----	5. 19	29. 8	166
Shoes, overshoes-----	4. 11	23. 6	127
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	2. 05	11. 7	127
Underwear, nightwear-----	1. 81	10. 4	127
Hose-----	1. 51	8. 6	142
Shirts-----	. 84	4. 8	205
Materials for sewing-----	. 72	4. 1	153
Headwear-----	. 63	3. 6	143
Gloves, other accessories-----	. 46	2. 6	170
Other clothing; upkeep-----	. 14	. 8	350

Of the increase of \$5.37, about two-fifths went to suits, trousers, and overalls. Children in the more well-to-do families had more overalls or coveralls, an average of 2.95 pairs compared with 2.19 at the intermediate level. Relatively more had new woolen suits, 31 percent instead of 23 percent. Trousers of wool, cotton, or a mixture were bought for a larger proportion, too; the average number of pairs purchased was 0.55 at the upper level, while it was only 0.11 at the intermediate. With more money to spend on their little boys, mothers tended to buy more garments, rather than more costly ones. Thus average prices paid for overalls were approximately the same at the two levels, as were prices for lightweight wool suits; for separate trousers of wool and of cotton, prices were even lower at the upper level than at the intermediate.

Similarly, more shoes were bought for the children in the more well-to-do families, an average of 2.34 pairs compared with 1.95. But average prices paid for the general-wear shoes at the two levels differed by only four cents. The number of pairs of cotton hose increased from 4.52 to 6.07 pairs while prices paid were about the same.

Farm Wives ⁶

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Feminine finery, as men describe the more decorative and impractical articles of women's dress, could not have had an important place in the wardrobes of a group of farm women who spent amounts aver-

⁶The data for wives presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 15, 32-36, and 38-43.

aging only \$32.04 on their clothing—all ready-made garments bought plus materials and paid help for sewing, and such upkeep outlays as dry cleaning and shoe polish and repairs. Instead of thinking of clothing primarily in terms of adornment, these homemakers must have placed the accent on durability and a conservative design which would not soon be out of fashion. Whether a garment was becoming might be a matter of great interest but not the sole or even the major basis for its selection. A few women, approximately one in three, received clothing or accessories from persons outside the family but the value of such gifts was comparatively small, averaging \$2.87 per woman, regardless of whether she was a recipient. Purchases and gifts together thus had an average value of \$34.91—not a large sum for the many replacements that must be made yearly by the most economical of wives.

Approximately two-thirds of the women, 68 percent, spent less than \$35 a year on their wardrobes; as many as 9 percent kept outlays under \$10 (table 13). The women whose expenditures were below the average were a varied group. Some, perhaps as well dressed as the majority at this income level, may have had unusually low outlays the year of the survey because they were not replacing winter coats, suits, or other relatively expensive garments. Others, perhaps the older wives or those with large families, may have customarily spent little on their own dress, year in and year out.

Standards of dress and expenditures of many of the older women differed from those of the younger. Personal appearance may have seemed less important to the women 50 or older than to the younger wives; education of children, a trip to the State fair, building up the farm business, more important. The lower average outlays of the groups aged 50 or older are illustrated below for this and other selected income classes:

Wife's age class:	<i>Average expenditures of wives ¹ at the family-income level—</i>		
	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$2,000-\$2,999
Under 30.....	\$28	\$42	(²)
30-39.....	24	41	\$61
40-49.....	25	37	58
50-59.....	23	32	48
60 or older.....	17	26	31

¹ These data are for wives in type 1 families (husband and wife only) in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

² Average based on 5 cases is not presented.

A homemaker at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499 whose expenditures for dress resembled the average for the group—\$32 each year over a period of years—might have a clothing budget somewhat like that outlined below, if she planned her wardrobe according to the ways of spending most prevalent in the group. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of the assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

About one-fourth of the clothing budget, an average of \$8, year in and year out, would be allocated to dresses, skirts, blouses, and suits—the subgroup taking the largest share of the total spent. In some years, as when a new suit was bought, the amount would probably be higher; in others, lower. Shoes and overshoes would take about one-fifth of the wife's clothing money; coats and other wraps, about one-

sixth, as is illustrated by figures for the group's spending pattern given below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per wife ¹	
	Amount	Percentage distribution
All clothing-----	\$32. 04	100. 0
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	7. 96	24. 8
Shoes, overshoes-----	6. 49	20. 3
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	5. 11	15. 9
Underwear, nightwear-----	4. 12	12. 9
Hose-----	3. 06	9. 6
Materials for sewing-----	2. 17	6. 8
Headwear-----	1. 88	5. 9
Gloves, other accessories-----	. 88	2. 7
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 33	1. 0
Other clothing-----	. 04	. 1

¹ Wives in families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 33.

With about \$8 a year to spend for dresses, skirts, blouses, and suits the homemaker might select a cotton street dress from the merchant's offerings at \$1.35 to serve as the backbone of her summer wardrobe. Since only one such dress would be bought yearly, she would be interested in color fastness and probable shrinkage, as well as in design.

A dress of rayon, silk, or a mixture of the two would serve the farm homemaker for wear to church and on social occasions, except on hot summer days. A rayon or silk suit might be bought by some women; but according to records of purchases, dresses outnumbered suits by more than 10 to 1. Unless the homemaker were able to reduce her expenditures for other garments, she could not stretch her budget to allow for a new dress of rayon or silk more often than once in 20 months. Her friends would become accustomed to seeing her in the same costume at various community gatherings; but probably she would be less interested in having a varied wardrobe than would high school girls or women at upper income levels. This rayon or silk dress would cost in the neighborhood of \$4.70. Some years she might pay less than this amount; but even in years when demands upon the clothing budget were light she would be unlikely to spend as much as \$7.50. The proprietor of a village store whose customers were for the most part from this middle income group would select his stock of such dresses so that approximately two-thirds would be sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.49, if his sales followed the pattern illustrated by the distribution of dresses by price paid by wives (table 15).

For cold weather wear, the homemaker would have some type of costume of wool—a dress, a skirt to be worn with blouses, or a suit. She could scarcely afford all three at this spending level. If she chose the dress or a skirt and blouses, she might make a replacement every 3 years. A suit would probably be worn longer and would call for economies elsewhere in the budget, such as doing without a light-weight coat. Only 6 percent of the women bought suits of wool. The dress would be priced at about \$4.70—a price that would be more likely to provide a wool mixture than an all-wool garment. Only 21 percent of the dresses purchased cost \$5.50 or more. The suit would cost about \$12 00; the skirt, \$2.90. Blouses to wear with the suit or separate skirt would cost \$1.00 if of cotton; \$1.70, if of rayon or silk.

For housewear, a cotton dress costing \$1.00 would be bought every 6 months. But the homemaker's stock would also be supplemented by cotton street dresses that showed wear. A 45-cent apron or smock would be bought about once in 2 years. Probably the homemaker would make additional aprons from new materials or from old street dresses or her husband's shirts, since little skill is needed for such sewing.

A winter coat would be purchased with an eye to serviceability as well as warmth since it would have to last 5 or 6 years. If trimmed with fur, it would cost \$20; if without fur, \$5 less. If the homemaker had a suit, she would be unlikely to have a second coat for spring or fall wear; if, however, she had no other lightweight wrap, she could plan her budget so that she could pay \$11 for such a coat every 5 years. A sweater would be a part of her wardrobe, not for sportswear but for use around the house in underheated rooms or for work in the yard or the garden in cool weather. Bought for \$2.50 it would last 5 years before being replaced. Raincoats were not commonly worn; no more than 1 woman in 100 bought such a wrap the year of the survey.

The psychologist who recommended a trip to the milliner's as an antidote for boredom or low spirits could not have been as well versed in the study of family consumption as in his own field. The farm homemaker at this economic level (near or above the middle income line) could afford this remedy but seldom. Her budget would provide a little less than \$2.00 a year for headwear—enough to buy a felt hat costing \$1.75 once in 18 months, and a hat of straw or fabric costing \$1.55, in alternate years. A \$3 hat would be considered an extravagance, perhaps not to be acknowledged even to one's closest friend; only 10 percent of the felt hats bought were priced at \$3 or more (table 15).

Comfortable shoes would be of even greater importance to the homemaker on the farm than in the city. Laundry work, canning, care of garden and poultry, and other tasks that urban wives generally turn over to agencies outside the home keep many farm women on their feet for long hours, day in and day out. But the farm homemaker spent an average of only \$3.00 for her shoes for general wear while the urban woman spent \$3.40. If it is true, as many manufacturers claim, that well-built shoes designed for comfort cannot be produced cheaply, the farm woman may have had less comfortable footwear. Having spent \$3 for her general-wear shoes (1 pair for the year), the farm wife would have left \$3.50 of her \$6.50 budget for footwear. She might, therefore, plan purchases to include a pair of so-called dress shoes at \$3.35 to be replaced every 15 months. These shoes might differ but little from those bought for general wear; very high heels and the less serviceable materials would be avoided since the homemaker would plan to use her special-occasion shoes for everyday wear as they grew older. A pair of galoshes costing \$1.25 would serve the farm wife 3 years unless she were outdoors a great deal in bad weather. Rubbers, costing somewhat less, only \$1.00, could be replaced more often but in some climates they would be an unsatisfactory substitute for the warmer galoshes or arctics. House slippers, costing \$1 and to be worn for 5 years, would scarcely be those of the boudoir type; felt or leather models probably would be chosen. The amount budgeted for shoe repairs, shoe laces, and polish would be small—probably no more than 20 cents for the year.

Homemakers on farms spent little more than half as much for hose as those in cities at this income level, an average of \$3.06 compared with \$5.58. These lower outlays reflect more rigid economies in dress and perhaps less frequent social gatherings and trips to shopping centers. The purchases of the farm woman with a \$3 budget for hose would include a new pair of silk or rayon stockings every 3½ months at \$0.70; a pair of cotton costing \$0.30 every 5 months. Cotton hose were more generally used by farm than urban women; the year's purchases averaged 2.28 pairs for the former and 0.67 pairs for the latter group at this income level. That farm women bought such stockings not solely as an economy measure but because they considered them appropriate for housework and gardening, picnics and other informal social occasions is indicated by the fact that the number purchased tended to increase slightly, rather than decrease, as income rose, averaging 2.23 pairs at the level \$500–\$999, 2.79 pairs at the level \$3,000–\$4,999.

Slips would take approximately one-fourth of the farm homemaker's \$4 yearly outlays for underwear. A slip of silk or rayon costing \$1.05 would be bought every alternate year; one of cotton costing \$0.75, a little more often, every 18 months. A sturdy cotton flannel nightgown costing a little less than \$1 would be bought once in 2 years. Cotton gowns for summer, if bought, would cost \$0.75, but it is likely that some would be made. Silk or rayon gowns apparently were not generally used since only 1 woman in 30 made such a purchase. Union suits for winter wear would cost \$0.80 and a new one would be purchased every 16 months. A pair of bloomers or panties would be bought once in 8 months for \$0.45. Purchases of cotton bloomers were as popular as those of rayon or silk and average prices paid were approximately the same. A corset or girdle bought for \$2.40 might or might not do all that such a garment is supposed to do for the figure but it would have to serve for 3 years before replacement, unless other purchases of underwear were curtailed. A brassiere or an undershirt, at about \$0.40, might be bought every year.

Accessories, so helpful in adding a fresh touch to an old costume or in making an inexpensive dress seem less commonplace, were not widely used by this group of farm wives. Perhaps colored handkerchiefs and costume jewelry seemed frivolous, and economy dictated infrequent replacements of purses, umbrellas, and gloves. Whatever the reason, only \$0.88 a year would be budgeted for such wardrobe items if the homemaker followed the pattern set by average outlays. With so little to spend, the woman would plan to use a purse costing \$1.15 for 5 years unless a Christmas or birthday gift replaced it. Handkerchiefs would be bought at the rate of two or three a year for 8 cents each. A pair of cotton fabric gloves would last a year; a pair of leather gloves, if bought, at least 3 years. The former type would cost \$0.45 and the latter \$1.35. A string of beads or a pin from the 10-cent store would be the extent of costume jewelry purchased unless such ornaments came with a dress.

Even though the homemaker was not a skilled seamstress, if she were handy with her needle she could stretch her funds for dress by making some garments—perhaps cotton dresses, blouses, aprons, nightgowns, or slips. New collars and other remodeling touches would prolong the period of wear of dresses and help to keep her wardrobe up-to-date. Approximately half, 48 percent, of these farm women

bought materials for home sewing. But the extent to which making of garments has been turned over to industry is indicated by average amounts spent for materials and findings, an average of \$2.08 per woman (all homemakers of the group), or \$4.35 for those reporting such expenditures. Outlays for the services of a local seamstress averaged only 9 cents per woman, or \$4.35 for those having such services (table 42). (For a further discussion of home sewing, see p. 84.)

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Wives in families with incomes in the range \$2,000-\$2,999 spent half again as much on their wardrobes as those at the level just discussed (\$1,000-\$1,499)—an average of \$47.45 compared with \$32.04. This increase was appreciably less (in dollars and proportionally) than in the small cities where wives' outlays for dress doubled—from \$47.45 to \$94.50—with a comparable income increase. Differences in standards of dress—less emphasis upon personal appearance in farm than urban communities—may be one explanation. However, there was a general tendency on the part of the more well-to-do farm families to put aside for getting ahead financially amounts that were considerably greater than those saved by urban groups.

With more to spend on dress, farm homemakers increased their outlays for coats and other wraps relatively more than for dresses and suits, shoes and overshoes, or underwear, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	<i>Average expenditures per wife at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999</i>		<i>Clothing expendi- tures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>	
All clothing-----	\$47. 45	100. 0	148
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	11. 80	24. 8	148
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	9. 16	19. 3	179
Shoes, overshoes-----	8. 47	17. 9	131
Underwear, nightwear-----	6. 04	12. 7	147
Hose-----	4. 15	8. 7	136
Materials for sewing-----	2. 90	6. 1	134
Headwear-----	2. 64	5. 6	140
Gloves, other accessories-----	1. 46	3. 1	166
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 70	1. 5	212
Other clothing-----	. 13	. 3	325

An increase in expenditures for dress meant a more varied wardrobe, more frequent replacements, and payment of higher prices for many garments. For example, the larger proportion of women purchasing wool suits at the upper income level, 10 percent compared with 6 percent, probably reflected both a greater number, relatively, having such garments in their wardrobes and a shorter period of wear by some suit owners than at the lower level. Average prices paid for suits at the upper and lower levels were: \$15.43 and \$12.71, respectively, if fur-trimmed; \$12.89 and \$11.66, if without fur.

Only 9 percent of the heavy winter coats, fur-trimmed, bought by women at the upper income level were priced at less than \$13; 19 percent at the lower level (table 15). The average prices paid were \$24.17 and \$20.50, respectively. Assuming that practically every woman at both of these income levels had a heavy winter coat (with or without fur), the period of wear must have been appreciably shorter

at the upper income level, more nearly 3 than 5 years, since the average number of such wraps bought was 0.29, as compared with 0.19 at the lower level.

Of the rayon or silk dresses purchased at the upper income level, 26 percent cost \$6.50 or more; at the lower level, 16 percent. The average number bought was 0.66, as compared with 0.52, indicating the likelihood of more frequent replacements.

Somewhat better shoes might be bought for both general wear and dress at the upper than at the lower level. The average price paid for street shoes was \$3.41 at the former level and \$3.02 at the latter; for dress shoes, \$4.01 and \$3.36. More than one-fourth—27 percent—of the street shoes bought by the women at the upper level were priced at \$4 or more; 18 percent of those bought by the intermediate income group. For dress shoes, percentages were 42 and 26, respectively (table 15).

Farm Daughters in the Age Range 16-29⁷

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Having the right clothes seems very important to a girl in her late teens or early twenties. If her wardrobe is inadequate, she may feel self-conscious at school or social gatherings and, even worse, she may be passed by when party lists are made up and her social calendar may lack dates. That daughters in the age range 16-29 spent an average of \$44 on their wardrobes is, therefore, not surprising. Perhaps what should be a source of wonder is that 53 percent spent less than \$35 and approximately one-fourth less than \$20 (table 13).

Gifts of clothing from persons outside the family and wages in kind had an average value of \$3.42 per person (all daughters, not merely recipients); hence the value of all the year's additions to daughters' wardrobes, purchases and gifts combined, averaged \$47.52. Somewhat more than one-third of these girls and young women, 37 percent, had gifts or other receipts of clothing without direct money outlays.

Girls and young women in the age range 16-29, living with their parents, generally spent more for dress than married women, their average outlays being \$12 greater at this income level—\$44 as compared with \$32. Differences between daughters and their own mothers would tend to be even greater, since wives in families with daughters or sons 16 or older had outlays averaging less than those of all homemakers at a given income level. For example, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section amounts spent by wives in families of types 4, 5, and 7 in the income class \$1,250-\$1,499 averaged \$27, \$24, and \$19, respectively; by all wives, \$28.

Daughters tended to spend more than wives for every clothing subgroup except materials and paid help for home sewing. For example, their expenditures for dresses, suits, skirts, and blouses were greater in every income class; they averaged about \$4 more—\$11.86 as compared with \$7.96—at the level \$1,000-\$1,499. Differences in outlays for other subgroups, while smaller in amount, tended to persist at practically all income levels, as is illustrated in figure 8.

⁷ The data for daughters (i. e., girls and young women other than wives) in the age range 16-29 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 32-36, 38-43. Included in this age group were some members of the economic family other than daughters—as daughters-in-law; however, the term daughters has been applied to the group as a whole, since it describes the great majority of the persons included.

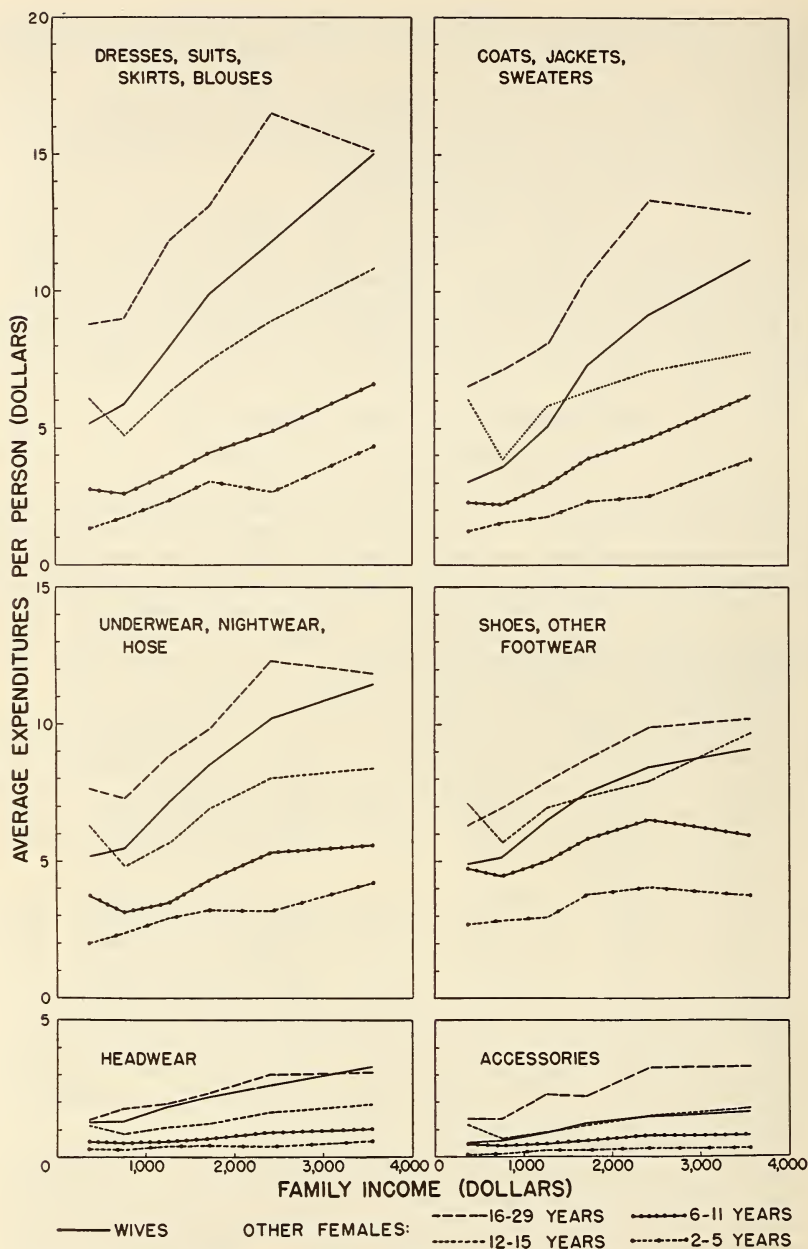


FIGURE 8.—Average expenditures per person for six selected subgroups of clothing of wives and other females by age group, by family income, North and West analysis unit, 1935-36.

Dresses, suits, skirts, and blouses accounted for about \$12, more than one-fourth, of the money outlays of this group of girls and young women. Approximately \$8 went for each of two clothing subgroups—coats and other wraps, and footwear—as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 16-29 ¹	
	Amount	Percentage distribution
All clothing-----	\$44. 10	100. 0
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	11. 86	26. 8
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	8. 08	18. 3
Shoes, overshoes-----	7. 93	18. 0
Underwear, nightwear-----	4. 77	10. 8
Hose-----	4. 11	9. 3
Gloves, other accessories-----	2. 29	5. 2
Materials for sewing-----	2. 12	4. 8
Headwear-----	1. 92	4. 4
Other clothing-----	. 51	1. 2
Cleaning, pressing-----	. 51	1. 2

¹ These daughters were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 33.

A girl or young woman who followed the spending pattern of this group of daughters in planning her wardrobe might have had a clothing budget similar to that described below. Some actually had simpler, others more elaborate wardrobes; but the averages present a picture of ways of dress prevalent among many girls in farm families at this income level. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

With about \$12 to spend for dresses, suits, skirts, and blouses a girl might plan to spend about \$1.40 for a cotton street dress each summer. Once in 2 years, she might buy, in addition, a cotton dress of a less tailored design and thinner material for informal evening parties; but if she spent more than the allotted \$1.40 for it, she would have to economize on other items, since her budget would allow only \$4.20 for the three cotton dresses bought in the 2-year period. Summer suits of silk, rayon, or cotton would not be included in the budget, being purchased by only 1 daughter in 10.

A silk or rayon dress for school, work, or street wear might be bought for \$4.20 once every year. The girl's wardrobe probably would include two or more such garments, since her purchase of the previous year would not be discarded when a new one was added. She might decide to wear her street dress longer, buying a party frock in alternate years at approximately the same price (\$4.20).

A woolen skirt worn with blouses or sweaters would be a more usual purchase for winter wear than a woolen dress or suit. If the daughter paid \$2.30 for her skirt, \$1.45 for a blouse of rayon, and \$0.90 for one of cotton, she might follow this replacement plan: A new skirt every alternate year, two rayon blouses every 15 months, a cotton blouse annually. The younger girls in this age group, those still in high school, probably followed somewhat this pattern, wearing sweaters or jackets of wool or leather with their skirts and blouses in cool weather. About one-fifth of the group (probably the older members) bought wool suits. The young woman making such a choice might plan to buy a wool suit without fur trimming at \$9.60

in alternate years and buy blouses according to the budget outlined for the high-school girl. To fit this more expensive purchase—a suit instead of a skirt—into her budget, she might do without a spring coat. Approximately one daughter in five bought a dress of wool; prices paid averaged \$4.28—approximately the sum budgeted for the skirt and blouses during a year. If a girl or young woman wanted both a woolen dress and a skirt with blouses, she would have to lengthen the period between replacements or find some other way to economize.

For wear around the house the daughter would plan to buy a cotton dress for \$0.95 once a year; a smock or apron for \$0.50 every other year. Outmoded cotton street dresses would serve for housewear, also. Made-at-home garments might be added if the daughter were one of the group (39 percent of the total number) that reported purchasing materials for home sewing. An amateur seamstress is more sure of her ability to make cotton articles such as these than woolen suits or coats. (For a discussion of daughters' expenditures for home sewing, see p. 84.)

A winter coat would be a necessity in the wardrobe of a farm girl in most of the sections surveyed. But if she budgeted only \$8 a year for wraps, a coat could be replaced only after 3 or 4 years wear—perhaps the longer period if fur-trimmed and costing \$15; perhaps the shorter, if without fur and lower priced, \$13. A girl or young woman who wanted two types of coats—one for winter and a lighter weight wrap for spring—might buy the former without fur trimming and plan to wear it for 3 years; the latter, costing \$9, would have a similar period of wear before replacement. A wool sweater, costing \$1.90, would be replaced every 3 years and would be worn with woolen skirts for school or work for a time and then be used at home in underheated rooms or for work in the yard or garden. Some of the girls, perhaps those in high school, bought jackets of wool or leather, the former costing \$3, the latter \$4. Such a wrap probably took the place of a lightweight spring coat in many instances. A woolen jacket of plaid or contrasting color, worn with a wool skirt, would provide a suit for spring and since it would cost less than a coat, its purchase might make possible an extra sweater or a winter coat with a fur collar.

Relatively few of these girls from farm families bought special sportswear. Outlays averaged only \$0.51 a year. A summer dress probably served for tennis if a girl played. Many doubtless lived at a distance from lakes or swimming pools; only one in eight reported the purchase of a bathing suit and prices paid for such articles averaged \$2.42 (table 38).

Only every alternate year would this girl join the Easter parade in a new spring bonnet; her budget would not allow more frequent purchases of straw or fabric hats, even though they cost only \$1.35. However, since going hatless in warm weather was the vogue among both girls and boys of this age in many communities at the time of this survey, she may have used her summer headwear but little—perhaps only when she went on trips with her more conventional parents. If she were among the younger members of the group, a beret might be bought yearly for wear to school on cold, snowy days; a felt hat, for dress-up occasions, every other year. The former would cost \$0.75 and the latter, \$1.50. The older members of the group would probably forego the berets and buy felt hats more often—perhaps every year.

Eight dollars spent for the daughter's shoes and overshoes would provide a pair of street oxfords at \$2.65 about every 11 months; a pair of dress shoes costing \$3.00 every 13 months. In addition, a pair of rubber-soled sport shoes for tennis, picnics, and other summer wear would be bought every other year for \$2.35. A pair of rubbers or galoshes might have to be replaced every other year if the daughter did much outdoor walking in bad weather; but some of the group apparently were able to get 3 years of wear from such footwear. House slippers were bought by only 1 girl in 11 and the average outlay for them was \$0.85. The girl who buys satin mules and a lounging robe is more likely to live in a city apartment than on a farm. Approximately 30 cents would be spent annually for shoe repairs, laces, and polish.

A budget of \$4.11 for stockings would be divided so that nine-tenths would be spent for those of silk or rayon; one-tenth, for those of cotton. Hose of the former materials, costing \$0.65 a pair, would be bought a little less frequently than once in 2 months; 6 pairs would last a little longer than a year. A pair of cotton hose at \$0.25 would be bought every 6 months. Perhaps the younger girls of the group bought cotton socks for summer wear, and to wear over silk hose with school oxfords in winter. A daughter's bill for stockings would be approximately one-third more than that of her mother in a family following a spending pattern similar to that indicated by averages. Girls bought more pairs of stockings of silk or rayon, fewer of cotton, than their mothers. Probably they spent more time away from home—at school, at work, or at social gatherings; hence the hours of actual wear per pair of silk or rayon hose may have been much the same for the two groups.

Underwear, nightwear, and bathrobes or housecoats would take \$4.75 of the daughter's yearly clothing budget. Slips would account for \$1.30 or more than one-fourth of this sum; three would be bought in 2 years—two of rayon or silk for \$1.00 each and one of cotton, as nainsook or broadcloth, for \$0.65. Daughters would buy more slips of silk or rayon than their mothers but about the same number of cotton. Three pairs of bloomers or panties would be added to the girl's wardrobe each year, 1 pair of cotton at \$0.35, 2 pairs of silk or rayon at \$0.44. A union suit might be bought for wear in cold weather, but it would seem that relatively few daughters wore these garments since only one in seven made such a purchase. A corset or girdle would be of an inexpensive type that can be had for \$1.35, if such a garment were worn. Two brassieres would be bought every year, at \$0.30 each. A nightgown or a pair of pajamas of rayon or silk would be purchased once in 2 years; one of cotton flannel with about the same frequency. If cotton gowns were worn instead of those of rayon or silk, one could be bought every year. The latter would cost \$0.60; the gown of rayon, \$1.40; and one of cotton flannel, \$0.90. Probably many of the girls and young women made gowns or pajamas instead of buying them.

Accessories would take \$2.30, or 5 percent of the daughter's clothing funds for the year. A purse costing \$1.00 would be bought every other year. Four handkerchiefs yearly, at 8 cents each, would serve if others were received as gifts and if losses were infrequent. The sum of seventy cents spent for costume jewelry might provide touches of color for several outfits if inexpensive beads and pins were chosen.

Cotton gloves, at 50 cents a pair, could be bought every year. In addition, a pair of heavy gloves, probably worn only in cold weather, would be bought every 2 or 3 years; if of leather, the price would be \$1.50; if of wool, \$0.70.

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Expenditures for dress of daughters in the age range 16-29 were 42 percent higher at the income level \$2,000-\$2,999 than at the level \$1,000-\$1,499 just described—an average of \$62.77 compared with \$44.10. This increase of \$18.67 was about \$3 greater than the increase in average outlays of wives with a comparable income rise. Average expenditures for coats and other wraps rose \$5.27, an increase greater, proportionally, than that for any other major subgroup of clothing (excluding the subgroups other clothing and cleaning) as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 16-29 at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999		
	Amount	Percentage distribution	Clothing expenditures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499
All clothing-----	\$62. 77	100. 0	142
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits---	16. 49	26. 2	139
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	13. 35	21. 3	165
Shoes, overshoes-----	9. 92	15. 8	125
Underwear, nightwear-----	7. 09	11. 3	149
Hose-----	5. 23	8. 3	127
Gloves, other accessories-----	3. 24	5. 2	141
Headwear-----	3. 00	4. 8	156
Materials for sewing-----	2. 51	4. 0	118
Cleaning, pressing-----	1. 01	1. 6	198
Other clothing-----	. 93	1. 5	182

More than three-fifths of the increased outlays for wraps went for winter coats. Prices paid for fur-trimmed models advanced appreciably, from an average of \$15.32 at the lower to \$22.27 at the upper of these two income levels. For coats without fur, the price increase was less, from an average of \$13.04 to \$14.39. Period of wear before replacement probably was shortened, too; the average number of articles bought (with and without fur trimming) was 0.30 at the lower level and 0.43 at the upper. The tendency to include several different kinds of wraps in the wardrobe seems to have increased as income rose. Thus, the increase in the proportion of girls and young women buying raincoats (from 5.6 to 8.9 percent) probably indicates that relatively more owned such garments in addition to coats of other types. The proportion of girls buying jackets of leather and wool also increased.

Expenditures for dresses, shoes, hose, and other garments generally showed much the same kind of change with rising income as did those for coats and other wraps. For example, the average price paid for a dress of rayon or silk was \$4.49 at the upper income level, \$4.20 at the lower; the average number of dresses bought per daughter, 1.12 and 0.90, respectively. Daughters in families at the upper income level bought more hose—an average of 8.13 pairs compared with 7.23;

6.34 pairs of silk or rayon compared with 5.60. Prices paid for hose of the latter materials rose from an average of \$0.66 to \$0.74. Prices paid for street shoes increased about as much, relatively, as those of dress shoes. Average price of the former type was \$2.68 at the lower level and \$3.02 at the upper; of the latter type, \$2.99 and \$3.38, respectively.

Farm Daughters in the Age Range 12-15 ⁸

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Keeping up the wardrobes of girls in the age range 12-15 called for outlays averaging only \$3.42 less than the amounts spent by the wives in these farm families—\$28.62 compared with \$32.04. But expenditures of these girls averaged \$15 less than those of older daughters (in the age range 16-29). Most of the younger girls probably were in junior or senior high school; their wardrobes would be less varied and the types of costumes they wore less expensive than those of girls in their late teens or twenties, some in college and some teaching or working in town. There is the likelihood, too, that relatively more of the younger group wore garments handed down from their mothers or elder sisters. Whether the explanation is hand-me-downs or simpler habits of dress, 41 percent of the younger girls kept their outlays below \$20, as compared with 24 percent of the older. More than one-fourth, 27 percent, of the older daughters spent \$50 or more; only 10 percent of the younger girls had such expenditures (table 13).

Approximately two out of five, 42 percent, of the girls in the age range 12-15 had gifts of clothing from persons outside the economic family. Had these gifts been equally distributed among all the girls (not just the recipients), they would have increased the value of their wardrobes by \$2.94 per person, thus bringing the total value of clothing received during the year—purchases and gifts—to \$31.56. This includes Christmas and birthday gifts from family members but excludes garments handed down from one person to another.

Shoes and overshoes accounted for average outlays of \$6.96, almost one-fourth the total expenditures of these girls for clothing—a larger share than dresses, skirts, blouses, and suits, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 12-15 ¹	
	Amount	Percentage distribution
All clothing.....	\$28. 62	100. 0
Shoes, overshoes.....	6. 96	24. 4
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits.....	6. 28	21. 9
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	5. 83	20. 4
Underwear, nightwear.....	3. 04	10. 6
Hose.....	2. 63	9. 2
Materials for sewing.....	1. 57	5. 5
Headwear.....	1. 10	3. 8
Gloves, other accessories.....	. 90	3. 1
Other clothing; upkeep.....	. 31	1. 1

¹ These daughters were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 33.

⁸ The data for daughters in the age range 12-15 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 32-36, 38-42, 44.

The wardrobe of a girl changes appreciably between her twelfth and sixteenth birthday, becoming more like that of her older sister and her mother. Expenditure data for this group, therefore, are a composite of those of girls still dressing as they did in grade school and those adopting more grown-up ways. These differences are taken into account in this description of budgets for girls who spent as much as the group's average, \$28.62, for dress from one year to another; one plan of spending is presented for the older girl, another for the younger, for some wardrobe items. The plans for spending reflect the patterns of purchases that were usual among girls in families at this income level; they do not attempt to include all the varied purchases of the group. (See pp. 30-34 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

Outlays of about \$6.30 a year for dresses, skirts and blouses, and suits would enable the high-school girl to buy a silk or rayon dress for \$3.10 in alternate years. Cotton dresses would play a more important role in her wardrobe than in that of her older sister; they probably would be worn later in the fall and earlier in the spring. Two new cotton dresses would be bought by the younger girl for \$1.10 apiece within a 14-month period, while the older girl would buy two in 18 months, spending about 30 cents more per dress.

A woolen skirt worn with blouses and sweaters would probably be the backbone of this high school girl's winter wardrobe. Purchases might be planned to include a skirt, costing \$1.70, every 3 years; but during this time she might receive a made-over garment from her mother or sister, since skirts are easily remodeled. A blouse would be bought every year for \$0.75 if of cotton; if of rayon, a little less often than every 2 years, for \$1.25. A wool dress at \$3.25 would be bought every third year. Few girls bought suits, perhaps because of their greater cost, and perhaps because the skirt and blouse has been the accepted school costume of this age group. A wool suit would cost \$11 if fur-trimmed, \$7 if plain. Choice of a suit, therefore, would necessitate economies elsewhere in the budget. A cotton house dress, costing a little less than \$1, would be bought every 2 years. Few girls bought aprons—only 1 in 20.

A winter coat would be expected to give 3 years of wear and would cost \$11.60 if fur-trimmed, \$8.70 if plain. A sweater of wool or a wool mixture would be added to the girl's wardrobe every alternate year and would cost in the neighborhood of \$1.70. For spring and autumn, a wool or leather jacket might be chosen if the girl were in junior high school; a lightweight, full-length, woolen coat, if she were older and wanted a wrap that could be used evenings with party frocks as well as for daytime wear. The short jacket, costing \$3 or \$4, might be replaced every 2 years; the more expensive coat, costing about \$7, would be expected to last 3 years. Apparently raincoats were less popular than other wraps, being bought by only 7 percent of the girls during the year of this survey.

Berets and felt hats were equally popular in the group; the average number purchased per person was 0.46 and 0.44, respectively. Probably the younger girls in this age group chose the less formal berets, which the village milliner or general store provided for \$0.60, and made annual replacements. Since the total headwear budget was only \$1.10, a straw hat costing about \$1.15 could be bought only every

other year. A fabric hat costing \$0.70 could be replaced more often. Probably the straw or fabric hat would be worn on Sundays and for special occasions such as trips to the county fair, since going hatless to school would be usual in the spring. An older girl who had graduated from berets might buy a felt hat each year, paying \$1.25 for it and making no other purchases of headwear during the year; or, if she wore it 2 years, she could add a straw hat costing \$1.15 in alternate years.

The high school girls spent their money for shoes somewhat differently from the pattern followed by their older sisters; more school or street shoes and fewer dress shoes were bought. Rubbers or galoshes were replaced somewhat more often; the average number of pairs bought during the year was 0.56 for the younger group compared with 0.39 for the older. Perhaps the younger girl was more likely to follow her mother's suggestion "Wear your rubbers today." With a budget that provided \$7 a year for shoes and overshoes, the high school girl might plan to buy a new pair of street shoes at \$2.40 every 9 months, a pair of dress shoes at \$2.50 once in 16 months, a pair of rubber-soled sport shoes at \$2.15 every other year, a pair of rubbers at \$0.90 every 18 months or galoshes at \$1.30 every 2 years. House slippers were not usually included in the purchases of a girl of this age. Shoe repairs cost only 20 cents during the year.

The hose budget of \$2.63 might follow one plan for the junior high school student; another for the more grown-up, older girl of this age group (12-15). The former might divide her purchases evenly between hose of cotton and those of silk or rayon, buying a new pair of each a little oftener than every 4 months—a total of 7 pairs during the year. Probably, if she were 15 years old, she would buy more stockings of silk or rayon, fewer of cotton, as did the girls in the age range 16-29. Silk or rayon hose would cost about \$0.50 a pair; cotton, about half that amount. Socks probably were worn by many of the group—that being an accepted way of dress for high school girls. Few girls—only 7 percent—bought woolen stockings.

Underwear and nightwear would take about \$3 of the year's \$29 clothing budget. Bloomers and panties would account for about \$0.90 or a little less than one-third of this sum; slips, about the same amount. Cotton undergarments would be somewhat more generally bought than those of rayon or silk. The year's purchases would include 2 pairs of cotton bloomers and 1 pair of silk or rayon—the former at \$0.32 a pair and the latter at \$0.35. One pair of the bloomers might be cotton flannel for the coldest days of winter. A cotton slip would be bought every 16 months; one of rayon or silk, every 2 years. Prices of the two types of slips would differ more than prices of the bloomers, being \$0.55 and \$0.80, respectively. A cotton flannel nightgown or pajamas of balbriggan would be bought every alternate winter for \$0.90. Gowns or pajamas of cotton or of rayon or silk would be bought infrequently. Doubtless many girls used some of the cotton goods they bought (an average of 5 yards per person) for making nightwear. (See p. 84 for a further discussion of home sewing.) Ways of using the remainder of the underwear funds would be determined by a girl's age and preferences. Some—almost one-fifth—bought union suits, doubtless for cold-weather wear. One girl in ten bought a girdle; prices paid averaged \$0.90. One in six bought one or more brassieres and a similar number, shirts of cotton, silk, or rayon. Prices for such

garments averaged \$0.29 for the brassieres, \$0.32 for the cotton shirts, and \$0.38 for those of silk or rayon.

Accessories bought by most of these girls would be more utilitarian than decorative. Almost one-half of the \$0.90 budgeted would go for mittens or gloves for winter; a pair costing about \$0.55 would be replaced every 16 months. Some of the girls, however, might use their glove money to buy a pair of bright mittens for winter and a pair of inexpensive fabric gloves for spring and fall. A handbag or purse, if bought, would cost about \$0.60; but many a girl must have used only a small coin purse that could be tucked into her jacket pocket and that might cost her nothing if it were taken from the worn-out handbag of her mother or older sister. Three colored handkerchiefs at seven cents each, and one string of 10-cent beads might be used to add color to the girl's costumes; but there would be little money for such touches with a budget as restricted as that of most of the group.

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Expenditures for wardrobes of girls in the age range 12-15 averaged \$38.16 at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999—an increase of about one-third over the amount spent at the level \$1,000-\$1,499. This increase was considerably less proportionally than the 42 percent for daughters in the age class 16-29.

Dresses, skirts, blouses, and suits took a larger share of the outlays for dress of high school girls at this upper income level than any other clothing subgroup, replacing shoes and overshoes which ranked first at the lower income level. Outlays for the former garments increased 42 percent from the lower to the upper of these two income classes; outlays for shoes and overshoes, only 14 percent, as is shown by the following figures:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 12-15, at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999		Clothing ex- penditures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percent- age of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing.....	\$38. 16	100. 0	133
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits.....	8. 92	23. 3	142
Shoes, overshoes.....	7. 94	20. 8	114
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	7. 09	18. 6	122
Underwear, nightwear.....	4. 46	11. 7	147
Hose.....	3. 55	9. 3	135
Materials for sewing.....	2. 14	5. 6	136
Headwear.....	1. 63	4. 3	148
Gloves, other accessories.....	1. 45	3. 8	161
Other clothing; upkeep.....	. 98	2. 6	316

An increase of about one-third in funds available for clothing seems to promise much in the way of wardrobe improvement. But, translated into dollars, this increase provided only \$9.54 more per girl at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 than at the level \$1,000-\$1,499. An individual could have spent this entire sum on one or two garments—a rather simple party dress or a leather coat. It is probable, however, that the wardrobe of a girl from one of the more well-to-do families usually differed from that of a girl from a lower income group at a variety of points, not just with respect to a single article.

Differences between the two income groups, as evidenced by averages, showed a trend with rising income toward a somewhat more varied wardrobe and payment of higher prices for some, but not all articles—much the same tendency as already noted for farm wives and older daughters. But \$9.54 can be stretched only so far. The increase of \$2.64, for example, in average expenditures for dresses and suits provided (among other things) for one more dress in a 2-year period, an average of 2.95 dresses (other than house) of wool, rayon, silk, and cotton, compared with 2.38 dresses at the lower income level. Increases in average prices were comparatively small—\$0.03 for a dress of wool, \$0.14 for one of silk or rayon, and \$0.08 for one of cotton for street wear. Similarly, small differences appeared in outlays for shoes and overshoes. The increase provided for 1 additional pair of shoes (school and dress) in a 5-year period; the average number of pairs bought at the upper level, 2.32, exceeded the average at the lower level, 2.11, by only 0.21. To obtain an adequate and attractive wardrobe at the upper level required less ability in budgeting and buying than at the lower level, but such skills were still very important in determining an individual's level of clothing consumption and her satisfactions from expenditures.

Farm Daughters in the Age Range 6-11⁹

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Clothing economies are easier to achieve in planning a wardrobe for a daughter in grade school than for her high-school sister. A larger share of the garments of the younger girl—dresses, underwear, hose—are of cotton. Even when the material is the same, her dress or coat costs less than that of her older sister because its making requires less material and usually, less labor; its design is simpler and less subject to change in style than a design for a more fashion-conscious, older girl. Average outlays for the wardrobes of grade-school daughters averaged \$17.05 in farm families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499. For one-fourth of the girls, amounts of less than \$10 were spent; for 28 percent, amounts in the range \$10-\$14; for only 15 percent were expenditures \$25 or more (table 13).

Almost half, 46 percent, of the girls had gifts of garments or accessories from persons outside the family. Such gifts increased the average value of clothing received during the year by \$2.82, making the total value (purchases and presents) \$19.87 per person. Apparently, in the matter of gifts the younger girls fared almost as well as the older girls in high school (age 12-15); gifts of the latter group had an average value only \$0.12 higher than those of the former.

Warm wraps and dresses for trips in the school bus and for outside play are important in the wardrobes of farm girls of this age; but outlays for all dresses—summer as well as winter—and all coats, sweaters, and other wraps together were only \$1.25 greater than average outlays for shoes and overshoes. Such footwear accounted for 29 percent of the total spent for clothing for these girls, ranking well above every other clothing subgroup, as is shown in the following tabulation:

⁹ The data for daughters in the age range 6-11 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 16, 32-35, 37-42, and 44.

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 6-11 ¹	
	Amount	Percentage distribution
All clothing-----	\$17. 05	100. 0
Shoes, overshoes-----	5. 01	29. 4
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	3. 34	19. 6
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	2. 92	17. 1
Underwear, nightwear-----	2. 03	11. 9
Hose-----	1. 46	8. 6
Materials for sewing-----	1. 09	6. 4
Headwear-----	. 58	3. 4
Gloves, other accessories-----	. 48	2. 8
Other clothing; upkeep-----	. 14	. 8

¹ These daughters were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 33.

To provide a suitable wardrobe for a grade-school girl with only \$17 a year to spend requires great skill on the part of her mother—skill in planning as well as in purchasing. The kind of planning that might be done is illustrated by the pattern of spending described below, based on the data for expenditures for the group of girls at this intermediate family-income level. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

Plans for a wardrobe of a woman or her older daughter usually center around dresses; but plans for school children at the age when they are "hard on shoes," as their mothers say, may well begin with footwear. The \$5 available for this budget item would provide a new pair of oxfords or slippers every 5 to 6 months and a pair of galoshes or rubbers in alternate years. Shoes which the mother described as for dress probably were the newest in the child's wardrobe, to be used for school when an older pair was worn out. Few mothers would buy special-occasion slippers that could not be used later for all-around wear; most children dress up so seldom that such shoes would be outgrown as they stood on the closet shelf. Perhaps 1 pair of the girl's yearly supply would be heavy oxfords for fall and winter; a lighter weight pair of oxfords or slippers might serve for Sunday wear during that part of the year and for school in the spring. That there was little difference between the so-called dress shoes and those classed as for school is indicated by prices; the average amount paid for the former was \$2.03; for the latter, \$1.90. Sport shoes, perhaps with rubber soles, were bought for one girl in seven and may have been substituted for the winter oxfords; prices averaged \$1.73.

The local merchant's stock of shoes for girls of this age (6-11) would not include the comparatively expensive styles found in the exclusive shops of large cities. More than four-fifths of the school shoes sold to the group were in the somewhat narrow price range \$1.00-\$2.49 (table 16).

Rubbers, galoshes, or fleece-lined arctics with buckles apparently were considered a necessity in the wardrobes of most of the girls. The budget would be planned to provide for a replacement every alternate year, or even more often; rubbers would cost \$0.80 and galoshes or arctics, \$1.30 a pair. Less would be spent on shoe repairs than for older family members, perhaps because the shoes of active children

are so thoroughly worn out that they cannot be made wearable by new soles and patches.

The budget for hose, approximately \$1.50, would provide 7 pairs during the year. For the younger girls, all 7 pairs of socks or stockings would probably be of cotton, or of a mixture of cotton and wool for winter wear, and would cost \$0.21 a pair. Hose of the latter type were classed as cotton if the proportion of wool was less than one-half. Few girls—only 1 in 10—bought hose that were all or predominantly wool; prices paid averaged \$0.25. For an older girl in this group, some rayon or silk stockings, perhaps mixed with some cotton and of the ribbed type, would be bought—2 pairs at \$0.29 each. Cotton socks or stockings, however, would be more generally worn.

A visitor at a rural school in the late autumn or early spring would see most of the girls in cotton frocks rather than rayon or wool outfits. Dresses of cotton can be laundered more easily than those of wool or than many of the rayon mixtures—an important consideration in view of the playground activities of the younger girls in this age group. Half of the total spent for dresses, skirts and blouses, and suits for the grade school girls, \$1.61 of the average of \$3.34, went for cotton dresses for school or street wear. Prices paid for such dresses were not high; only 15 percent cost \$1.25 or more (table 16).

The spending plan for the school girl whose outlays followed the general pattern shown by data for the group would have three cotton costumes—one, costing \$0.90, perhaps of percale for Sunday wear in summer and for school in the fall; a second, less expensive, costing \$0.65. If she were a 6-year old, her third costume might be a sun suit or coverall play suit; if she were older, it probably would be a third cotton dress. Many of the girls had more than three cotton dresses added to their wardrobes during the year. Cotton materials were bought for making garments—probably dresses—for two-fifths of the group; some others may have had made-over cotton dresses in addition to those purchased.

Apparently dresses or other costumes of wool were not worn by all of these children even in midwinter. Some must have worn dresses of heavy cotton material (perhaps with some wool added) on the coldest days, since only about one-fourth of the group bought outfits described as of wool. Girls of this age grow so rapidly that clothes would be outgrown and unwearable in 4 years—the period of replacement indicated by the proportion buying if all the group were wearing woollens.

The budget would provide less than \$1.50 for dresses and suits other than those of cotton. Two woollen dresses costing \$2.10 each might be bought in 3 years, which would probably mean two on hand at a given time—the most recent purchase and its predecessor. A skirt and blouse worn by one of the younger girls of this age might be a costume quite different from that of her older sister—perhaps a jumper type, a skirt with straps of the same material forming suspenders, or a knitted outfit. Such a skirt and blouse costume would cost about as much as a woollen dress (according to group averages), hence the period of replacement would be similar. Rayon or silk dresses were bought by about one girl in nine, probably for the most part those at the upper end of the age range, 10 or 11 years old; prices paid averaged \$2.20. The purchase of such a frock probably for

parties and other special occasions might mean the sacrifice of the woolen outfit or economies of other sorts.

Some of these school girls must have worn heavy winter coats handed down from older sisters or made over from wraps of their mothers. A coat is much more likely to be outgrown before it is worn out by a child in this age range than is a dress or other garment that is less durable or that is worn for a longer period during the year. The mother of an only child with limited funds to cover outlays for all wraps would plan to buy a coat that might be worn 2 years (perhaps a third, if the child did not grow too fast); she would look for a model not too closely fitted and with sufficient material that sleeves and skirt could be lengthened. A heavy woolen coat, fur-trimmed, would cost \$7, but relatively few such garments were chosen; untrimmed models for about \$6 were more generally purchased. A lightweight wool coat (perhaps of the reefer type) costing somewhat less, \$4.35, could be made to serve if worn over a sweater or with a woolen dress on the coldest days. Probably few girls of this age had coats of both heavyweight and lightweight wool; jackets and sweaters are preferred for spring and fall wear by active children.

With only \$3 to spend for coats, sweaters, and jackets, a mother might plan to buy a lightweight wool coat (\$4.35) and a wool sweater (\$1.45) for her child; these wraps would each last 2 years and replacements might be timed to provide a new garment annually. If a heavy coat could be made to last 3 years and a \$6 model were chosen, the budget would provide for it, as well as for a sweater; but if the coat were outgrown at the end of 2 years, budget adjustments would be necessary. If there were two girls, one about 2 years older than the other, the mother probably would plan for a coat to serve 3 years (2 years for one daughter and 1 year for the other)—an economy measure not popular with the younger children in the household. Raincoats were bought for about 5 percent of the girls; woolen jackets for about the same proportion; and leather or other jackets, for 3 percent.

With \$0.60 to budget for headwear, a cap or beret costing \$0.55 might be bought every other year. The other half of the headwear money would go for a hat of felt or straw; the former costing about \$0.85, the latter \$0.70. Whichever type was bought would be expected to last 2 or 3 years.

More than half the year's budget of \$2 for the grade school girl's underwear would go for union suits and for bloomers and panties. A union suit, probably for winter wear, might be bought every year. Cotton garments outranked wool in such purchases by about 14 to 1; those of the former material cost around \$0.70 and those of the latter, \$1.10. Two pairs of bloomers or panties included in the spending plan would last about a year; if of cotton, they would cost \$0.26 and if of rayon or silk, \$0.32 a pair. The younger girls of the group probably used cotton bloomers, for the most part, while the older girls (11-year olds) were beginning to add rayon or silk underthings to their wardrobes. Purchases of cotton bloomers or panties were 4 times as frequent in the group as a whole as were those of rayon. A cotton slip, costing \$0.40, would last 20 months according to this clothing budget. A cotton underwaist, at \$0.30, would be among the annual purchases. A cotton flannel gown or pajamas for \$0.70 would be bought once in 2 years. Cotton gowns for summer use would cost about \$0.65 if bought. However, only 1 girl in 15 purchased such a

garment. Children's nightgowns would be made in many households, or hand-me-downs would be used.

Mittens and gloves would account for three-fifths of the outlays for accessories permitted by the school girl's budget; a \$0.40 purchase, probably mittens or fleece-lined gloves for winter, would be expected to serve for a year for school and perhaps be worn for play part of the second winter. Two handkerchiefs at seven cents each would be added to the girl's stock each year—not enough to allow for many losses on the playground. Only 1 child in 14 bought a purse; prices paid averaged \$0.28.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

Grade school girls in the more well-to-do farm families, those in the income range \$2,000–\$2,999, had about half again as much to spend on their wardrobes as did those in families at the level \$1,000–\$1,499—\$25.30 as compared with \$17.05. Shoes and overshoes took more of the total outlays than any other clothing subgroup at this upper level, as was true at the lower; but the increase in expenditures for such footwear was less proportionally than the increase for any other clothing subgroup, as is indicated below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 6–11, at the family-income level \$2,000–\$2,999		Clothing expenditures at the level \$2,000–\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000–\$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing-----	\$25. 30	100. 0	148
Shoes, overshoes-----	6. 52	25. 7	130
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	4. 88	19. 2	146
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	4. 62	18. 3	158
Underwear, nightwear-----	3. 11	12. 3	153
Hose-----	2. 22	8. 8	152
Materials for sewing-----	1. 97	7. 8	181
Headwear-----	. 90	3. 6	155
Gloves, other accessories-----	. 73	2. 9	152
Other clothing; upkeep-----	. 35	1. 4	250

The increase of \$8.25 meant more frequent replacements of garments; differences in average number of articles bought at the two income levels tended to be greater, relatively, than differences in average price per article for many items of dress. For example, the \$1.51 increase in outlays for shoes and overshoes made it possible to buy 2.45 pairs of shoes (school and dress) at the upper income level instead of 2.00 pairs as at the lower—an increase of 22 percent. Price increases were small: For school shoes, \$0.08 a pair (from an average of \$1.90 to \$1.98); for dress shoes, \$0.10 a pair (from \$2.03 to \$2.13).

The average number of dresses bought at the upper level was 30 percent greater than at the lower; but the average price paid for the cotton school dresses, the garments most generally bought, increased only 8 percent—from \$0.90 to \$0.97. Similarly, the additional funds for hose provided 2.30 more pairs per child, an increase of 36 percent in annual purchases; but the increase in price paid for cotton hose (the type generally purchased) was only \$0.02 a pair—less than 10 percent. Perhaps mothers found it more satisfactory to increase the number of garments bought than the prices paid; the former course would provide more time for reading instead of darning hose and patching and mend-

ing dresses and other garments to prolong their period of use. Perhaps standards of dress for children emphasize cleanliness and freedom from patches rather than more expensive garments at upper income levels.

The average number of heavy winter coats bought increased from 0.21 to 0.33—a rise of 57 percent. Average prices increased, also, but relatively less; for heavy woolen coats, without fur, the average price was \$5.84 at the lower level and \$6.72 at the upper—a 15 percent increase. Forty-five percent of the coats bought at the upper level were priced at \$6.50 or more, and only 26 percent at the lower level (table 16).

Wool sweaters, to be worn over cotton dresses or under light wool coats on cool days, would be purchased somewhat more frequently for the grade school girl at the higher family-income level than at the lower; the average number bought was 0.48 compared with 0.36. Average prices paid were but little higher with increased income—\$1.56 compared with \$1.46.

Farm Daughters in the Age Range 2-5 ¹⁰

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Outlays for the wardrobes of little girls in the age range 2-5 years were approximately the same as for boys of the same age, \$11.96 compared with \$12.09, at the family-income level \$1,000-\$1,499. But as income rose, the amounts spent on the girls failed to keep pace with those spent on the boys, averaging \$2.71 less at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 (fig. 10, p. 97).

A new outfit must have been somewhat of an event in the lives of some of these little girls in families at the intermediate income level. For 14 percent, total amounts spent on clothing during the year were less than \$5; for 34 percent, in the range \$5-\$9; for 26 percent, in the range \$10-\$14; for 26 percent, \$15 or more (table 13). Gifts of garments from persons outside the economic family, with an average value of \$2.35, may seem of little consequence; but they added almost one-fifth to the value of the clothing bought during the year, bringing the total—presents and purchases—to \$14.31.

Shoes and overshoes took more of the funds for the little girls' wardrobes than did dresses, skirts, and blouses—an average of \$2.97 as compared with \$2.35 per girl, as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 2-5 ¹	
	Amount	Percentage distribution
All clothing-----	\$11. 96	100. 0
Shoes, overshoes-----	2. 97	24. 9
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits-----	2. 35	19. 6
Underwear, nightwear-----	1. 78	14. 9
Coats, jackets, sweaters-----	1. 76	14. 7
Materials for sewing-----	1. 22	10. 2
Hose-----	1. 16	9. 7
Headwear-----	. 40	3. 3
Gloves, other accessories; other clothing; upkeep-----	. 32	2. 7

¹ These daughters were from families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499; similar data for other income classes are shown in table 33.

¹⁰ The data for daughters in the age range 2-5 presented in this section of the report are given in tables 13, 32-35, 37-42, and 44.

The mother with about \$12 to spend for her little girl's wardrobe (the average for daughters within the age range 2-5) might plan a clothing budget similar to that described below if her choices of ways of spending resembled the general expenditure pattern for the group of children of this age. (See pp. 30-33 for a discussion of assumptions underlying the clothing budgets presented. The price cited for each article approximates the average for the group's purchases.)

The amount budgeted for shoes and overshoes, about \$3, would provide 2 pairs of shoes for general wear, at \$1.35 per pair, during the year. Since children of this age outgrow their shoes so rapidly, shoes would seldom be bought for "Sunday best." Instead, the mother probably would plan to buy new shoes only when old ones were practically worn out, thus lessening risks of having shoes outgrown while still wearable. (Schedule entries of "dress shoes" may refer to the most recent purchases; average prices indicate little if any difference between dress and street or general-wear shoes.) A pair of galoshes costing \$1.05 might be used for 2 years if they were a size or two larger than the girl's shoes when purchased. Rubbers at \$0.75 could be replaced more often. Most mothers, however, must have thought that galoshes provided better protection against wet feet and colds than rubbers, since the proportion buying the former type of footwear was almost half again as great as the proportion buying the latter.

Cotton frocks and play suits would take more than one-half of the total of \$2.35 budgeted for all of the little girl's dresses. One of the cottons—perhaps a panty dress of percale—would cost \$0.70; another, costing less, \$0.50, would serve for more ordinary occasions. For play the mother might buy her little daughter overalls, an all-over suit similar to her brother's coveralls but with feminine touches such as colored piping or a fancy collar, or a sun suit, costing \$0.50. An older girl, a 5-year-old, might prefer a third cotton dress instead of a play outfit. Probably few children had as few as three cotton dresses in their wardrobes, however. For approximately half, cotton materials were bought to be made into garments—probably dresses. For others, cotton dresses may have been made from frocks of their mothers or older sisters.

Woolen dresses are less essential for little girls of this age than for their older sisters who attend school in all kinds of weather. A woolen dress, a 1-piece style or perhaps a jersey blouse and skirt, might be bought for \$1.30, to be worn for 2 years. Probably only about one-half of the children had such costumes, however. (Wool outfits were bought for about one child in four which would mean that one-half wore them, assuming 2 years of wear.) For a few of the children, wool snow suits costing about \$4 were bought for winter outdoor play. The girls for whom woolen dresses were not bought may have had extra sweaters. For one little girl in eight a rayon dress was purchased; prices averaged \$1.35. Such a frock may have been worn 2 years and taken the place of the wool costume in the budget.

Children in families at this intermediate economic level must have had warm wraps of some sort for wear in cold and snowy weather. But many must have worn hand-me-downs. Coats were purchased for somewhat fewer than one-third of the girls of this age (2-5). Assuming that a coat could be worn for 2 years before being outgrown, about three-fifths of the group would have had such wraps bought

for them; the rest would have worn coats handed down from older sisters or made by their mothers from new material or from worn garments of other family members.

If a coat costing \$4.10 (the average price for one of heavy wool, without fur trimming) were bought and worn 2 years, the mother would have had to spend more than the \$1.76 budgeted for winter wraps. A coat, alone, would not meet her little daughter's needs; most children of this age would have sweaters or woolen jackets for wear outdoors in the spring and fall, indoors in underheated rooms in winter. Sweaters are somewhat less likely to be handed down from one family member to another than are heavy coats; they are more often worn out by the first owner since they are used for longer periods during the year than coats, are less durable, and are less quickly outgrown because they can be stretched when washed. The mother, therefore, might plan to buy a wool sweater at \$1.25 every other year for her preschool daughter. Some, of course, bought coats that cost less than the average price, perhaps wool and cotton mixtures.

The summer headwear of a little girl in the age range 2-5 may be a hair ribbon or, if she is playing in the hot sun, a sun hat made by her mother from cotton material. Only 1 child in 20 had a new straw hat during the year of the survey. Berets or caps were far more popular than felt hats for winter wear, perhaps because they can be pulled down over one's ears when the cold winds blow. The budget of \$0.40 for headwear would permit the purchase of a cap or beret priced at \$0.55 about every 17 months, if no other headwear were bought. If the mother chose a felt hat costing \$0.70 for her daughter, she would expect it to be used almost 2 years before replacement. Coat and beret sets were popular at the time of this survey. A child for whom a new coat was bought, therefore, may have had a matching beret in addition to the hat or cap the budget provided.

Union suits and bloomers or panties would account for about \$1.10 of the \$1.80 budgeted for the little girl's underwear. A cotton union suit for wear during cold weather would be bought every year and would cost about \$0.60. Purchases of cotton undergarments or those containing a comparatively small amount of wool were more than 7 times as frequent as purchases of all-wool types. Two pairs of cotton panties, costing \$0.25 a pair, and one cotton underwaist, at the same price, would be bought every year. One pair of the panties might be of cotton flannel for winter. The panty dresses and the sun suits worn in summer would lessen the number of panties needed. In alternate years the mother would buy the child a slip, usually of cotton, costing \$0.40, and a cotton flannel nightgown or pajamas for \$0.65. Cotton gowns other than flannel were bought for only 3 percent of the girls; apparently garments made at home or handed down from an older sister were generally worn by these children in the summer.

About \$1.15 would be budgeted yearly for socks or full-length stockings. Most mothers would plan to buy 6 pairs of hose, some cotton, some mixtures less than half wool, at about \$0.20 a pair. A few, 10 percent, bought all-wool hose for the child's wear for outdoor play in winter. Prices paid for stockings of wool averaged \$0.22, little more than for cotton; hence one type could replace the other with no budget adjustments. Rayon or silk socks for dress were bought for one child in six; prices paid averaged \$0.23 a pair.

Woolen mittens would account for almost all the \$0.24 budgeted for the child's accessories; 1 pair costing \$0.35 would be bought every other year, but gifts knitted by grandmothers may have been added to the child's stock for winter play. Mittens worn day in and day out all winter would scarcely last 2 years if the child made snow balls or pulled the rough rope of a sled. Only one handkerchief, at 6 cents, would be bought each year. Children of this age do not usually carry purses; if they have pennies they may use a bank for the safekeeping of funds until a trip to town.

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Amounts spent for the clothing of young daughters in the age range 2-5 were nearly \$3 greater at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999 than at the level \$1,000-\$1,499—an average of \$14.75 compared with \$11.96. Gifts of clothing were of somewhat greater value, too; an average of \$2.81 at the higher level and \$2.35 at the lower. Grandparents, aunts, and uncles of children in the more well-to-do families may have been better able to buy gifts than were relatives of families at the intermediate level.

Shoes and overshoes accounted for more than one-third of the difference between average outlays at the two income levels, \$1.07 of \$2.79. However, the relative increase in average expenditures for shoes was somewhat less than the relative increase for wraps (coats and sweaters) as is shown below:

Clothing subgroup:	Average expenditures per daughter in the age range 2-5, at the family-income level \$2,000-\$2,999		Clothing expenditures at the level \$2,000-\$2,999 as a percentage of those at the level \$1,000-\$1,499
	Amount	Percentage distribution	
All clothing.....	\$14. 75	100. 0	123
Shoes, overshoes.....	4. 04	27. 4	136
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits.....	2. 65	18. 0	113
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	2. 51	17. 0	143
Underwear, nightwear.....	1. 84	12. 5	103
Materials for sewing.....	1. 61	10. 9	132
Hose.....	1. 33	9. 0	115
Headwear.....	. 36	2. 4	90
Gloves, other accessories; other clothing; upkeep.....	. 41	2. 8	128

The increase in expenditures for shoes and overshoes meant more frequent replacements; the average number of pairs of shoes bought was 2.17 at the upper level and 1.94 at the lower. Prices paid increased also, from \$1.32 a pair to \$1.60, for those bought for general wear.

Relatively more of the children in the upper income families had new winter coats; the average number bought (heavyweight wool, with and without fur, and lightweight wool) was 0.37 per child, compared with 0.28 at the intermediate level. This doubtless meant less extensive use of hand-me-down coats in some families; in others, a shorter period of wear. Prices paid for heavy coats without fur—the type most generally bought—were somewhat higher, too, averaging \$4.44 and \$4.09, respectively, at the two levels. Sweaters also were replaced more frequently in wardrobes of children at the upper income level; the number bought during the year averaged 0.48 while at the intermediate level it was 0.38.

The average amount spent for dresses was only \$0.35 greater at the upper than at the lower level, \$2.12 as compared with \$1.77; the average number bought was 2.56 and 2.47, respectively.

Farm Children Under 2 Years of Age ¹¹

Family-Income Class \$1,000-\$1,499

Outlays for the clothing of infants and 1-year olds amounted to an average of \$8.66; an amount about \$3.50 less than the sums spent for little boys and girls in the age range 2-5. Gifts, such as dresses, booties, sweaters, and hoods, had an average value of \$4.86—appreciably more than the value of gifts to preschool children. The total value of gifts and purchases for wardrobes of the children under 2 during the year averaged \$13.52 per child, or only about \$1.00 less than the averages for the preschool boys and girls. For many infants—those born within the year of the survey—the value of clothing bought and received as gift was the same as the total value of their entire wardrobes, while for older children, the year's gifts and purchases were additions to stocks of garments already on hand. Differences in inventory values of wardrobes, therefore, may have been greater than differences in value of the year's additions.

All three groups (children under 2 years and boys and girls in the age range 2-5) had garments previously worn by older brothers and sisters that were not included in value of gifts since, according to definition, gifts came from persons outside the economic family. The value of clothing hand-me-downs is unknown but it may have been greater for children under 2 than for those older. Baby dresses, coats, and socks usually are outgrown before they are worn out, but this is less likely to be true of many garments of an active 3-year old.

Gifts from friends and fond relatives and hand-me-downs must have provided complete wardrobes for some of these young children—the 9 percent for whom no clothing was bought. Outlays for more than one-third, 36 percent, were kept below \$6; for one-fourth, 24 percent, in the range \$6-\$9; and for 19 percent in the range \$10-\$14. For 12 percent, however—perhaps those who were first additions to the family—expenditures were \$15 or more, as is shown below:

Clothing expenditure class:	<i>Percentage of children under 2, whose expenditures were in specified range, family-in- come class ¹—</i>		
	<i>\$500- \$999</i>	<i>\$1,000- \$1,499</i>	<i>\$2,000- \$2,999</i>
None.....	13	9	4
Under \$2 ²	2	3	3
\$2-\$3.....	18	13	6
\$4-\$5.....	19	20	14
\$6-\$7.....	14	13	12
\$8-\$9.....	10	11	14
\$10-\$14.....	16	19	30
\$15 or over.....	8	12	17

¹ Data for other income classes are not published in this report.

² \$0.01-\$1.49.

Since so large a part of the wardrobes of children under 2—more than one-third of the total value—was received as gifts, and since

¹¹ The data for children under 2 years of age presented in this section of the report are given in tables 45 and 46.

hand-me-downs must have been available in many families, it is impossible to plan a budget based upon the general expenditure pattern for this group as has been done for other family members. A further difficulty in budget planning is the purchase of layettes which include unknown assortments of garments. The discussion is limited, therefore, to facts as to the garments purchased—not the kind of wardrobe that the various purchases provided.

Of the average outlays of \$8.66 for clothing of children under 2, \$1.80, 21 percent, went for wraps and headwear. About two-thirds, \$5.45, was spent for other ready-to-wear clothing; and the balance, \$1.41, 16 percent of the total, for materials used in home sewing. The yard goods undoubtedly provided diapers, simple dresses, wrappers, and other garments easy to make at home.

Caps or bonnets were purchased for nearly half, 47 percent, of these children, at an average outlay of \$0.57. Simple knitted caps and more elaborate silk bonnets, trimmed with bows and ribbon ties, were available at this price. Coats or coat sets—wraps, hoods, and sometimes mittens—were bought for almost one-fourth of the group; prices paid averaged \$2.18. Snow or sweater suits were as popular as coats, and somewhat more expensive, the average price being \$2.52. Sweaters or sacques probably were included in the wardrobes of most of these children, although they were bought for only about one-fourth of the group. The average price, \$0.90, would have provided an all-wool garment.

Dresses and rompers were bought for 45 percent of these children at prices averaging \$0.63. Slips were less expensive—prices averaged \$0.49, but they were purchased for only 9 percent of the group; perhaps they were easier to make than dresses. Purchases of shirts probably included some of cotton that cost less than the average price, \$0.37, and some of wool or wool mixtures that were more expensive. Sleeping garments included the simple cotton flannel gowns of the infants and the so-called sleepers for the 1-year olds. Prices of the gowns may have been as little as one-half the average (\$0.60); those of the sleepers, appreciably more. Stockings were bought for about three-fourths (70 percent) of these children; prices averaged \$0.21 per pair and the number of pairs bought was 5 per purchaser.

Bootees and shoes, or both, were bought for almost three-fourths of the children. Average price paid, \$0.81, indicates that most of the purchases were shoes for the 1-year olds; knitted bootees of wool can be bought for as little as \$0.09.

Layettes were bought for 11 percent of the children at an average price of \$6.51. The number and kind of articles included in a layette have not been standardized. Some include safety pins, talcum powder, soap, and other toilet articles as well as garments. Probably most of the layettes included at least one dress, wrapper, vest, and pair of hose; but differences in merchandising practices are so great that no attempt has been made to estimate the contributions made by layettes to infants' wardrobes.

Family-Income Class \$2,000–\$2,999

The comparatively well-to-do families at the income level \$2,000–\$2,999 spent but little more for the clothing of their children under 2 years of age than did those at the intermediate level; average outlays

of the two groups were \$9.62 and \$8.66, respectively. The total value of clothing—gifts and purchases—added to the children's wardrobes during the year averaged \$13.77 and \$13.52 at the two levels. That figures for total value differed less than those for money expenditures is due to the fact that the average value of gifts (excluding hand-me-downs) received by the children in the more well-to-do households was somewhat smaller, \$4.15 as compared with \$4.86. Probably fewer of the infants in the former homes than the latter were first-born children; husbands and wives were less likely to be under 30 at the upper than at the intermediate income level. Hence, there may have been greater likelihood of garments on hand, less need for a complete outfit for a new arrival in an upper income home. Differences in wardrobes of young children at the two income levels, therefore, may have been somewhat greater than figures for average value of clothing received (excluding hand-me-downs) would indicate. However, the comparison of wardrobes of other family members in these two income classes seems to indicate that standards of dress of children changed less with rising income than did standards for the older family members—husband and wife, and sons and daughters in the age range 16–29.

With a difference of less than \$1 in average money outlays for clothing of children at the upper and the intermediate income level, patterns of spending would scarcely be expected to show marked differences. Many garments were bought by comparatively few families in either income class; accordingly, averages for prices paid may have been unduly affected by the comparatively high expenditures of a few purchasers. It is not surprising therefore that averages for the upper income group were not consistently higher than for the lower, as is illustrated by the following figures for selected articles:

Garment:	Average price paid per garment at the family- income level—	
	\$1,000–\$1,499	\$2,000–\$2,999
Coat.....	\$2. 18	\$1. 80
Sweater, sacque.....	. 90	. 96
Cap, hood.....	. 57	. 59
Dress, romper.....	. 63	. 48
Sleeping garment.....	. 60	. 63

Amounts spent for supplies for home sewing were slightly higher at the upper income level than at the intermediate, \$1.55 compared with \$1.41; this difference reflects the larger quantities of material bought by the mothers in the more well-to-do group who made garments.

Home Sewing: Expenditures for Materials and Labor ¹²

Family-Income Class \$1,000–\$1,499

Expenditures for home sewing include purchases of supplies for the mending basket—needles and thread, buttons and snaps—as well as new materials for making garments and the wages of a seamstress. Probably all farm homemakers did a great deal of mending and making over of garments; they could not have stretched their clothing funds to

¹² Data concerning expenditures for home sewing and kinds of materials purchased are given for women and girls aged 2 or over in table 42; for children of both sexes under 2 years of age in table 45. For men and boys aged 2 or over, data for total expenditures only are given; see table 19.

provide the level of dress customary among farm families at this income level if they had not kept replacement rates down by darning, patching, and remodeling. Practically all families must have spent something for sewing supplies during the year, even though outlays may have been small; but thread and similar purchases for general family use may not have been included in the expenditures reported on any one of the supplementary clothing schedules for the individual family members. Total amounts spent for a family's sewing supplies, therefore, may have been somewhat larger than the sum of outlays for husband, wife, and children.

The number of persons for whom garments were made was greater, too, than the number for whom materials for home sewing were bought since dresses for little girls, pants for their brothers, nightwear, and the like may be made from materials previously used in other garments. Small amounts spent, as on buttons and thread, for such sewing may not have been reported on an individual's schedule—a fact that may have led to his exclusion from the group for whom expenditures for home sewing were reported.

Only a few individuals had outlays for the wages of a seamstress—2 percent or fewer in each of the sex-age groups. Probably every such person purchased some supplies so that the number reporting any expenditures for home sewing (table 42, column 2) is the number for whom yard goods or comparatively expensive findings were bought for the making of new garments or the remodeling of old ones.

Most of the garment making or remodeling was for the women and girls and the younger boys; outlays for sewing supplies were reported by only a small proportion of the men and the boys aged 12 or over, as is shown below:

Expenditures for materials and paid help for home sewing¹

Status in family and age group:	Percentage of persons having such expenditures	Average for all persons	Average for persons having such expenditures
Wives.....	48	\$2. 17	\$4. 52
Daughters in the age range—			
16-29.....	39	2. 12	5. 50
12-15.....	42	1. 57	3. 70
6-11.....	42	1. 09	2. 61
2-5.....	51	1. 22	2. 37
Husbands.....	5	. 10	1. 99
Sons in the age range—			
16-29.....	3	. 07	2. 24
12-15.....	7	. 09	1. 33
6-11.....	13	. 28	2. 10
2-5.....	27	. 47	1. 79
Children under 2.....	50	1. 41	2. 82

¹ Data are for members of families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499; for other income classes, see table 42 for women and girls, table 19 for men and boys, and table 45 for children under 2 years.

Yard goods accounted for more than four-fifths—83 percent—of the home sewing outlays of wives; findings—trimmings, buttons, thread, and the like—for 13 percent; wages of seamstress, for 4 percent. For daughters and children under 2, yard goods took an even larger share of amounts spent—about nine-tenths or more.

Cotton materials were bought by far more persons and in greater amounts than were those of rayon, silk, or wool. The woman or girl who is not skilled as a seamstress may be able to make attractive dresses, smocks, pajamas, and slips of cotton, although she could not

do the tailoring required for a woolen suit or coat. Cotton materials cost less, too, and if the frock when finished does not look quite so well as the woman hoped it might, she has the consolation of knowing that her investment in the garment is comparatively small—less than if she had bought wool, silk, or rayon. Expenditures for cotton materials accounted for more than two-thirds of the total outlays for yard goods by wives and by daughters under 16. Daughters in the age range 16–29 bought more wool, silk, and rayon materials than did their mothers or younger sisters; cotton goods, therefore, took a smaller proportion—55 percent—of the total they spent for yard goods, as is shown below:

Status in family and age group:	<i>Expenditures for cotton yard goods¹</i>		<i>Average¹ yardage of cotton goods per person</i>
	<i>Percentage of total spent for yard goods</i>	<i>Average per person</i>	
Wives.....	71	\$2. 64	14. 3
Daughters in the age range—			
16–29.....	55	2. 64	12. 1
12–15.....	69	2. 30	12. 3
6–11.....	81	1. 91	10. 5
2–5.....	82	1. 82	10. 2
Children under 2.....	87	2. 45	15. 7

¹ Data are for members of families in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499; for other classes see tables 42 and 45. Averages are based on the number of persons for whom expenditures for home sewing were reported.

Most of the women and girls who bought cotton materials must have made several garments during the year. Purchases of wives amounted to an average of 14 yards of cotton stuffs per woman spending for home sewing. This yardage would have been enough for a slip, nightgown, house dress and simple street dress, provided she was a so-called size 36. The cotton yardage for children under 2 included 11 yards of diaper cloth and 5 of other materials, probably cotton flannel for wrappers, batiste and nainsook for dresses and slips of the infants, and materials such as gingham for rompers and dresses for the 1-year olds.

The cotton yard goods purchased doubtless included a wide variety of materials, such as cotton suitings, chambrays, gingham, and percale prints for dresses; longcloth, batiste, nainsook, and cotton flannel for underclothes. The average price paid for cotton goods purchased for wives and daughters under 16 years of age was \$0.18 or \$0.19; for children under 2, \$0.16 (\$0.14 for diaper cloth, \$0.20 for other cotton). For daughters in the age range 16–29 it was somewhat higher, \$0.22. Probably the older girls bought more of the comparatively expensive materials for summer frocks, although the purchases for every age group doubtless included goods at a variety of prices, some considerably above and some below the average.

A local dressmaker must have done a small-scale business. Comparatively few persons employed a seamstress for garment making or mending—only 2 percent or fewer of those in each sex-age group, as has been said. Outlays for such services ranged from an average of \$0.10 per daughter (average based on all daughters) in the age range 16–29 to zero for the children under 5 years old. If a seamstress had done all the paid sewing in a county with a farm population of 10,000, her earnings would have been considerably less than \$400 during the year, assuming that other families spent as much as this intermediate income group. Persons employing a seamstress apparently used her

services but little; average expenditures of wives paying for such help were \$4.35, and of other family members, somewhat less (table 42).

Whether the employment of a dressmaker is an economy measure or a luxury depends upon her wages and abilities, the local market offerings, and the family situation. If by the seamstress' skill a comparatively expensive but outmoded garment can be remodeled so it will last for another year, her services may mean a saving of money. But if outlays for her wages and for materials, together, are greater than the price of a garment available in a local store, the argument for her employment will be the satisfaction that may come from selecting the design and material one wishes or from having special attention given to the fit of a dress. Some persons patronize a seamstress because they are unusually hard to fit and therefore have difficulty in finding garments they like in stores in small trading centers. Not every village seamstress, however, is able to turn out a dress as good looking as the offerings of the local shops.

Family-Income Class \$2,000-\$2,999

Expenditures for home sewing—materials and labor—tended to be somewhat larger at the income level \$2,000-\$2,999 than at the intermediate level just discussed, but differences were not great. Average amounts spent by wives, for example, were \$2.90 at the upper level as compared with \$2.17 at the lower; by daughters in the age range 16-29, \$2.51 compared with \$2.12. For no group of family members was the difference between the two averages as much as \$0.90. The proportion of family members for whom expenditures were made tended to be somewhat larger among the more well-to-do families, but this was not true of all sex-age groups. Percentages at the upper and the lower level were: For wives, 53 and 48 percent; for daughters in the age range 16-29, 39 percent at both levels; for those in the age range 12-15, 40 and 42; for those in the age range 2-5, 62 and 51.

Women and girls who spent for home sewing had higher average outlays at the upper income level than the lower; children under 2 years of age were an exception to this rule. Average outlays of wives having expenditures were \$5.45 at the upper level and \$4.52 at the lower; of children under 2, \$2.72 and \$2.82, respectively. Materials for making garments accounted for the major share of the outlays of persons spending for home sewing, as was true at the intermediate income level (table 42).

More yards of cotton goods were bought for women and girls for whom home sewing was done at the upper than the intermediate income level with the exception of daughters in the age range 16-29. For high school girls in the age range 12-15, for example, the average yardage bought was 16.1 at the former level and 12.3 at the latter; for wives, 14.8 and 14.3. Amounts spent for cottons were greater, too, for the high school girls in the more well-to-do families, the average of \$3.08 was \$0.78 above that at the intermediate level; for wives, the average of \$2.94 was \$0.30 higher. For children of both sexes under 2 years of age, the average yardage of cotton goods other than diaper cloth was somewhat greater in the upper than the lower income class, 6.1 yards compared with 4.5; for diaper cloth the average was about 11 yards at each level. The average amount spent for all cotton goods

bought for these young children was \$0.12 lower at the upper level, however.

Wives and older daughters (in the age range 16-29) tended to increase their outlays for rayon and wool materials as income rose. For example, expenditures of daughters for woolen yard goods were \$0.77 at the upper income level (\$2,000-\$2,999) and \$0.42 at the intermediate \$1,000-\$1,499; average yardage purchased was 0.77 and 0.48, respectively. (Averages are based on all persons spending for home sewing, materials or labor.) For daughters under 16, average amounts of these materials (wool and rayon) purchased were smaller than for this older group and differences between the two income levels were not consistent in direction. For girls in the age range 12-15, for example, the average number of yards of woolen goods purchased was greater at the upper level than at the lower while the reverse was true of rayon.

SECTION 5. CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM FAMILIES OTHER THAN THOSE IN THE WHITE OPERATOR GROUP

White and Negro Sharecroppers' and Negro Operators' Families in the Southeast Region

Total Family Outlays for Dress

Consumption patterns of farm families other than those of native-white farm operators were studied only in the Southeast. Because of the many socio-economic problems arising out of tenure arrangements, families of sharecroppers—white and Negro—were surveyed. A sample of Negro farm operators was obtained, also, since this racial group was studied at all degrees of urbanization—in cities and villages, as well as on farms—in this region. For the study of total expenditures for clothing, as well as other items of family living, data for each of these three tenure and racial groups (white sharecroppers, Negro sharecroppers, Negro operators), are shown for two analysis units—one from the cotton and tobacco counties of North and South Carolina; the other from cotton counties of Georgia and Mississippi. For the more detailed analysis of expenditures for specific garments, two analysis units replace these six. All Negro families (operators and croppers in the two geographic units) were grouped together to form one unit; the families of all white croppers form another. This grouping was essential to obtain enough cases for reliable averages in investigating expenditures for clothing items seldom purchased. (See Methodology and Appraisal, pp. 365–366.) Consumption data for families of native-white operators are presented for three units—Georgia and Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and the counties in the western part of North Carolina where farms of the self-sufficing type predominate. These three units are combined into one for the study of details of clothing expenditures.

These three population groups—white and Negro sharecroppers and Negro operators—are concentrated in the lower income brackets. Accordingly, the discussion of their clothing expenditures is limited, for the most part, to the three income levels in the range \$250–\$999. In only one of the six units for analysis of consumption data—the Negro sharecroppers of Georgia and Mississippi—were more than 50 cases obtained at the level under \$250. In only one, the white croppers in the two Carolinas, were there more than 50 cases at any level above \$1,250. Since only three income classes provide reliable averages for all six of the consumption units, and only two classes (under \$500 and 500–\$999) for the two special clothing units, inter-unit comparisons of data do not always show clear-cut differences. For the same reason (i. e., the concentration at low-income levels) the data do not provide a wholly satisfactory basis for studying trends of expenditures with rising income.

Clothing expenditures of families of sharecroppers and Negro farm operators averaged less than \$50 for the year at income levels under \$500. Not until the class \$1,000-\$1,249 did averages reach \$100 and even at that level the Negro operators in the Carolinas kept their average outlays as low as \$88. Families with incomes in the range \$250-\$499 spent only about \$10 per capita yearly on their wardrobes—a sum that no buying skill could stretch to provide satisfactory clothing, even in a warm climate (table 7).

TABLE 7.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES, SHARECROPPERS AND NEGRO OPERATORS: *Average number of persons per family, average expenditures per family for clothing, and clothing expenditures as a percentage of income, by income, Southeast Negro operator and Negro and white sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Negro operators			Negro sharecroppers			White sharecroppers		
	Average persons per family ²	Clothing expenditures		Average persons per family ²	Clothing expenditures		Average persons per family ²	Clothing expenditures	
		Average amount ³	Per-centage of in-come ⁴		Average amount ³	Per-centage of in-come ⁴		Average amount ³	Per-centage of in-come ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA									
All incomes-----	Number 5.01	Dollars 71	Percent 9.6	Number 4.75	Dollars 65	Percent 10.3	Number 4.47	Dollars 89	Percent 9.7
0-249-----	4.34	31	15.2	4.17	28	13.3	2.86	29	13.6
250-499-----	4.79	47	12.2	4.18	41	10.7	4.13	47	11.8
500-749-----	4.89	68	10.7	4.84	67	10.7	4.06	67	10.7
750-999-----	5.20	79	9.0	5.05	85	9.9	4.32	86	9.7
1,000-1,249-----	5.17	88	7.9	5.49	111	9.9	4.70	113	10.2
1,250-1,499-----	5.53	120	8.6	6.43	115	8.5	4.98	117	8.7
1,500-1,999-----	5.83	135	8.3				5.46	145	8.4
GEORGIA-MISSISSIPPI									
All incomes-----	3.88	56	9.1	3.97	41	9.7	4.06	55	9.9
0-249-----	2.77	19	9.9	3.43	22	10.5	3.58	27	13.4
250-499-----	3.66	33	8.3	3.79	34	9.7	3.62	40	10.1
500-749-----	4.17	56	9.1	4.53	55	9.3	4.22	59	9.6
750-999-----	4.04	83	9.6	4.95	86	10.2	4.76	84	9.8
1,000-1,249-----	4.02	101	9.1						
1,250-1,499-----	4.18	123	9.3						

¹ This table includes all families in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Year-equivalent persons.

³ Based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing. Clothing expenditures of all family members are included, regardless of the number of weeks they were members.

⁴ Based on the total family income (money and nonmoney) in each class.

Expenditures for wardrobes of families in the Carolinas tended to be somewhat higher than those of the Georgia-Mississippi tenure and racial groups with comparable incomes. Families of Negro operators, at the level \$500-\$749, for example, had average clothing outlays of \$68 in the former section and only \$56 in the latter. The former families were the larger, having an average of 4.89 members while the latter had only 4.17. But size is not the sole explanation of their

greater expenditures; the families from the Carolinas ranked first even when of similar average size, as was true of the white sharecroppers at this income level. Amounts spent for family living averaged somewhat higher for families in the Carolinas than for those in the Georgia-Mississippi section at similar income levels; value of farm-furnished housing, food, and other products, somewhat lower. The former families, therefore, had more cash to spend for clothing and for other goods and services than did the latter.

In each of the six analysis units, the average number of persons per family was larger at the higher than at the lower income levels. The increase in clothing expenditures, with rising income (shown in table 7) therefore is, in part, a reflection of the greater clothing needs of the larger families. When families of the same type were grouped together, the increase was less marked than for all families, as is illustrated below for selected units:

Family-income class:	<i>Average clothing expenditures of families with one or two children under 16 (types 2 and 3) in the North Carolina-South Carolina section</i>		
	<i>Negro operators</i>	<i>Negro sharecroppers</i>	<i>White sharecroppers</i>
\$250-\$499.....	\$40	\$41	\$51
\$500-\$749.....	49	56	70
\$750-\$999.....	39	72	77
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	65	67	105

Although money outlays for clothing increased, the percentage of income used for this consumption category decreased as income rose in each of the three analysis units for the Carolinas—the families of Negro operators and of the white and the Negro sharecroppers. A similar tendency was noted for the white operators in most farm sections studied. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, the tendency is less clearly defined, due in part to the absence of cases above the \$1,000-income line in the two sharecropper units and the small number of cases at higher levels in the Negro operator group (table 7).

Differences in clothing consumption of Negro and white families that reflect differences in cultural patterns of the two races will be evident only if families similar with respect to composition (i. e., family type) and income are compared. Average clothing expenditures of all Negro families (all-incomes combined) in a farm community are, of course, lower than those of all the white since the general income level of the latter group is appreciably higher. Even in the same income class, comparisons based on all families may reflect differences in family size rather than in patterns of consumption since the Negro families generally are somewhat larger (average size) than the white families of comparable tenure status. Comparisons of the two racial groups based on families of the same type and income are rendered difficult, however, by the small number of income levels for which adequate data are available—only three, in most units, as has been pointed out.

Negro families tended to spend less for clothing than white families of comparable tenure status and income, but differences were not great nor were they always consistent in direction as is illustrated by the following data for families of types 2 and 3, combined:

Analysis unit:	Average clothing expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 at the income level 1—		
	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999
North Carolina-South Carolina:			
White operators-----	\$51	\$62	\$76
Negro operators-----	40	49	39
White sharecroppers-----	51	70	77
Negro sharecroppers-----	41	56	72
Georgia-Mississippi:			
White operators-----	42	62	75
Negro operators-----	35	57	75
White sharecroppers-----	39	55	87
Negro sharecroppers-----	35	59	85

¹ Data for other income classes are given in the report summarizing family expenditures, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 463.

Comparisons based on the three other type groups (1, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7) show a similar tendency—i. e., for the Negroes to spend less on their wardrobes than the white families—but exceptions are somewhat more frequent. With these other type groups, however, there is greater likelihood than with types 2 and 3 that difference in expenditures for dress may be due in part to differences in family composition. Families of type 1 may differ greatly in age; those of types 4 and 5 or of types 6 and 7 combined may differ with respect to average number of older sons and daughters to be maintained. Age of husband and wife and the number of sons and daughters 16 or older may affect family clothing outlays, as has been seen.

Differences between the clothing outlays of large and small families seem to have been somewhat more pronounced among the white operators than among the white sharecroppers or either of the two Negro tenure groups. The large families of types 6 and 7 had higher average expenditures than those of type 1 in each of the four tenure-racial groups in the two sections; but the increase was relatively greater for the operators' families than for the others, as is illustrated below by data for families at the income level \$250-\$499:

Analysis unit:	Average clothing expenditures of families of—		Expenditures of types 6 and 7 as a percentage of those of type 1
	Type 1	Types 6 and 7	
North Carolina-South Carolina:			
White operators-----	\$27	\$52	193
White sharecroppers-----	38	50	132
Negro operators-----	32	53	166
Negro sharecroppers-----	33	41	124
Georgia-Mississippi:			
White operators-----	25	48	192
White sharecroppers-----	32	46	144
Negro operators-----	24	32	133
Negro sharecroppers-----	29	31	107

In cities, Negro families with members in domestic service often receive used clothing as a gift or in lieu of money wages. But these Negro farm families apparently had little clothing except what they bought. The white families tended to fare as well as, or sometimes a little better than, Negro families of similar composition, income, and tenure status with respect to receipts of clothing as gifts or wages; but differences were usually small and the rankings of the two racial groups were not always the same, as the following data illustrate:

Analysis unit:	Value of clothing received as gift or pay by families of types 2 and 3 at the income level ¹ —		
	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999
North Carolina-South Carolina:			
White operators-----	\$4	\$8	\$2
Negro operators-----	4	4	8
White sharecroppers-----	2	3	2
Negro sharecroppers-----	2	1	6
Georgia-Mississippi:			
White operators-----	4	5	7
Negro operators-----	4	4	10
White sharecroppers-----	4	3	6
Negro sharecroppers-----	2	2	6

¹ Data for other income classes are given in the report summarizing family expenditures, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

Clothing Expenditures and Family Tenure Status

Differences in average amounts spent for dress by families of operators and of croppers with comparable incomes seem to be related to differences in family composition and in the amount of cash income. Ranks of the two tenure groups were not consistent throughout the four family-type groups or at all income levels; operators had higher average clothing outlays in some instances, lower in others. Patterns differed somewhat, also, in the two farm sections. In the Carolinas, expenditures of families of sharecroppers tended to be somewhat higher than those of operators of the same family type group and income class, except among the large families of types 6 and 7. For this latter type group (6 and 7), averages for white operators' families consistently ranked above those for croppers; for Negro operators' families, above Negro croppers at some levels, below at others. In the Georgia-Mississippi section, operators ranked below croppers in the type 1 group, as in the Carolinas; but in the other type groups, their average outlays were larger than or about the same as those of croppers. The situation is illustrated by figures for the income level \$500-\$749, given below for North and South Carolina:

Analysis unit, color, family type:	Average clothing expenditures	
	Operators' families	Sharecroppers' families
North Carolina-South Carolina:		
White families of types—		
1-----	\$50	\$57
2 and 3-----	62	70
4 and 5-----	62	82
6 and 7-----	77	60
Negro families of types—		
1-----	47	55
2 and 3-----	49	56
4 and 5-----	66	71
6 and 7-----	88	71

That among the type 1 families (husband and wife only) the clothing expenditures of sharecroppers were greater than those of operators may be due to age differences. The sharecroppers were much younger; the median age of husbands was 29 as compared with 53 years for the operators in the native-white group of the Carolinas. The younger men may have done more of the hard work in the fields than the men of about 60 and therefore needed more frequent replacements of overalls, work shirts, and shoes. Differences between the two tenure

groups with respect to age of husbands were generally less pronounced in the other family types, a fact that may explain, in part, the less consistent pattern of differences in expenditures. It must be remembered, too, that in these groups (2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7) number and age of family members other than husband and wife might affect clothing outlays as much as, or even more than, age of husband and wife. The median age of husbands in each of the family type, tenure, and racial groups is shown below for North and South Carolina:

Analysis unit, color, family type: North Carolina-South Carolina: White families of types—	Median age of husbands	
	<i>Operators'</i> <i>families</i>	<i>Sharecroppers'</i> <i>families</i>
1	53	29
2 and 3	37	29
4 and 5	53	48
6 and 7	44	37
Negro families of types—		
1	53	36
2 and 3	41	29
4 and 5	55	50
6 and 7	45	39

Obviously no one factor is wholly responsible for differences between the two tenure groups. Number in family, age of husbands and wives as well as of sons and daughters, available cash, and other, unknown factors all may have a part in effecting differences between the average clothing outlays of two groups of families with comparable total family incomes. The effect of tenure status on expenditures for dress, while not evident from these figures, might become apparent if all other factors could be eliminated.

Comparison of Sex-Age Groups With Respect to Value of Clothing Received During the Year¹

Amounts spent on the wardrobes of sons and daughters increased as they grew older in each of these three groups of Southeast families—white operators, white croppers, and Negro operators and croppers—as was true in other regions. Average outlays for clothing of sons and daughters in the age range 16–29 were about three or four times as great as for those in the age range 2–5 at most income levels.

Sons in the age group 16–29 tended to be better dressed than husbands in families of both white operators and sharecroppers and in Negro families, as in those of operators in other regions. Similarly, daughters' expenditures generally exceeded those of wives except in Negro families; there the reverse tended to be true although differences were not great, as is illustrated by the following data for the income class \$500–\$999:

¹ Data for these comparisons are taken from the supplementary clothing schedules; these are used because they are for the large regional analysis units and thus provide more reliable averages for some of the comparatively small sex-age groups than do the smaller sectional units presenting data from the expenditure schedules. There are three of these regional units: One for white operators, three farm sections combined—the Georgia-Mississippi section, the section from both North and South Carolina, and the self-sufficing counties of western North Carolina; one for white sharecroppers; and one for Negroes (operators and sharecroppers grouped together). Since white sharecroppers and Negro families were not studied in the western North Carolina section, the data for these tenure-racial analysis units are from two farm sections only. These comparisons are based on the total value of clothing received during the year—purchases, gifts, and as wages; data for money outlays are presented in the summary tables of Appendix B for the various sex-age groups.

*Average clothing expenditures of family members
in families of—*

Status in family:	White operators	White sharecroppers	Negro operators and sharecroppers
Husbands	\$21. 05	\$22. 22	\$18. 89
Sons in the age range 16-29 ..	23. 77	24. 11	23. 05
Wives	18. 02	19. 27	16. 10
Daughters in the age range 16-29	21. 90	22. 57	15. 92

Husbands fared better than wives with respect to amounts spent on their wardrobes during the year in the Negro families, in those of white sharecroppers and of white operators at comparable income levels. Among white operators' families at the upper income levels, however, wives fared better than husbands—a ranking order generally prevalent in most of the farm sections of other regions, except at very low-income levels, as has previously been noted. This also was true when comparisons were based upon total value of clothing received—purchases, gifts, and wages in kind (tables 18 and 32). Average clothing expenditures of all husbands and all wives (i. e., all income classes combined) are shown below for each of the analysis units for supplementary clothing schedule data:

Analysis unit:	<i>Average clothing expenditures, all income classes combined</i> ¹	
	Husbands	Wives
Southeast region:		
White operators	\$31. 66	\$29. 68
White sharecroppers	22. 68	19. 78
Negro operators and sharecroppers ..	16. 76	14. 40
North and West:		
White operators	32. 42	34. 44

¹ Because of sampling procedures and differences in income distributions of the four tenure and racial groups, these averages should not be used for comparisons of the clothing expenditures of the entire population groups from which these samples were drawn. For data for the various income levels, see tables 19 and 33. For the smaller analysis units used for tabulation of the summary of expenditures, data are shown in table 11.

Daughters in the age range 16-29 had clothing expenditures appreciably lower than those of sons of this age in the Negro families; averages were \$15.92 and \$23.05, respectively, at the income level \$500-\$999, for example. In families of white sharecroppers, the ranking of the two groups was similar but differences between them tended to be somewhat smaller; average expenditures of daughters were \$22.57 and of sons, \$24.11 at the income level cited above. In the families of white operators, sons fared somewhat better than daughters at income levels below \$2,000; but at higher levels, expenditures of the girls and young women were the greater—a pattern of change with increasing income similar to that discussed above for husbands and wives in these families. In the large analysis unit of the North and West, daughters of this age fared better than sons at all income levels—a regional difference in ways of using clothing funds that may reflect differences in cultural patterns or be due to other factors difficult to trace (fig. 9).

Sons of high school age (12-15) in Negro families resembled their older brothers in that they had higher average outlays for clothing than did daughters (fig. 10). (Averages at the highest income levels are based on so few cases that they are inadequate for comparisons.) In families of both white sharecroppers and operators, expenditures of the boys and girls were much the same at the lower income levels; differences usually were comparatively small and were not consistent

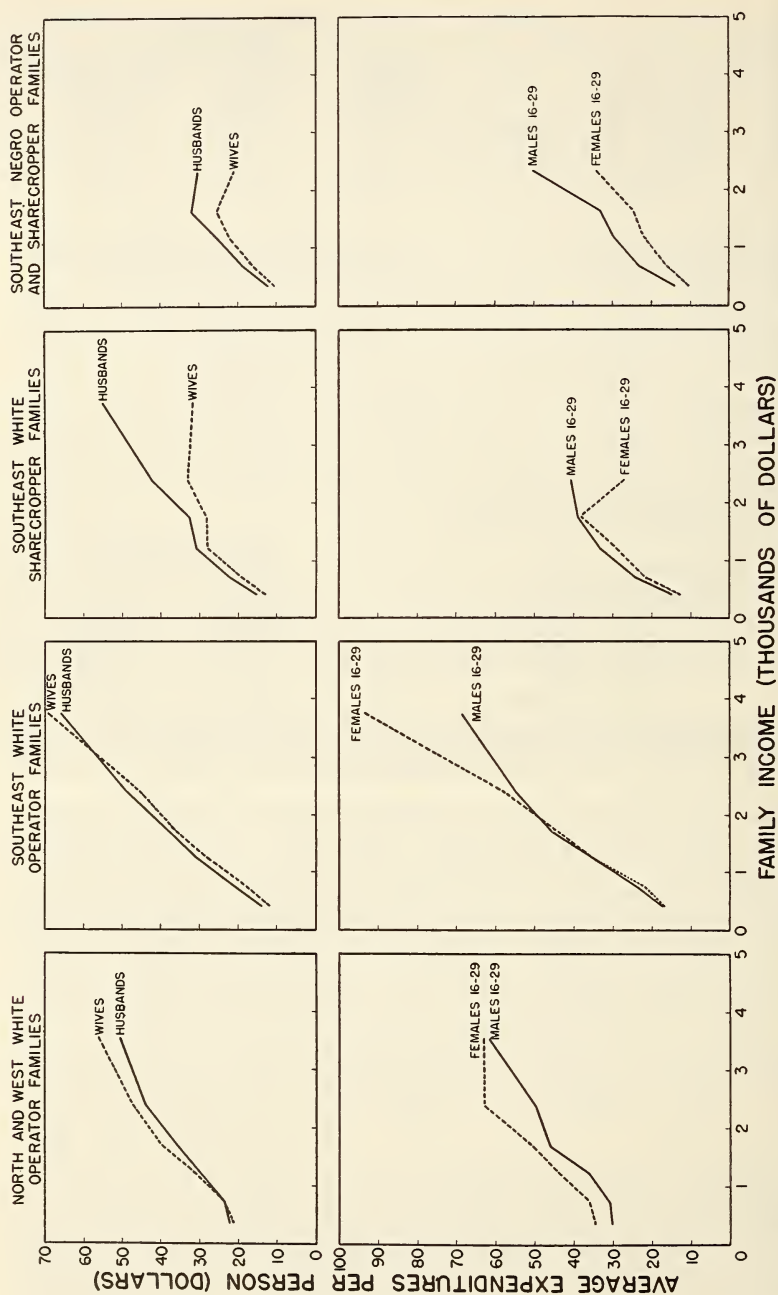


FIGURE 9.—Average expenditures per person for clothing of husbands, wives, and other family members in the age range 16-29, by family income, four farm analysis units, 1935-36.

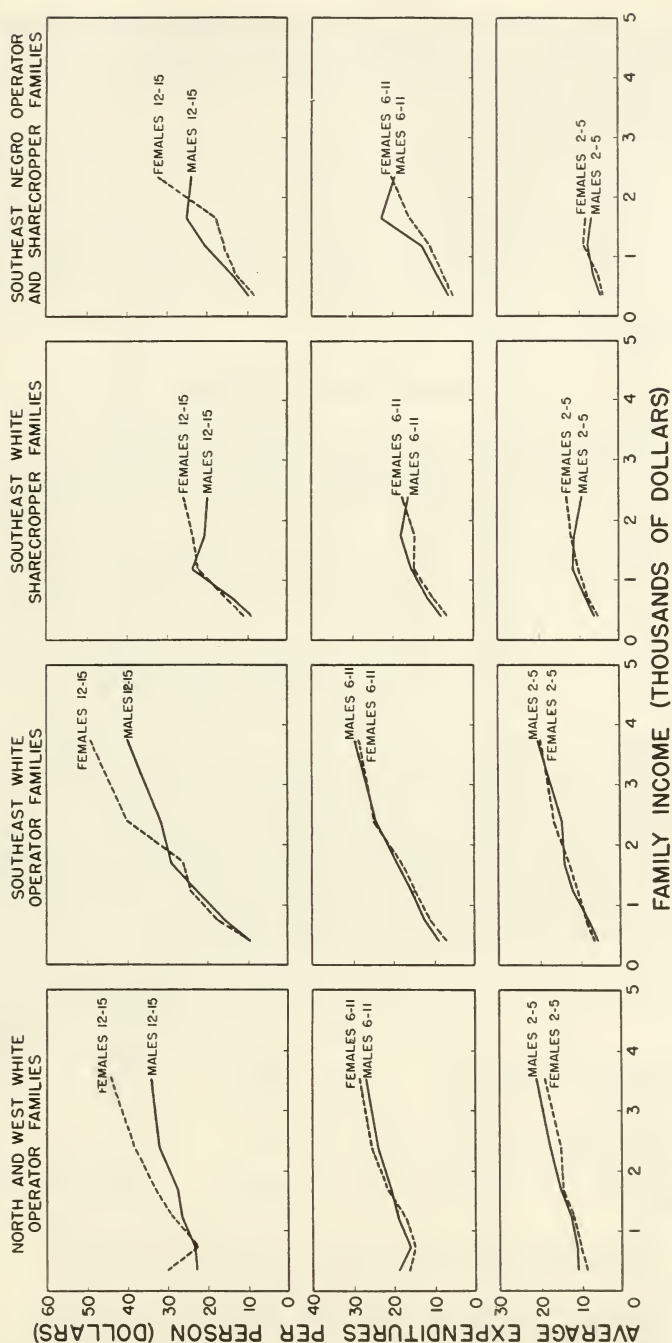


FIGURE 10.—Average expenditures per person for clothing of family members under 16 years of age, by age group, sex, and family income, four farm analysis units, 1935-36.

in direction. But at the upper income levels, the girls spent more per capita than the boys. In the families of white operators of the North and West, the girls ranked higher at all income levels except one.

Among children of grade school age (i. e., in the age range 6-11) differences between the average amounts spent for clothing of girls and of boys were not great but boys fared better than girls at most income levels (fig. 10). At the upper end of the income distribution, however, average outlays for girls were the higher in each of the units except the group of Southeast white operators. Among the younger children (2-5) the boys generally fared a little better than the girls; but this was not true at all income levels. The comparatively small differences between the average expenditures for the two sex groups are illustrated in figure 10.

How Clothing Funds Were Spent

Ways of using clothing funds—the division of total amounts spent among the various groups of garments—seem to have been much the same from one Southeast analysis unit to another, when similar sex-age groups at the same income level were compared. Thus, a clothing subgroup, as shoes and overshoes, which took a comparatively large share of wives' outlays for dress in families of white sharecroppers also ranked relatively high among the subgroups when the pattern of use of funds by wives in white operators' or Negro families of the same income class were studied, although ranks were not always exactly the same. Whether the garments actually purchased differed in color and design or were about alike cannot be learned from the data from this survey.

This similarity in ways of using clothing funds is illustrated by the expenditures of farm husbands in the three Southeast analysis units. Total outlays of husbands in Negro families were somewhat below those of husbands in families of white operators and sharecroppers at comparable income levels. But the three-way division of funds among garments for work, those not bought primarily for work, and other garments (mostly underwear) and upkeep items was very similar, as is shown below by data for the income class \$500-\$999:

Percentage distribution of clothing expenditures of husbands

	White operators	White sharecroppers	Negro operators and sharecroppers
Clothing subgroup:			
All clothing-----	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Work garments-----	43. 8	44. 2	43. 8
Garments not bought primarily for work-----	46. 5	46. 7	46. 4
Other-----	9. 7	9. 1	9. 8
Underwear, nightwear-----	7. 4	6. 8	7. 6
Materials for sewing; upkeep----	2. 3	2. 3	2. 2

Work shoes and overalls took more than half of the average amounts spent for work clothes by husbands in each of the three groups in this income range (\$500-\$999). Expenditures for these two types of garments ranked first and second in size when outlays for groups of work garments were compared; work shirts ranked third. Probably most husbands in families at this income level spent considerable time

doing farm work, regardless of their tenure status or race. Suits and trousers took about half of their expenditures for garments not bought primarily for wear at work, as is illustrated below:

<i>Average expenditures per husband in families of¹—</i>			
Clothing subgroup:	<i>White operators</i>	<i>White share-croppers</i>	<i>Negro operators and share-croppers</i>
All clothing.....	\$21. 05	\$22. 22	\$18. 89
Work garments.....	9. 22	9. 83	8. 27
Work shoes.....	2. 70	2. 75	2. 31
Overalls.....	2. 35	2. 68	2. 13
Work shirts.....	1. 99	1. 99	1. 63
Jackets, sweaters.....	. 91	1. 05	. 86
Boots, overshoes.....	. 49	. 53	. 69
Heavy hose.....	. 33	. 30	. 24
Caps and straw hats.....	. 30	. 34	. 25
Work gloves.....	. 15	. 19	. 16
Garments not bought primarily for work.....	9. 79	10. 36	8. 77
Suits, trousers.....	4. 56	4. 96	4. 48
Street and dress shoes.....	1. 73	1. 81	1. 38
Felt hats.....	1. 22	1. 21	. 95
Shirts.....	. 85	1. 01	. 70
Hose.....	. 55	. 60	. 38
Overcoats, raincoats.....	. 45	. 32	. 50
Ties, other accessories; other clothing.....	. 43	. 45	. 38
Underwear; materials for sewing; upkeep.....	2. 04	2. 03	1. 85
Underwear, nightwear.....	1. 56	1. 51	1. 44
Materials for sewing; upkeep....	. 48	. 52	. 41

¹ These data are for husbands in families of the Southeast region in the income class \$500-\$999; similar data for other income classes are shown in tables 19-22, 24-26, and 28-30.

Wives' ways of using clothing funds were similar also, in the three analysis units. Average amounts spent by wives in Negro families were somewhat lower than in families of white operators or share-croppers with comparable incomes; but the pattern of division of outlays among the clothing subgroups was much the same, regardless of family tenure status or race, as is illustrated below by data for the income level \$500-\$999:

<i>Average expenditures per wife¹ in families of—</i>			
Clothing subgroup:	<i>White operators</i>	<i>White share-croppers</i>	<i>Negro operators and share-croppers</i>
All clothing.....	\$18. 02	\$19. 27	\$16. 10
Shoes, overshoes.....	4. 32	4. 52	3. 48
Dresses, skirts, blouses, suits.....	3. 79	4. 23	3. 57
Materials for sewing.....	2. 43	2. 61	2. 20
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	2. 34	2. 62	2. 50
Underwear, nightwear.....	1. 94	2. 03	1. 61
Hose.....	1. 64	1. 80	1. 34
Headwear.....	1. 11	1. 08	1. 09
Gloves, other accessories.....	. 32	. 28	. 25
Other clothing; upkeep.....	. 13	. 10	. 06

¹ These data are for wives in families of the Southeast region in the income class \$500-\$999; similar data for other income classes are shown in tables 33-36, and 38-43.

For sons and daughters, average clothing expenditures per person were generally lower in Negro families than in white families at comparable income levels but the pattern of division of funds among the clothing subgroups differed little from one tenure-racial group to another—as was true of total expenditures and patterns of use of funds of husbands and wives. For example, at the income level \$500-\$999, for boys in the age range 6-11, about 33 percent of the total outlays for clothing were used for suits, trousers, and overalls in the white operator, the white sharecropper, and the Negro group; average amounts spent were \$3.82, \$3.70, and \$2.87, respectively. At the same income level, girls in the age range 12-15 spent about 28 percent of their clothing funds for shoes and overshoes in families of white operators, white sharecroppers, and Negroes; but the average outlays differed considerably, being \$4.73, \$4.34, and \$3.49.

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APPENDIX B. TABLES

In the Middle Atlantic, North Central, and Southeast analysis units seven types of families were studied; in the other analysis units, only five. In using data for all family types combined for comparisons among regions, allowances must be made for this variation in the composition of the families included in the analysis units. See Methodology and Appraisal in the report *Family Income and Expenditures*, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465) for a discussion of this point, of the use of the all-incomes line, and other limitations which should be recognized when these data are used for regional comparisons.

It should be remembered that tables 8-13 are based on all persons in the consumption sample, regardless of whether they were members of the family for the entire report year or had any expenditures for clothing. Tables 14-16, 18-46 are for only those persons who were members of the family for the entire year (with the exception of infants under 1 year of age), who had expenditures for clothing, and gave supplementary clothing schedules. Table 17, based on total persons in the consumption sample who were family members for the entire year, shows the proportion with no clothing expenditures; it is presented in order that anyone desiring to make estimates of clothing expenditures from tables 14-16, 18-46 for larger population groups may do so.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 8.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF HUSBANDS: *Average amount spent for clothing of husbands, and percentage of family clothing expenditures spent for husbands, by income, 13 white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania—Ohio	Michigan—Wisconsin	Illinois—Iowa	North Dakota—Kansas	South Dakota—Montana—Colorado	Washington—Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina—South Carolina	Georgia—Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Average ² clothing expenditures per husband													
All incomes	\$24	\$31	\$29	\$30	\$31	\$29	\$35	\$31	\$39	\$44	\$34	\$33	\$20
0-249	14	29	26	33	20	24	33	13	19	12	11	9	9
250-499	14	21	16	18	20	24	29	12	26	15	13	11	11
500-749	18	21	18	21	22	26	31	18	25	22	20	19	15
750-999	22	21	21	22	26	29	33	23	22	28	24	25	18
1,000-1,249	20	27	24	28	27	31	33	29	27	38	30	26	26
1,250-1,499	30	28	28	31	31	36	40	32	35	37	34	35	30
1,500-1,749	28	34	31	37	36	32	42	36	36	42	36	42	34
1,750-1,999	31	30	33	36	35	32	42	40	45	46	39	39	37
2,000-2,499	36	37	36	41	39	41	44	44	46	54	47	47	-----
2,500-2,999	34	46	42	39	40	38	50	50	69	54	51	64	-----
3,000-3,999	-----	55	39	43	48	51	54	41	82	70	58	86	-----
4,000-4,999	-----	-----	54	-----	58	-----	-----	49	-----	79	60	74	-----
5,000-9,999	-----	-----	50	-----	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	105	93	129	-----
10,000-19,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	146	-----
Percentage ⁴ of family clothing expenditures spent for husbands													
All incomes	31.1	26.6	26.6	28.0	28.2	28.5	32.7	29.2	32.9	30.2	25.7	27.9	27.4
0-249	35.8	33.7	28.2	36.8	35.6	28.1	33.5	39.3	28.7	37.6	27.3	40.7	-----
250-499	39.5	35.2	34.9	34.1	34.6	31.8	38.1	28.9	34.3	36.4	31.8	35.7	34.7
500-749	36.4	31.4	32.6	34.8	32.1	29.8	34.7	33.5	36.0	32.1	32.9	31.0	32.5
750-999	35.0	27.4	30.0	29.0	33.4	29.3	33.1	30.3	36.8	30.9	29.1	29.9	27.3
1,000-1,249	30.2	27.1	27.9	28.8	27.9	27.8	30.9	30.6	33.7	33.4	28.3	25.5	28.2
1,250-1,499	30.7	28.2	26.8	27.2	28.1	27.9	30.7	28.7	33.9	30.7	25.9	26.3	24.6
1,500-1,749	27.4	25.4	26.6	28.9	27.2	26.7	32.2	28.4	31.5	29.4	25.8	27.9	23.3
1,750-1,999	29.3	24.7	25.7	25.6	27.2	26.1	26.3	29.3	33.3	28.7	24.5	22.5	21.0
2,000-2,499	27.3	25.6	25.3	26.3	21.7	22.6	32.0	28.8	31.1	28.1	24.3	25.3	-----
2,500-2,999	26.8	25.8	25.2	28.2	23.8	26.2	33.6	29.3	32.3	29.7	23.7	28.7	-----
3,000-3,999	-----	24.5	22.6	21.7	26.7	35.3	32.2	21.6	33.5	30.2	22.0	33.0	-----
4,000-4,999	-----	-----	22.6	-----	28.2	-----	-----	26.6	-----	31.1	19.3	25.5	-----
5,000-9,999	-----	-----	25.1	-----	26.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.3	24.2	26.0	-----
10,000-19,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.6	-----

¹ These data are from the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465), and include all families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See table 11 for data for Negro and sharecropper families in that region similar to those in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of husbands in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing or of the number of weeks during which they were members of the family.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentages are based on total family clothing expenditures in each class (table 5).

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 9.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF WIVES: *Average amount spent for clothing of wives, and percentage of total clothing expenditures spent for wives, by income, 13 white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon-part-time	California	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Average ² clothing expenditures per wife													
All incomes.....	\$26	\$35	\$28	\$30	\$32	\$32	\$35	\$35	\$40	\$55	\$31	\$33	\$18
0-249.....	19	26	28	32	19	26	31	14	---	22	10	18	8
250-499.....	13	17	15	16	18	25	26	15	3 9	27	13	12	9
500-749.....	16	21	15	19	23	28	29	20	25	26	18	17	13
750-999.....	22	23	21	23	24	29	36	26	22	33	20	21	15
1,000-1,249.....	22	32	23	28	29	34	31	30	26	47	27	23	22
1,250-1,499.....	31	27	28	32	33	39	39	37	33	44	31	32	28
1,500-1,749.....	35	41	31	38	37	36	47	41	41	51	33	41	31
1,750-1,999.....	34	39	32	35	42	36	40	46	45	63	37	37	41
2,000-2,499.....	45	47	34	47	43	60	41	52	50	66	43	48	---
2,500-2,999.....	36	49	39	37	43	40	54	52	65	65	47	56	---
3,000-3,999.....	---	52	38	51	48	47	60	64	84	85	57	80	---
4,000-4,999.....	---	---	52	---	65	---	---	57	---	93	65	97	---
5,000-9,999.....	---	---	38	---	59	---	---	---	---	145	90	195	---
10,000-19,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	---
Percentage ⁴ of family clothing expenditures spent for wives													
All incomes.....	34.0	29.6	25.6	28.7	29.4	31.3	32.7	33.6	33.5	36.9	23.6	28.4	24.0
0-249.....	49.7	29.8	31.2	30.0	33.5	31.6	34.0	43.8	---	33.5	28.8	42.4	38.8
250-499.....	38.3	27.8	33.1	30.4	32.0	34.3	34.7	37.1	3 56.7	37.5	27.5	30.3	28.6
500-749.....	34.2	31.8	28.3	31.1	33.5	32.7	33.1	35.1	36.4	36.7	27.7	28.2	26.4
750-999.....	35.6	30.0	29.9	30.2	31.3	29.6	36.7	34.7	37.7	36.4	24.3	25.0	23.0
1,000-1,249.....	33.9	32.3	26.2	29.1	29.7	30.7	30.1	32.1	32.9	40.4	25.4	23.1	24.7
1,250-1,499.....	32.7	27.5	27.1	28.2	29.6	30.6	30.5	32.6	32.0	37.1	23.5	24.1	22.8
1,500-1,749.....	34.8	30.5	26.8	29.5	28.0	29.8	35.8	32.3	35.8	36.1	23.4	27.8	21.1
1,750-1,999.....	31.9	32.0	24.7	24.7	32.9	30.0	25.2	33.4	33.2	38.7	23.8	21.4	23.7
2,000-2,499.....	34.4	33.1	23.6	29.9	27.1	32.8	29.7	33.8	33.5	34.1	22.6	26.4	---
2,500-2,999.....	28.4	27.7	23.4	26.8	25.6	27.5	36.4	31.0	30.6	35.5	21.7	25.1	---
3,000-3,999.....	---	23.4	22.0	25.2	26.9	32.3	35.9	37.8	33.9	37.0	21.8	30.8	---
4,000-4,999.....	---	---	22.0	---	31.7	---	---	31.2	---	36.6	21.2	33.2	---
5,000-9,999.....	---	---	18.9	---	24.6	---	---	---	---	45.8	23.5	39.1	---
10,000-19,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.5	---

¹ These data are from the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465), and include all families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See table 11 for data for Negro and sharecropper families in that region similar to those in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of wives in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing or of the number of weeks during which they were members of the family.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentages are based on total family clothing expenditures in each class (table 5).

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 10.—CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FAMILY MEMBERS OTHER THAN HUSBANDS AND WIVES: *Average amount spent per family for clothing of persons other than husbands and wives, and percentage of total clothing expenditures spent for such persons, by income, 13 white farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-COLORADO	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1) 4	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Average ² clothing expenditures per family for persons other than husbands and wives													
All incomes.....	\$26	\$51	\$51	\$46	\$46	\$41	\$38	\$38	\$41	\$48	\$68	\$51	\$37
0-249.....	6	31	37	41	18	33	27	5	25	11	12	5	5
250-499.....	8	22	15	20	19	25	20	14	³ 0	19	18	13	11
500-749.....	14	24	21	20	23	32	28	17	19	22	25	24	20
750-999.....	18	33	28	30	28	41	30	26	15	29	39	39	33
1,000-1,249.....	23	41	40	41	42	46	41	35	26	30	50	53	43
1,250-1,499.....	35	44	47	52	46	54	51	43	36	38	66	66	65
1,500-1,749.....	39	59	55	53	60	51	41	50	37	49	70	66	82
1,750-1,999.....	41	53	65	71	51	53	77	51	46	53	81	97	96
2,000-2,499.....	51	59	74	68	76	82	54	58	52	73	101	89	-----
2,500-2,999.....	58	82	85	61	85	67	45	67	80	64	118	102	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	117	97	106	83	47	54	63	80	76	147	94	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	131	-----	84	-----	-----	76	-----	82	184	120	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	113	-----	119	-----	-----	-----	-----	66	200	173	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	206	-----	-----
Percentage ⁴ of total family clothing expenditures spent for persons other than husbands and wives													
All incomes.....	34.9	43.8	47.8	43.3	42.4	40.2	34.6	37.2	33.6	32.9	50.7	43.7	48.6
0-249.....	14.5	36.5	40.6	39.2	30.9	40.3	29.5	16.9	-----	37.8	33.6	30.3	20.5
250-499.....	22.2	37.0	32.0	35.5	33.4	33.9	27.2	34.0	³ 0	26.1	40.7	34.0	36.7
500-749.....	29.4	36.8	39.1	34.1	34.4	37.5	32.2	31.4	27.6	31.2	39.4	40.8	41.1
750-999.....	29.4	42.6	40.1	40.8	35.3	41.1	30.2	35.0	25.5	32.7	46.6	46.1	49.7
1,000-1,249.....	35.9	40.6	45.9	42.1	42.4	41.5	39.0	37.3	33.4	26.2	46.3	51.4	47.1
1,250-1,499.....	36.6	44.3	46.1	44.6	42.3	41.5	38.8	38.7	34.1	32.2	50.6	49.6	52.6
1,500-1,749.....	37.8	44.1	46.6	41.6	44.8	43.5	32.0	39.3	32.7	34.5	50.8	44.3	55.6
1,750-1,999.....	38.8	43.3	49.8	49.7	39.9	43.9	48.5	37.3	33.5	32.6	51.7	56.1	55.3
2,000-2,499.....	38.3	41.3	51.1	43.8	48.2	44.6	38.3	37.4	35.4	37.8	53.1	48.3	-----
2,500-2,999.....	44.8	46.5	51.4	45.0	50.6	46.3	30.0	39.7	37.1	34.8	54.6	46.2	-----
3,000-3,999.....	-----	52.1	55.4	53.1	46.4	32.4	31.9	37.6	32.6	32.8	56.2	36.2	-----
4,000-4,999.....	-----	-----	55.4	-----	40.1	-----	-----	42.2	-----	32.3	59.5	41.3	-----
5,000-9,999.....	-----	-----	56.0	-----	49.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.9	52.3	34.9	-----
10,000-19,999.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35.5	-----	-----

¹ These data are from the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465), and include all families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See table 11 for data for Negro and sharecropper families in that region similar to those in this table.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they included members other than husbands and wives or had expenditures for clothing. Expenditures of all persons other than husbands and wives are included, regardless of whether they were members of the family for the entire report year.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family clothing expenditures in each class (table 5).

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 11.—EXPENDITURES PER FAMILY FOR CLOTHING OF HUSBANDS, WIVES, AND OTHERS: SHARECROPPERS AND NEGRO OPERATORS: *Average expenditures per family for clothing of husbands, wives, and other family members, and percentage of total clothing expenditures spent for each, by income, Southeast Negro operator and Negro and white sharecropper analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	North Carolina-South Carolina						Georgia-Mississippi					
	Husbands		Wives		Other family members		Husbands		Wives		Other family members	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NEGRO OPERATORS	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
All incomes.....	17	24.6	14	19.6	40	55.8	17	31.0	16	27.5	23	41.5
0-249.....	10	31.7	6	19.4	15	48.9	8	41.9	6	33.0	5	25.1
250-499.....	13	28.1	11	22.5	23	49.4	11	33.8	10	30.3	12	35.9
500-749.....	18	26.1	14	20.1	36	53.8	16	29.0	15	26.0	25	45.0
750-999.....	19	23.9	15	19.3	45	56.8	24	29.1	21	25.2	38	45.7
1,000-1,249.....	21	23.9	18	20.7	49	55.4	31	30.9	30	29.4	40	39.7
1,250-1,499.....	25	21.0	21	17.7	74	61.3	43	34.9	35	28.8	45	36.3
1,500-1,999.....	26	18.7	19	14.4	90	66.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
NEGRO SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes.....	18	27.3	15	22.9	32	49.8	13	32.1	12	29.0	16	38.9
0-249.....	10	37.1	8	27.4	10	35.5	9	41.3	7	33.4	6	25.3
250-499.....	14	34.4	12	29.5	15	36.1	12	34.9	11	32.3	11	32.8
500-749.....	19	28.9	16	23.6	32	47.5	16	28.1	15	27.1	24	44.8
750-999.....	20	23.9	18	21.0	47	55.1	23	26.3	18	21.0	45	52.7
1,000-1,249.....	23	20.6	20	17.6	68	61.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,250-1,499.....	24	20.9	20	17.2	71	61.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes.....	26	29.6	24	26.6	39	43.8	17	31.1	14	25.0	24	43.9
0-249.....	14	46.7	10	35.4	5	17.9	10	38.6	9	33.2	8	28.2
250-499.....	16	33.9	14	30.4	17	35.7	15	37.5	12	30.2	13	32.3
500-749.....	23	34.6	20	30.4	24	35.0	18	29.8	14	24.0	27	36.2
750-999.....	27	31.4	25	28.9	34	39.7	21	25.5	17	20.1	46	54.4
1,000-1,249.....	32	28.8	31	27.0	50	44.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,250-1,499.....	32	26.9	26	22.6	59	50.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,500-1,999.....	33	22.6	30	20.6	82	56.8	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ These data are from the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465), and include all families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All family members are included, regardless of whether they were members of the family for the entire report year. All averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for clothing. Percentages are based on total expenditures for clothing in each class (table 7).

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE BY CLOTHING EXPENDITURES: *Percentage distribution of families by amount of expenditures for clothing, by family type and income, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families	Families spending—													\$250 or over
		Under \$20 ²	\$20-\$29	\$30-\$39	\$40-\$49	\$50-\$59	\$60-\$69	\$70-\$79	\$80-\$89	\$90-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$249		
Type 1.....	No. 428	Pct. 12.1	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 17.3	Pct. 11.2	Pct. 8.9	Pct. 8.9	Pct. 5.6	Pct. 6.1	Pct. 3.5	Pct. 9.8	Pct. 1.6	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 0.0	
0-499.....	57	33.3	17.5	21.0	10.5	8.8	.0	1.8	1.8	.0	3.5	.0	1.8	.0	
500-999.....	150	14.7	26.0	23.3	12.7	6.0	5.3	2.7	4.7	1.3	3.3	.0	.0	.0	
1,000-1,499.....	98	4.1	4.1	18.4	12.2	11.2	16.4	6.1	9.2	7.1	11.2	.0	.0	.0	
1,500-1,999.....	77	7.8	7.8	9.1	9.1	11.7	13.0	11.7	6.5	1.3	15.5	5.2	1.3	.0	
2,000-2,999.....	36	2.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	8.3	11.1	8.3	13.9	16.6	8.3	2.8	.0	
3,000-4,999.....	3 ²	.0	.0	.0	22.2	.0	11.1	.0	.0	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ¹	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Type 2.....	264	3.8	4.9	9.8	11.4	10.7	9.5	9.8	6.4	5.7	20.1	4.5	1.9	1.5	
0-499.....	22	9.1	22.8	13.7	27.3	9.1	4.5	4.5	.0	.0	4.5	4.5	.0	.0	
500-999.....	67	9.0	4.5	14.9	13.4	14.9	7.5	11.9	7.5	4.5	10.4	.0	1.5	.0	
1,000-1,499.....	77	2.6	3.9	7.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	6.5	5.2	15.5	3.9	1.3	1.3	
1,500-1,999.....	53	.0	3.8	11.3	7.5	5.7	13.2	7.5	5.7	5.7	32.0	5.7	.0	1.9	
2,000-2,999.....	37	.0	.0	2.7	2.7	8.1	5.4	8.1	10.8	10.8	29.8	10.8	5.4	5.4	
3,000-4,999.....	3 ²	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	.0	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ¹	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Type 3.....	243	.8	1.2	3.7	7.4	9.5	9.9	11.2	4.9	4.9	29.7	8.6	4.9	3.3	
0-499.....	38	12.5	.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
500-999.....	39	.0	.0	5.1	17.9	15.3	20.5	15.4	2.6	5.1	10.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	
1,000-1,499.....	94	.0	3.2	4.3	6.4	10.6	11.7	12.8	6.4	7.4	29.8	5.3	2.1	.0	
1,500-1,999.....	45	2.2	.0	2.2	.0	6.7	4.4	6.7	4.4	2.2	37.8	15.6	13.4	4.4	
2,000-2,999.....	40	.0	.0	2.5	7.5	5.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	42.5	12.5	2.5	10.0	
3,000-4,999.....	3 ¹	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.9	11.8	5.9	5.9	35.2	17.6	11.8	5.9	
Type 4.....	474	1.9	3.8	6.1	6.3	8.7	7.0	5.7	6.3	5.9	24.9	13.1	5.9	4.4	
0-499.....	22	9.1	9.1	22.8	13.6	18.2	.0	.0	.0	4.5	13.7	4.5	.0	4.5	
500-999.....	114	5.3	10.5	11.4	11.4	13.2	11.4	9.6	5.3	2.6	12.3	7.0	.0	.0	
1,000-1,499.....	135	.7	2.2	5.9	6.7	9.6	7.4	5.2	9.6	10.4	28.2	10.4	2.2	1.5	
1,500-1,999.....	86	.0	.0	2.3	3.5	4.7	7.0	2.3	3.5	8.1	29.0	25.6	10.5	3.5	
2,000-2,999.....	84	.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.0	4.8	6.0	9.5	2.4	32.1	13.0	10.7	11.9	
3,000-4,999.....	3 ²	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0	3.6	35.7	17.9	25.0	10.7	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ⁵	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	
Type 5.....	300	.3	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.0	5.0	6.7	4.7	3.7	25.9	18.7	12.0	14.3	
0-499.....	3 ⁵	20.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	
500-999.....	48	.0	6.2	10.4	6.2	8.3	16.7	14.6	4.2	4.2	22.9	4.2	2.1	.0	
1,000-1,499.....	65	.0	1.5	.0	3.1	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	9.2	30.7	24.6	4.6	3.1	
1,500-1,999.....	66	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	3.0	7.6	7.6	3.0	33.4	18.2	12.1	12.1	
2,000-2,999.....	73	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	2.7	4.1	.0	23.3	26.1	16.4	26.0	
3,000-4,999.....	37	.0	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0	16.2	13.5	32.5	32.4	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ⁶	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	16.7	
Type 6.....	259	.4	.4	3.5	7.7	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	33.3	10.4	6.2	3.1	
0-499.....	3 ⁶	16.7	.0	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	16.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.6	16.7	
500-999.....	53	.0	.0	7.5	17.0	15.1	9.4	13.3	11.3	11.3	13.2	1.9	.0	.0	
1,000-1,499.....	69	.0	1.4	.0	7.3	10.2	5.8	4.3	10.2	5.8	46.4	7.2	1.4	.0	
1,500-1,999.....	70	.0	.0	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	7.1	4.3	11.4	34.3	11.4	10.0	2.9	
2,000-2,999.....	49	.0	.0	.0	4.1	2.0	8.2	2.0	2.0	4.1	42.9	18.4	10.2	6.1	
3,000-4,999.....	3 ⁹	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1	.0	.0	22.2	44.5	11.1	11.1	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.4	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	
Type 7.....	289	.0	.7	1.7	.7	4.5	4.2	7.6	2.1	5.5	25.9	19.7	14.9	12.5	
0-499.....	3 ²	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	
500-999.....	42	.0	2.4	7.1	4.8	14.3	14.3	7.1	.0	11.9	23.8	9.5	2.4	2.4	
1,000-1,499.....	69	.0	1.4	1.4	.0	7.3	7.3	11.6	5.8	2.9	36.3	11.6	7.2	7.2	
1,500-1,999.....	66	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	.0	10.6	1.5	9.1	25.8	25.7	15.2	9.1	
2,000-2,999.....	72	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	4.2	1.4	2.8	24.9	23.6	25.0	16.7	
3,000-4,999.....	35	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	2.9	.0	2.9	14.3	22.8	22.8	31.4	
5,000-9,999.....	3 ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.4	33.3	33.3	

¹ These data are from the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465), and include all families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² There were no families not spending for clothing.

³ Note that the percentage distribution in this class is based on fewer than 30 cases.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN EACH SEX-AGE GROUP BY AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES: *Percentage distribution of husbands, wives, and other family members by amount of expenditures for clothing, by income, age groups, and sex, North and West farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Clothing-expenditure class (dollars)	All incomes ²							All incomes ²						
	Income class \$0-\$499	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999		Income class \$0-\$499	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999	
Husbands							Wives							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
Under 5	1.5	4.2	2.5	1.1	.4	.2	.4	2.7	7.2	4.5	1.8	1.1	.5	.4
5-9	6.2	14.3	10.0	4.6	3.5	2.2	.4	8.2	17.1	13.4	6.7	4.5	2.2	1.6
10-14	12.3	20.5	17.5	12.2	9.1	5.2	3.4	12.2	17.2	18.3	12.2	8.7	5.3	4.2
15-19	13.8	15.6	18.6	15.2	10.6	8.9	5.5	11.3	13.4	14.5	12.0	9.5	7.7	4.2
20-24	13.6	13.6	16.5	15.2	11.8	10.2	8.3	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	9.8	8.9	7.3
25-34	20.1	14.8	17.4	22.3	23.8	21.6	16.6	18.8	14.2	17.2	22.1	21.1	19.1	15.8
35-49	15.3	8.9	10.4	16.1	19.7	20.9	19.8	15.3	9.1	11.8	16.4	18.0	19.9	18.6
50-74	11.6	5.1	4.8	10.4	15.4	18.6	28.4	12.5	6.5	5.6	11.7	17.1	20.3	23.3
75-99	3.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	4.2	8.2	8.7	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.0	5.8	9.1	11.3
100-149	1.4	.1	.4	.6	1.2	3.0	6.7	2.4	.9	.6	1.2	3.1	5.1	9.1
150 or over	.4	.1	(a)	.1	.2	1.0	1.6	.8	.0	.2	.7	1.7	3.8	
Other males, 16-29 years							Other females, 16-29 years							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None	1.3	4 1.8	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	4 2.7	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
Under 5	1.0	4 4.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	.0	.0	.8	4 1.8	2.6	.2	.5	.0	.0
5-9	4.3	4 8.5	8.4	4.5	3.0	1.4	.8	4.0	4 10.8	5.3	5.7	2.2	1.8	.7
10-14	7.6	4 14.7	11.1	8.9	5.3	5.7	1.7	6.6	4 8.1	12.4	8.3	4.6	3.1	.7
15-19	8.8	4 9.1	14.4	9.5	7.1	6.7	3.3	7.4	4 8.1	10.5	7.5	7.5	4.7	6.0
20-24	10.7	4 16.5	12.1	13.4	10.3	7.9	4.2	8.7	4 11.7	11.8	11.1	8.3	4.7	3.3
25-34	18.5	4 15.9	18.6	21.6	19.8	17.1	13.4	17.1	4 19.0	19.8	18.3	18.7	10.5	17.8
35-49	21.1	4 17.7	18.2	19.7	23.2	23.7	22.6	19.5	4 15.3	17.9	20.2	19.3	23.0	17.2
50-74	17.9	4 9.1	11.9	15.2	19.2	22.0	32.7	20.4	4 17.1	12.4	16.8	24.6	26.5	27.8
75-99	5.3	4 6	1.6	2.4	5.5	10.6	12.1	7.9	4 4.5	3.4	5.9	7.5	13.9	11.9
100 or over	3.5	4 1.8	.0	1.8	5.0	4.3	7.9	6.4	4 9	2.1	4.2	6.1	11.3	14.6
Other males, 12-15 years							Other females, 12-15 years							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None	0.7	4 0.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	4 4.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Under 5	1.0	4 2.0	1.5	1.5	.5	.3	.0	1.9	4 5.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	.0	
5-9	7.6	4 16.2	14.7	7.4	5.4	3.0	.0	7.0	4 10.1	14.7	7.0	3.5	1.9	.9
10-14	14.6	4 22.2	21.9	15.4	12.2	10.8	4.6	14.0	4 17.1	21.4	15.9	10.2	8.0	6.2
15-19	16.6	4 22.2	18.2	19.1	16.6	12.6	11.0	15.1	4 18.2	17.1	15.7	17.8	10.3	8.9
20-24	14.0	4 9.1	13.5	16.3	13.9	13.5	13.8	12.0	4 7.1	10.9	14.5	13.4	11.5	7.1
25-34	23.8	4 11.1	15.5	21.4	19.0	30.7	33.9	19.3	4 17.1	15.8	17.1	20.7	23.6	26.8
35-49	13.8	4 12.2	7.6	12.8	15.2	18.0	17.4	16.8	4 11.1	9.0	17.5	18.8	24.0	23.3
50-74	6.2	4 3.0	3.5	3.9	6.2	8.4	15.6	9.1	4 5.1	4.9	8.1	10.2	13.4	13.4
75 or over	1.7	4 2.0	1.5	1.5	.5	2.7	2.8	4.0	4 5.1	.5	1.9	3.8	7.3	13.4

See footnotes at end of table.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN EACH SEX-AGE GROUP BY AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES: *Percentage distribution of husbands, wives, and other family members by amount of expenditures for clothing, by income, age groups, and sex, North and West farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Clothing-expenditure class (dollars)	All incomes ²							All incomes ²						
	Income class \$0-\$499	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$3,999		Income class \$0-\$499	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$3,999	
Other males, 6-11 years								Other females, 6-11 years						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None.....	0.9	4 3.2	1.2	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	4 1.7	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
Under 5.....	2.1	4 5.6	3.7	1.9	1.2	.8	.0	5.0	4 6.0	12.7	3.2	2.5	2.6	.0
5-9.....	15.1	4 21.8	23.8	16.4	11.0	7.0	7.4	15.8	4 23.1	25.1	20.6	10.3	5.4	4.5
10-14.....	20.0	4 16.1	27.1	22.8	16.7	15.3	8.8	23.3	4 30.7	25.1	28.3	20.9	16.6	18.0
15-19.....	21.3	4 17.8	20.2	21.3	24.5	22.8	16.9	17.6	4 13.7	14.4	19.1	19.2	19.2	16.2
20-24.....	15.3	4 16.1	11.0	17.4	16.5	15.0	19.1	14.3	4 9.4	10.3	13.1	17.8	16.9	18.9
25-34.....	16.9	4 11.3	9.3	15.5	20.4	23.0	26.5	14.4	4 9.4	7.0	10.3	19.2	22.7	21.7
35-49.....	6.7	4 6.5	3.5	3.5	7.5	11.3	16.9	6.0	4 3.4	2.1	3.4	7.6	11.2	12.6
50 or over.....	1.7	4 1.6	.2	.5	1.5	4.3	4.4	2.6	4 2.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	5.1	8.1
Other males, 2-5 years								Other females, 2-5 years						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
None.....	1.4	4 2.6	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.3	4 8.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.9	4 0.0
Under 5.....	9.0	4 25.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	3.3	4.1	11.8	4 24.7	21.0	12.0	8.2	1.1	4.0
5-9.....	29.5	4 24.3	40.3	34.1	22.8	19.4	12.2	31.3	4 41.1	35.6	34.1	24.9	25.3	4 22.6
10-14.....	27.6	4 34.6	29.4	27.8	24.2	26.7	22.9	24.1	4 15.1	23.9	25.6	23.2	27.6	4 22.6
15-19.....	15.2	4 7.7	11.3	14.9	17.8	20.6	21.6	15.2	4 6.8	8.5	15.1	20.5	21.3	4 19.4
20-24.....	8.9	4 2.6	5.2	7.2	12.9	13.9	16.2	8.4	4 2.7	5.1	6.9	11.4	11.5	4 17.7
25-49.....	5.0	4 2.6	2.9	5.7	12.4	13.3	20.2	6.7	4 1.4	3.7	4.7	9.5	10.3	4 16.1
50 or over.....	.4	4 0.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	1.4	.2	4 0.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	4 1.6

¹ This table includes persons from all families in the consumption sample regardless of whether they gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Only those persons who were members of the family for the entire report year are included. Percentages are based on the total number of persons in the specified sex-age group in each income class (table 38 in the report *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Miscellaneous Publication 465*).

² This does not include the "Net loss" class. However, the \$5,000 or over class, not shown separately, is included. (Note that this class includes persons excluded from other tables in the expenditure schedule analysis by the limits set on income.)

³ 0.050 or less.

⁴ Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 14.—DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASES OF HUSBANDS BY PRICE: *Percentage distribution of specified types of suits, shirts, shoes, and hats bought for husbands by price, by income, North and West farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Price class ² (dollars)	All incomes ³	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999	All incomes ³	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999
	Heavy wool suits						Light wool suits					
All classes.....no..	596	96	154	109	129	67	688	97	165	162	145	74
Under 8.00.....pct..	.7	.0	1.3	.9	.8	.0	10.3	13.4	16.4	8.6	6.9	4.1
8.00-12.99.....do..	2.7	5.2	3.9	1.8	.8	1.5	5.5	6.2	9.7	4.3	4.8	1.4
13.00-17.99.....do..	12.8	24.0	16.2	11.0	6.2	8.9	17.9	22.7	12.1	24.1	17.2	16.2
18.00-22.99.....do..	29.8	29.2	39.7	31.2	25.5	19.4	31.2	37.1	32.2	30.3	31.0	25.6
23.00-27.99.....do..	25.0	25.0	20.2	30.3	22.4	35.8	20.8	12.4	19.4	21.0	21.4	27.0
28.00-32.99.....do..	13.4	10.4	10.4	11.9	20.2	9.0	7.1	7.2	4.8	7.4	6.9	12.1
33.00-37.99.....do..	8.7	5.2	5.8	5.5	15.5	11.9	5.5	1.0	4.8	3.1	9.7	9.5
38.00-42.99.....do..	3.0	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.9	9.0	.7	.0	.6	.6	1.4	1.4
43.00 or over.....do..	3.9	.0	1.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	1.0	.0	.0	.6	.7	2.7
	Cotton work shirts						Other cotton shirts					
All classes.....no..	18,283	4,325	4,862	3,455	2,888	1,061	3,346	551	823	692	708	282
Under 0.50.....pct..	4.6	6.4	4.8	3.5	3.4	2.4	1.7	.7	3.4	2.7	.6	.0
0.50-0.74.....do..	41.1	44.9	44.6	38.8	34.6	31.0	6.9	9.6	6.4	6.1	4.1	5.3
0.75-0.99.....do..	39.1	36.9	36.6	41.0	44.0	45.7	16.1	18.5	21.1	14.5	14.3	10.3
1.00-1.24.....do..	13.2	10.9	11.9	14.1	14.9	18.7	33.9	40.7	32.6	35.2	35.3	24.5
1.25-1.49.....do..	1.0	.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	11.0	12.2	10.8	12.3	12.1	6.4
1.50-1.74.....do..	.6	.4	.8	.8	.9	.5	17.9	12.0	14.7	19.1	17.2	34.3
1.75-1.99.....do..	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.7	1.8	3.8	2.3	5.8	5.0
2.00 or over.....do..	.3	.2	.2	.3	.5	.3	8.8	4.5	7.2	7.8	10.6	14.2
	Work shoes						Street shoes					
All classes.....no..	6,917	1,622	1,855	1,303	1,106	424	2,738	536	692	560	529	204
Under 2.00.....pct..	12.9	17.6	14.0	10.4	8.1	7.3	3.0	6.2	3.0	2.5	1.3	.0
2.00-2.49.....do..	16.6	18.2	16.4	16.3	16.5	12.0	5.4	9.3	6.4	4.6	3.4	2.5
2.50-2.99.....do..	25.3	24.2	27.1	26.6	23.7	22.5	14.0	18.3	13.4	13.9	13.3	5.9
3.00-3.49.....do..	20.3	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.4	22.6	21.5	22.3	24.6	24.8	15.7	16.2
3.50-3.99.....do..	10.3	8.6	9.4	11.2	12.2	12.7	16.7	13.4	17.3	15.5	19.9	17.1
4.00-4.49.....do..	7.7	5.9	7.7	8.5	8.8	10.6	12.5	11.2	11.7	14.5	10.0	14.7
4.50-4.99.....do..	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.1	6.1	6.2	4.0	6.1	9.8	6.4
5.00-5.49.....do..	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.2	4.7	6.4	13.5	9.3	14.2	11.6	13.2	26.9
5.50-6.49.....do..	.6	.6	.3	.9	.9	.9	3.8	1.9	2.5	3.6	7.2	5.4
6.50 or over.....do..	.7	.3	.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.9	2.9	6.2	4.9
	Felt hats											
All classes.....no..	2,524	467	656	521	489	204	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Under 1.50.....pct..	11.5	16.5	14.3	9.4	6.7	4.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.50-1.99.....do..	12.5	18.7	13.0	11.3	10.2	7.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2.00-2.49.....do..	16.5	15.8	17.4	19.6	14.2	12.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2.50-2.99.....do..	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.6	18.7	13.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.00-3.49.....do..	17.3	16.7	16.3	17.1	17.4	23.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.50-3.99.....do..	9.5	6.4	9.1	9.2	11.0	17.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.00-4.49.....do..	5.4	3.4	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.50-4.99.....do..	1.5	.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5.00-5.49.....do..	7.2	4.3	5.3	7.1	10.2	10.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5.50 or over.....do..	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	3.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ This table includes purchases of husbands who gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Percentages are based on the total number of articles of the specified type purchased by husbands in each income class.

² This is the quoted purchase price. It does not include sales taxes or postage on mail orders, which are included in the expenditure averages shown in other tables.

³ This does not include the "Net loss" class. However, the \$0-\$499 and the \$5,000 or over classes, not shown separately, are included.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASES OF WIVES BY PRICE: *Percentage distribution of specified types of coats, dresses, hats, and shoes bought for wives by price, by income, North and West farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Price class ² (dollars)	All incomes ³						All incomes ³					
	Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999		Income class \$500-\$999	Income class \$1,000-\$1,499	Income class \$1,500-\$1,999	Income class \$2,000-\$2,999	Income class \$3,000-\$4,999	
Heavy coats with fur												
All classes.....no	638	99	144	147	146	57	651	116	167	146	124	45
Under 8.00.....pct	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.8	.0	1.8	25.1	31.0	28.1	23.3	16.9	20.9
8.00-12.99.....do	14.1	25.3	14.6	12.9	8.9	8.8	43.3	44.9	46.1	43.8	38.8	50.0
13.00-17.99.....do	26.2	30.3	30.5	24.5	25.3	15.8	18.9	15.5	17.4	19.2	25.8	18.7
18.00-22.99.....do	19.6	25.3	15.9	19.1	21.9	19.2	8.6	6.0	6.6	10.3	10.5	8.3
23.00-27.99.....do	15.5	8.1	11.8	18.4	20.5	17.5	2.3	1.7	.6	2.7	4.8	.0
28.00-32.99.....do	9.4	3.0	15.3	10.2	8.2	10.5	.9	.9	1.2	.0	1.6	.0
33.00-37.99.....do	4.1	.0	2.8	2.7	6.2	12.3	.2	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0
38.00-42.99.....do	2.5	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.4	5.3	.5	.0	.0	1.6	2.1	.0
43.00 or over.....do	5.5	3.0	2.1	5.4	7.6	8.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Light wool coats												
All classes.....no	638	99	144	147	146	57	651	116	167	146	124	45
Under 8.00.....pct	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.8	.0	1.8	25.1	31.0	28.1	23.3	16.9	20.9
8.00-12.99.....do	14.1	25.3	14.6	12.9	8.9	8.8	43.3	44.9	46.1	43.8	38.8	50.0
13.00-17.99.....do	26.2	30.3	30.5	24.5	25.3	15.8	18.9	15.5	17.4	19.2	25.8	18.7
18.00-22.99.....do	19.6	25.3	15.9	19.1	21.9	19.2	8.6	6.0	6.6	10.3	10.5	8.3
23.00-27.99.....do	15.5	8.1	11.8	18.4	20.5	17.5	2.3	1.7	.6	2.7	4.8	.0
28.00-32.99.....do	9.4	3.0	15.3	10.2	8.2	10.5	.9	.9	1.2	.0	1.6	.0
33.00-37.99.....do	4.1	.0	2.8	2.7	6.2	12.3	.2	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0
38.00-42.99.....do	2.5	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.4	5.3	.5	.0	.0	1.6	2.1	.0
43.00 or over.....do	5.5	3.0	2.1	5.4	7.6	8.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Rayon, silk dresses												
All classes.....no	3,128	552	831	690	570	244	994	200	273	191	183	80
Under 2.50.....pct	9.5	11.8	10.6	10.3	5.8	7.4	9.3	12.5	11.7	9.4	7.7	2.5
2.50-3.49.....do	22.2	31.4	24.3	20.1	16.5	12.7	18.8	24.0	20.9	18.3	14.8	12.5
3.50-4.49.....do	20.7	22.8	20.9	18.6	22.0	17.6	21.5	20.0	26.4	19.9	19.1	15.0
4.50-5.49.....do	20.3	14.5	20.7	22.1	20.7	28.3	20.4	18.5	20.1	19.4	24.0	22.5
5.50-6.49.....do	7.7	5.8	7.6	7.8	9.1	7.8	6.7	8.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	8.8
6.50-7.49.....do	5.2	4.0	4.0	5.8	7.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.4	6.3	9.3	5.0
7.50-8.49.....do	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.5	6.7	4.0	6.2	6.3	8.7	12.5
8.50-10.49.....do	5.9	3.6	4.9	5.9	7.7	9.4	5.4	5.0	2.2	6.8	6.0	11.2
10.50-15.49.....do	3.1	1.4	1.8	3.5	4.9	3.7	3.5	2.5	1.8	5.2	3.3	2.5
15.50 or over.....do	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.7	2.9	1.5	.0	.4	2.1	.5	7.5
Wool dresses												
All classes.....no	3,128	552	831	690	570	244	994	200	273	191	183	80
Under 2.50.....pct	9.5	11.8	10.6	10.3	5.8	7.4	9.3	12.5	11.7	9.4	7.7	2.5
2.50-3.49.....do	22.2	31.4	24.3	20.1	16.5	12.7	18.8	24.0	20.9	18.3	14.8	12.5
3.50-4.49.....do	20.7	22.8	20.9	18.6	22.0	17.6	21.5	20.0	26.4	19.9	19.1	15.0
4.50-5.49.....do	20.3	14.5	20.7	22.1	20.7	28.3	20.4	18.5	20.1	19.4	24.0	22.5
5.50-6.49.....do	7.7	5.8	7.6	7.8	9.1	7.8	6.7	8.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	8.8
6.50-7.49.....do	5.2	4.0	4.0	5.8	7.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.4	6.3	9.3	5.0
7.50-8.49.....do	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.5	6.7	4.0	6.2	6.3	8.7	12.5
8.50-10.49.....do	5.9	3.6	4.9	5.9	7.7	9.4	5.4	5.0	2.2	6.8	6.0	11.2
10.50-15.49.....do	3.1	1.4	1.8	3.5	4.9	3.7	3.5	2.5	1.8	5.2	3.3	2.5
15.50 or over.....do	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.7	2.9	1.5	.0	.4	2.1	.5	7.5
Cotton street dresses												
All classes.....no	6,046	1,299	1,655	1,173	999	401	3,865	793	1,076	771	637	258
Under 1.00.....pct	22.6	31.3	22.6	20.5	16.1	14.5	9.0	12.6	8.7	7.3	5.0	7.0
1.00-1.49.....do	41.2	35.2	44.1	41.3	43.7	41.1	28.2	38.3	30.1	25.6	19.9	19.4
1.50-1.99.....do	16.2	16.8	16.0	16.0	16.8	17.5	21.9	20.7	22.9	21.4	24.5	19.7
2.00-2.49.....do	8.6	6.5	7.6	10.0	9.5	8.7	19.7	14.0	20.4	24.4	21.1	19.4
2.50-2.99.....do	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.4	10.2	8.4	6.9	7.7	9.3	10.8	8.9
3.00-3.49.....do	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	7.2	4.8	6.1	6.9	9.3	14.0
3.50-4.49.....do	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	3.6	1.6	3.3	3.1	6.0	6.6
4.50-5.49.....do	.9	.7	.7	1.3	1.1	.5	1.6	.8	.8	1.6	2.5	5.0
5.50 or over.....do	.5	.1	.6	.5	.5	1.5	.4	.3	.0	.4	.9	.0
Felt hats												
All classes.....no	6,046	1,299	1,655	1,173	999	401	3,865	793	1,076	771	637	258
Under 1.00.....pct	22.6	31.3	22.6	20.5	16.1	14.5	9.0	12.6	8.7	7.3	5.0	7.0
1.00-1.49.....do	41.2	35.2	44.1	41.3	43.7	41.1	28.2	38.3	30.1	25.6	19.9	19.4
1.50-1.99.....do	16.2	16.8	16.0	16.0	16.8	17.5	21.9	20.7	22.9	21.4	24.5	19.7
2.00-2.49.....do	8.6	6.5	7.6	10.0	9.5	8.7	19.7	14.0	20.4	24.4	21.1	19.4
2.50-2.99.....do	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.4	10.2	8.4	6.9	7.7	9.3	10.8	8.9
3.00-3.49.....do	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	7.2	4.8	6.1	6.9	9.3	14.0
3.50-4.49.....do	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	3.6	1.6	3.3	3.1	6.0	6.6
4.50-5.49.....do	.9	.7	.7	1.3	1.1	.5	1.6	.8	.8	1.6	2.5	5.0
5.50 or over.....do	.5	.1	.6	.5	.5	1.5	.4	.3	.0	.4	.9	.0
Street shoes												
All classes.....no	6,050	1,406	1,608	1,202	983	335	3,779	792	1,033	744	623	254
Under 1.50.....pct	3.7	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.1	.8
1.50-1.99.....do	12.4	18.5	12.0	10.1	7.6	6.3	7.6	12.8	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.3
2.00-2.49.....do	17.8	20.2	19.2	18.1	13.6	13.7	12.6	18.6	15.2	9.8	7.7	5.1
2.50-2.99.....do	18.1	20.3	17.9	16.7	19.0	11.6	14.7	16.5	15.7	14.6	11.7	6.3
3.00-3.49.....do	19.3	16.2	20.3	20.2	21.9	21.7	21.0	23.0	21.9	20.5	16.7	26.0
3.50-3.99.....do	9.0	7.7	8.6	11.3	9.2	9.6	11.7	8.7	11.6	12.2	15.3	11.1
4.00-4.49.....do	7.0	4.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.8	9.3	5.6	8.2	11.4	12.2	13.4
4.50-4.99.....do	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	4.1	2.5	4.1	4.3	5.3	7.1
5.00-5.49.....do	5.6	3.9	5.0	4.7	8.7	9.3	9.1	6.3	7.9	12.2	10.6	11.0
5.50-6.49.....do	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.5	4.0	6.7	5.5
6.50 or over.....do	3.1	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.4	11.0	4.8	2.0	3.4	5.0	7.7	9.4
Dress shoes												
All classes.....no	6,050	1,406	1,608	1,202	983	335	3,779	792	1,033	744	623	254
Under 1.50.....pct	3.7	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.1	.8
1.50-1.99.....do	12.4	18.5	12.0	10.1	7.6	6.3	7.6	12.8	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.3
2.00-2.49.....do	17.8	20.2	19.2	18.1	13.6	13.7	12.6	18.6	15.2	9.8	7.7	5.1
2.50-2.99.....do	18.1	20.3	17.9	16.7	19.0	11.6	14.7	16.5	15.7	14.6	11.7	6.3
3.00-3.49.....do	19.3	16.2	20.3	20.2	21.9	21.7	21.0	23.0	21.9	20.5	16.7	26.0
3.50-3.99.....do	9.0	7.7	8.6	11.3	9.2	9.6	11.7	8.7	11.6	12.2	15.3	11.1
4.00-4.49.....do	7.0	4.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.8	9.3	5.6	8.2	11.4	12.2	13.4
4.50-4.99.....do	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	4.1	2.5	4.1	4.3	5.3	7.1
5.00-5.49.....do	5.6	3.9	5.0	4.7	8.7	9.3	9.1	6.3	7.9	12.2	10.6	11.0
5.50-6.49.....do	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.5	4.0	6.7	5.5
6.50 or over.....do	3.1	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.4	11.0	4.8	2.0	3.4	5.0	7.7	9.4

¹ This table includes purchases of wives who gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Percentages are based on the total number of articles of the specified type purchased by wives in each income class.² This is the quoted purchase price. It does not include sales taxes or postage on mail orders, which are included in the expenditure averages shown in other tables.³ This does not include the "Net loss" class. However, the \$0-\$499 and the \$5,000 or over classes, not shown separately, are included.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 16.—DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASES OF CHILDREN AGED 6-11 BY PRICE: *Percentage distribution by price of specified types of suits, coats, dresses, and shoes bought for children aged 6-11, by income, North and West farm analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Price class ² (dollars)	Males aged 6-11 in income class—						Females aged 6-11 in income class—					
	All ³	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$4,999	All ³	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$4,999
	Heavy wool suits						Heavy coats without fur					
All classes.....no..	220	40	49	47	30	31	227	32	57	68	44	* 14
Under 1.50.....pet..	12.7	20.0	4.1	14.9	.0	9.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1.50-2.49.....do....	5.0	7.5	8.2	6.4	3.3	.0	.9	3.1	.0	.0	2.3	.0
2.50-3.49.....do....	6.8	7.5	8.2	2.1	10.0	3.2	7.9	9.4	12.3	5.9	9.1	.0
3.50-4.49.....do....	4.1	10.0	4.1	2.1	3.3	.0	16.3	28.2	14.0	19.1	6.8	7.1
4.50-5.49.....do....	17.3	20.0	24.5	17.0	10.0	16.1	29.1	34.4	28.1	38.2	18.2	21.5
5.50-6.49.....do....	9.5	17.5	10.2	12.8	6.7	3.2	14.1	6.2	19.2	11.7	18.2	14.3
6.50-7.49.....do....	7.3	.0	6.1	8.5	16.7	9.7	7.9	3.1	8.8	7.4	6.8	21.5
7.50-8.49.....do....	14.5	7.5	22.4	8.5	20.0	12.9	8.8	.0	3.5	11.8	15.9	7.1
8.50-10.49.....do....	11.9	5.0	6.1	19.2	16.7	19.4	11.0	9.4	10.6	4.4	20.4	7.1
10.50 or over.....do....	10.9	5.0	6.1	8.5	13.3	25.8	4.0	6.2	3.5	1.5	2.3	21.4
	Light wool suits						Wool dresses					
All classes.....no..	207	42	44	44	50	* 15	273	41	79	55	44	* 24
Under 1.00.....pet..	3.4	14.3	.0	.0	2.0	.0	4.0	2.4	3.8	9.1	2.3	.0
1.00-1.49.....do....	5.3	4.8	13.7	4.5	.0	6.7	17.9	31.8	19.0	16.4	13.6	16.7
1.50-1.99.....do....	7.2	.0	2.3	13.7	14.0	.0	27.8	29.3	29.1	38.2	20.5	16.7
2.00-2.49.....do....	3.9	2.4	6.8	6.8	2.0	.0	11.4	14.6	10.1	3.6	15.9	12.5
2.50-2.99.....do....	.5	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	12.5	12.2	13.9	10.9	9.1	12.5
3.00-3.49.....do....	4.8	2.4	4.5	4.5	8.0	6.7	16.5	4.9	19.0	10.9	31.8	8.3
3.50-4.49.....do....	9.7	4.8	6.8	6.8	16.0	19.9	4.4	2.4	5.1	3.6	6.8	4.2
4.50-5.49.....do....	15.0	23.8	13.6	22.8	8.0	6.7	4.8	2.4	.0	7.3	.0	20.8
5.50-6.49.....do....	9.2	11.9	13.6	4.5	8.0	6.7	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3
6.50-7.49.....do....	6.3	11.9	4.5	6.8	6.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
7.50-8.49.....do....	13.5	9.5	9.1	11.4	14.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
8.50-10.49.....do....	10.1	7.1	11.4	9.1	12.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
10.50 or over.....do....	11.1	7.1	11.4	9.1	10.0	13.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	Street shoes						Street shoes					
All classes.....no..	1,760	344	457	338	364	145	1,883	342	525	433	347	98
Under 1.00.....pet..	2.3	4.4	3.1	1.5	.8	.0	3.1	7.3	2.1	.9	2.6	1.0
1.00-1.49.....do....	15.2	15.4	16.0	10.4	18.1	11.0	21.8	25.7	21.9	23.8	20.5	9.2
1.50-1.99.....do....	28.4	35.1	29.5	29.8	23.7	24.8	30.9	33.4	33.6	30.5	23.3	28.6
2.00-2.49.....do....	29.2	32.0	28.9	26.0	30.3	30.4	27.6	22.2	25.9	26.1	35.7	42.9
2.50-2.99.....do....	15.5	8.1	15.3	19.8	17.6	19.3	8.4	4.4	8.0	12.0	10.1	6.1
3.00-3.49.....do....	5.7	3.5	3.9	7.4	6.0	11.0	5.1	3.2	5.7	4.4	6.3	5.1
3.50-3.99.....do....	1.4	.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	.3	.0
4.00 or over.....do....	2.3	.9	1.8	3.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	.9	1.2	7.1
	Cotton street dresses						Cotton street dresses					
All classes.....no..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,537	423	661	625	502	160
Under 0.50.....pet..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	13.9	6.7	5.0	11.4	.6
0.50-0.74.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	43.0	20.0	42.4	18.7	11.3
0.75-0.99.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	18.0	32.8	21.0	22.3	33.2
1.00-1.24.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	17.9	25.3	22.5	29.8	31.9
1.25-1.49.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.0	6.2
1.50-1.74.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	1.7	5.3	2.7	3.0	7.5
1.75-1.99.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	1.2	3.9	2.9	7.6	1.2
2.00 or over.....do....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.1	4.2	8.1

¹ This table includes purchases of persons who gave supplementary clothing schedules. See Glossary for definition of terms. Percentages are based on the total number of articles of the specified type purchased in each income class.

² This is the quoted purchase price. It does not include sales taxes or postage on mail orders, which are included in the expenditure averages shown in other tables.

³ This does not include the "Net loss" class. However, the \$0-\$499 and the \$5,000 or over classes, not shown separately, are included.

⁴ Note that the percentage distribution in this class is based on fewer than 30 cases.

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE 17.—PERSONS NOT SPENDING FOR CLOTHING: *Percentage of persons having no expenditures for clothing, by income, age groups, and sex, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands	Wives	Children under 2 years	Males (other than husbands) aged—					Females (other than wives) aged—				
				30 years or older	16-29 years	12-15 years	6-11 years	2-5 years	30 years or older	16-29 years	12-15 years	6-11 years	2-5 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH AND WEST													
All incomes.....	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 8.7	Pct. 11.2	Pct. 1.3	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 1.4	Pct. 14.5	Pct. 1.2	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 2.3
Net losses.....	1.0	.0	² 22.2	² 16.7	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 100.0	.0	7.7	.0	² 0.0
Net incomes.....	.4	.9	8.6	11.1	1.3	.7	.9	1.4	14.3	1.2	.8	1.0	2.3
0-499.....	1.4	2.8	8.9	17.1	1.8	.0	3.2	2.6	14.7	2.7	4.0	1.7	8.2
500-999.....	.7	1.1	13.1	15.4	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	19.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2
1,000-1,499.....	.3	.7	8.9	11.1	1.5	.7	.7	1.1	14.4	1.8	.4	.9	1.6
1,500-1,999.....	.1	.6	5.6	6.5	.6	.5	.7	.5	12.0	.7	.0	.9	1.8
2,000-2,999.....	.0	.2	4.3	9.4	.6	.0	.5	1.7	12.5	.5	.0	.3	2.9
3,000-4,999.....	.2	.4	2.3	7.7	1.3	.9	.0	1.4	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
5,000 or over.....	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS													
All incomes.....	.6	.8	6.1	7.2	.2	.7	.9	1.0	9.8	.4	.8	1.1	.8
0-499.....	2.0	2.7	12.3	5.0	1.5	.0	1.1	1.5	18.8	.0	6.8	4.3	.0
500-999.....	.7	.7	8.2	6.6	.0	1.0	1.3	1.9	11.3	.3	.4	.5	1.1
1,000-1,499.....	.3	1.0	3.1	8.8	.3	1.4	.7	.6	9.1	.8	.8	1.7	1.4
1,500-1,999.....	.0	.4	3.8	4.3	.4	.0	.0	.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
2,000-2,999.....	.0	.0	.0	14.8	.0	.0	.6	.0	7.3	.6	.0	.0	.0
3,000-4,999.....	.5	.5	5.9	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	5.3	.0	.0	2.1	.0
5,000 or over.....	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS													
All incomes ³.....	.2	1.2	7.8	7.1	1.1	.0	.3	.7	1.9	.9	.9	.3	.7
0-499.....	.0	2.0	11.5	² 0.0	4.4	.0	.0	3.0	.0	.0	2.8	1.3	1.2
500-999.....	.3	1.4	6.6	7.7	1.1	.0	.5	.0	3.4	1.8	.8	.0	.7
1,000-1,499.....	.0	.0	6.5	² 25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,500-1,999.....	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES													
All incomes.....	1.0	1.9	13.1	8.2	.7	1.0	3.8	7.0	14.6	.9	3.4	3.1	5.2
0-499.....	1.7	3.3	17.4	20.0	2.9	3.0	5.9	10.5	17.8	1.1	7.6	5.8	6.4
500-999.....	.5	.8	9.1	.0	.0	.3	2.8	4.2	11.7	.6	1.9	1.7	4.3
1,000-1,499.....	.0	.4	.0	11.1	.0	.0	1.3	.0	11.1	1.9	1.2	.0	.0
1,500-1,999.....	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 50.0	.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0
2,000-2,999.....	² 0.0	² 0.0	-----	² 0.0	.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	-----	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 100.0
3,000-4,999.....	² 0.0	² 0.0	-----	² 0.0	² 0.0	² 0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000 or over.....	² 0.0	² 0.0	-----	-----	² 0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ These data are from the consumption sample and the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465). Only those persons who were members of the family for the entire report year are included, with the exception of infants under 1 year of age.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 persons.

³ Includes a few families in income classes higher than those shown. See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 18.—TOTAL VALUE OF CLOTHING ACQUIRED DURING THE REPORT YEAR:
The sum of expenditures for clothing of men and boys and money value of clothing received as gift or pay, and value of clothing received as gift or pay as a percentage of this total, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands		Males (other than husbands) aged—									
	Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	30 or older		16-29 years		12-15 years		6-11 years		2-5 years	
			Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchased and gifts	Percentage received as gifts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH AND WEST												
All incomes.....	Dol. 34.19	Pct. 5.2	Dol. 29.32	Pct. 5.1	Dol. 44.56	Pct. 4.4	Dol. 29.42	Pct. 6.4	Dol. 21.91	Pct. 9.0	Dol. 16.15	Pct. 17.3
Net losses.....	34.78	5.1	14.50	2.0	40.23	4.8	31.45	6.2	26.13	12.7	13.66	13.2
Net incomes.....	34.18	5.2	29.38	5.1	44.63	4.4	29.40	6.4	21.87	9.0	16.16	17.3
0-499.....	23.90	7.7	17.20	2.3	31.81	6.0	24.95	9.1	20.57	8.7	13.27	22.2
500-999.....	25.58	7.0	20.60	6.3	32.53	5.2	24.87	7.4	17.76	10.8	13.41	20.9
1,000-1,499.....	31.99	5.1	30.72	4.6	38.41	5.9	28.02	6.4	20.61	8.9	14.86	18.6
1,500-1,999.....	37.75	4.8	30.04	6.3	47.64	4.0	29.75	8.2	22.50	9.0	17.06	13.8
2,000-2,999.....	45.85	3.9	33.51	4.3	51.66	4.1	33.35	4.3	25.97	8.2	20.19	13.5
3,000-4,999.....	52.62	3.9	40.46	6.1	63.12	2.7	35.48	5.0	28.73	7.2	25.11	17.3
5,000 or over.....	80.44	2.6	61.18	.0	88.38	.8	49.83	5.7	40.25	8.3	17.05	15.9
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS												
All incomes.....	33.11	4.4	32.17	5.7	42.23	3.5	24.36	3.0	17.52	4.1	11.19	7.9
0-499.....	14.75	7.1	13.36	5.6	17.83	5.7	9.73	3.8	9.15	5.6	6.38	9.6
500-999.....	22.26	5.4	20.03	6.2	24.95	4.7	16.50	4.7	12.72	5.0	8.49	7.5
1,000-1,499.....	32.35	4.5	28.00	3.9	36.11	2.8	23.19	2.2	16.16	4.6	12.28	6.9
1,500-1,999.....	39.63	4.2	40.70	3.8	46.61	3.1	29.30	1.8	19.61	4.0	14.79	9.2
2,000-2,999.....	50.91	3.6	51.07	12.1	55.76	2.3	32.24	2.4	24.72	1.9	14.88	5.4
3,000-4,999.....	68.28	3.1	69.30	1.7	71.38	4.5	41.48	4.4	30.59	4.4	22.39	11.9
5,000 or over.....	122.84	2.8	133.45	11.2	129.07	5.2	67.50	2.6	63.06	4.9	32.28	7.7
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes.....	23.46	3.3	17.61	3.4	27.29	1.3	16.49	2.5	12.50	3.8	8.79	7.7
0-499.....	15.91	4.3	9.29	7.6	14.86	2.0	9.07	4.3	8.26	6.8	6.52	11.2
500-999.....	22.99	3.3	20.02	.9	24.41	1.2	13.77	2.1	11.71	4.4	8.65	8.6
1,000-1,499.....	31.67	2.8	28.87	9.2	33.47	1.2	24.16	3.0	15.70	2.7	11.25	3.5
1,500-1,999.....	33.59	3.3	17.06	.0	39.35	1.8	21.08	2.1	18.11	1.8	11.61	5.4
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES												
All incomes.....	17.44	3.9	16.62	5.1	23.20	1.5	14.38	4.1	8.85	6.7	5.73	9.8
0-499.....	12.59	4.6	11.80	2.2	14.03	2.4	10.05	7.3	6.52	9.7	4.66	11.4
500-999.....	19.66	3.9	17.02	4.8	23.44	1.7	14.07	4.3	9.16	5.8	6.57	9.6
1,000-1,499.....	26.50	3.1	22.93	9.3	29.71	.8	20.55	1.6	13.29	5.5	8.12	5.0
1,500-1,999.....	32.45	1.2	21.22	.0	32.70	.0	24.98	1.1	23.09	3.3	6.30	2.0
2,000-2,999.....	30.77	1.3	10.92	2.0	50.46	.8	23.66	.0	19.32	.0	-----	-----
3,000-4,999.....	25.43	7.9	-----	-----	33.56	7.4	28.50	10.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000 or over.....	178.80	2.0	-----	-----	247.00	2.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See table 19, footnote 1. Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons in each class giving supplementary schedules who were members of the family for the entire report year and had expenditures for clothing (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they received clothing as gift or pay. Percentage are based on the sum of clothing expenditures and the money value of clothing received as gift or pay.

² Based on fewer than 3 persons.

³ Includes a few families in income classes higher than those shown. See table 19, footnote 6.

TABLE 19.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: *Number of men and boys having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, anal- ysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 2—											Average expenditures per person for—											Clothing received as gift or pay			
	Accessories											All clothing												Persons	Average money value	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)				(24)	(25)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
	6,158	4,308	3,410	5,885	5,498	46	5,852	5,896	381	1,408	4,929	32.42	1.74	3.66	9.53	3.24	0.02	4.40	7.10	0.16	0.48	2.09	1,942	1.77	30	1.77
	6,075	4,253	3,359	5,804	5,419	46	5,774	5,817	377	1,386	4,854	32.41	1.74	3.66	9.55	3.23	.02	4.40	7.09	.16	.48	2.08	1,912	1.77	30	1.77
	555	332	268	519	482	2	508	512	34	85	406	22.05	1.10	2.09	5.75	2.43	.01	3.55	5.25	.09	.27	1.51	186	1.85	186	1.85
0-499	1,563	1,001	757	1,475	1,387	7	1,457	1,479	72	214	1,202	23.78	1.18	2.25	6.55	2.60	.01	3.51	5.78	.10	.23	1.57	482	1.80	482	1.80
500-999	1,615	1,125	890	1,557	1,450	7	1,550	1,552	82	354	1,309	30.37	1.62	3.20	8.69	3.10	.02	4.27	6.94	.10	.41	2.02	483	1.62	483	1.62
1,000-1,499	1,089	757	629	1,048	974	6	1,045	1,051	78	314	894	35.92	1.99	4.10	10.75	3.52	.02	4.69	7.79	.19	.59	2.28	362	1.83	362	1.83
1,500-1,999	874	694	559	841	796	16	845	850	81	283	736	44.07	2.44	5.65	13.57	4.40	.05	5.54	8.96	.30	.73	2.78	275	1.78	275	1.78
2,000-2,999	320	261	214	306	296	6	310	314	28	101	254	50.58	2.88	7.39	16.45	4.40	.09	6.02	9.29	.38	.95	2.73	106	2.04	106	2.04
3,000-4,999	59	53	42	58	56	2	59	59	2	35	53	78.36	4.95	10.43	28.21	7.71	.14	8.25	10.90	.07	.26	4.94	18	2.08	18	2.08
5,000 or over																										

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 19.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, anal- ysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 2—											Average expenditures per person for —											Persons receiving as gift or pay	Clothing received as gift or pay	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)			(24)	(25)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.
	3,522	2,786	1,619	3,374	3,256	32	3,349	3,438	257	1,059	2,159	31,66	2,18	2,46	11,28	3,92	0.03	3.49	6.34	0.12	0.75	1.09	780	1.45	1.45
	382	237	128	350	331	0	331	362	46	25	144	13,71	.94	.82	4.06	2.03	.02	1.60	3.73	.19	.07	.27	67	1.04	1.04
	1,279	958	523	1,155	1,155	7	1,197	1,245	131	208	673	21,05	1.52	1.36	6.91	2.84	.02	2.44	5.03	.16	.21	.56	254	1.21	1.21
	824	673	400	793	774	1	797	809	47	204	537	30,91	2.20	2.41	10.65	3.97	(¹)	3.42	6.58	.09	.59	1.00	172	1.44	1.44
	422	365	219	401	403	5	414	416	15	172	320	37,97	2.68	2.88	13.80	4.50	.06	4.20	7.46	.06	.87	1.46	103	1.66	1.66
	369	322	200	365	354	11	366	365	10	209	299	49,08	3.20	3.90	19,08	5.82	.07	5.06	8.32	.07	1.60	1.96	88	1.83	1.83
	181	166	107	171	174	3	179	176	8	127	148	66,15	4.38	6.10	25,12	7.33	.04	7.41	10,07	.12	2.81	2.77	57	2.13	2.13
	65	65	42	64	65	5	65	65	0	54	58	119,46	7.39	13.18	48,64	11,23	.22	11.92	15.34	.00	6.21	5.33	29	3.38	3.38
	1,068	823	469	1,045	1,007	3	1,003	1,055	87	224	600	22,68	1.56	1.54	7.82	2.98	.01	2.42	5.23	.09	.34	.69	166	.78	.78
	277	199	103	268	253	1	247	275	31	24	129	15,22	1.05	.96	4.67	2.26	(¹)	1.64	4.09	.13	.08	.34	42	.69	.69
	541	410	232	533	514	0	512	533	44	114	296	22,22	1.55	1.37	7.64	3.00	.00	2.41	5.17	.10	.34	.64	75	.77	.77
	178	151	102	175	170	2	175	178	10	56	126	30,78	2.17	2.35	10.78	3.82	.03	3.32	6.58	.04	.61	1.08	34	.89	.89
	59	51	21	58	58	0	56	56	2	25	40	32,47	1.96	2.51	13.75	3.38	.00	2.89	6.19	.07	.64	1.08	13	1.12	1.12

Southeast—Negro families		All incomes														317	.68							
2, 198	1, 396	753	2, 099	1, 994	3	2, 012	2, 077	132	334	1, 138	16.76	1.09	1.07	5.84	2.10	(¹)	1.89	4.02	.08	.21	.46			
0-499	1, 003	583	248	944	879	2	884	937	57	96	424	12.01	.80	.58	3.92	1.60	(¹)	1.44	3.26	.06	.10	.25	.58	
500-999	931	624	392	898	864	0	873	887	65	165	538	18.89	1.20	1.36	6.61	2.33	.00	2.06	4.44	.10	.25	.54	.77	
1,000-1,499	215	152	86	209	206	0	206	204	6	58	140	25.67	1.73	1.82	9.59	3.03	.00	2.89	5.20	.03	.43	.95	.83	
1,500-1,999	37	28	22	36	34	1	37	37	3	12	28	32.05	2.08	2.23	12.73	3.64	.02	3.12	6.42	.10	.73	.98	.40	
2,000-2,999	10	7	3	10	9	0	10	10	1	2	7	30.37	1.40	1.21	14.87	3.55	.00	3.34	4.94	.05	.26	.75	.40	
3,000-4,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	23.43	1.26	1.12	12.06	3.12	.00	1.83	10.24	.00	.00	.00	1	
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	178.80	13.00	13.00	67.00	15.50	.00	27.00	27.90	.00	5.00	10.40	0	
Oregon—part-time ?																								
All incomes	370	245	188	362		7	349	350	21	162	257	41.00	2.35	4.52	17.04		.09	5.56	7.78	.17	1.73	1.76	109	6.46
0-499	1	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	4.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	.00
500-999	59	31	23	57		1	53	52	5	15	33	23.32	1.56	1.81	8.83		.02	3.64	5.73	.24	.61	.88	20	8.95
1,000-1,499	108	67	54	106		2	105	106	4	34	74	31.69	1.69	3.31	12.43		.12	4.72	7.25	.10	.80	1.27	30	7.90
1,500-1,999	99	68	48	97		0	91	93	8	45	66	39.70	2.31	4.43	16.09		.00	5.59	7.98	.26	1.57	1.47	27	4.07
2,000-2,999	82	60	49	81		2	79	79	3	56	65	54.57	2.98	6.12	23.48		.07	6.93	8.83	.15	3.38	2.63	25	5.88
3,000-4,999	20	18	13	20		1	19	19	1	12	18	88.70	5.55	10.80	42.30		.20	9.30	11.40	.05	4.35	4.75	7	4.43
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	0	0	1	189.00	10.00	150.00	80.00		.80	21.00	14.00	.00	5.00	6.00	0	.00
OTHER MALES, 30 OR OLDER																								
North and West																								
All income classes	296	172	166	268	252	0	264	262	13	40	204	27.83	1.35	3.50	8.37	2.60	.00	3.99	5.98	.10	.33	1.61	85	1.49
Net losses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	14.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.00	.00	45.00	.00	.00	11.50	0	.00
Net incomes	295	171	165	267	251	0	264	261	13	40	203	27.88	1.35	3.51	8.39	2.60	.00	.00	5.98	.10	.33	1.61	85	1.50
0-499	20	8	9	17	18	0	19	15	2	2	14	16.80	.53	1.33	5.35	2.04	.00	2.47	3.68	.19	.00	.00	2	.40
500-999	57	30	25	51	44	0	49	50	2	2	37	19.30	.70	1.98	5.43	2.28	.00	3.10	4.46	.04	.09	.12	12	1.30
1,000-1,499	78	48	47	72	66	0	71	72	2	13	51	29.31	1.50	3.78	9.37	2.54	.00	3.86	6.38	.02	.34	1.52	24	1.41
1,500-1,999	57	33	30	50	52	0	50	51	3	10	41	28.15	1.40	3.17	9.15	2.62	.00	4.06	5.69	.07	.43	1.56	21	1.89
2,000-2,999	55	35	34	52	49	0	51	47	2	9	38	32.06	1.61	4.70	8.03	2.98	.00	5.34	7.29	.04	.27	1.80	19	1.45
3,000-4,999	25	14	17	22	19	0	21	23	2	3	19	37.98	1.99	5.83	12.21	2.76	.00	4.52	7.41	.00	.68	.46	7	2.48
5,000 or over	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	61.18	3.82	4.96	19.23	5.87	.00	5.48	9.48	.00	4.71	7.63	0	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 19.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, marital status, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 2—										Average expenditures per person for—												Clothing received as gift or pay	
	Any clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories	All clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, trousers, overalls	Shirts	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories, and other clothing	Persons	Average money value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
OTHER MALES, 30 OR OLDER—con.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>	189	127	97	181	163	2	174	178	11	49	97	30.33	1.79	2.87	11.21	3.48	0.04	3.22	5.75	0.08	0.81	1.08	49	1.84
All incomes	16	10	6	14	11	0	13	15	3	0	5	12.61	.90	1.25	3.28	2.61	.00	1.50	2.51	.21	.00	.35	4	.75
0-499	71	45	32	67	57	0	63	67	7	10	31	18.78	1.35	1.24	6.08	2.54	.00	2.16	4.52	.14	.20	.55	14	1.25
500-999	42	29	20	40	37	0	39	40	1	5	22	26.92	1.49	2.04	11.16	3.12	.00	2.63	5.32	.03	.20	.99	10	1.08
1,000-1,499	21	15	13	21	20	0	20	20	0	8	12	39.15	2.05	5.48	13.16	4.08	.00	3.57	7.82	.00	1.05	1.94	6	1.55
1,500-1,999	22	14	14	22	21	0	22	21	0	15	15	44.87	2.43	2.93	15.04	5.68	.00	5.45	9.16	.00	2.55	1.63	8	6.20
2,000-2,999	15	12	11	15	15	2	15	13	0	9	11	68.10	3.82	8.27	30.02	5.33	.53	6.95	7.24	.00	2.90	2.44	6	1.20
3,000-4,999	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	118.45	5.88	22.50	50.50	7.50	5.00	11.20	13.62	5.00	5.25	2.90	1	15.00
5,000 or over																								
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																								
All incomes	25	15	7	23	23	0	23	24	1	2	6	17.01	1.07	.40	6.54	2.13	.00	1.90	4.34	.04	.18	.41	5	.60
0-499	7	3	2	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	1	8.58	.64	.35	2.69	1.44	.00	1.37	2.02	.00	.00	.07	1	.71
500-999	11	7	3	11	10	0	10	11	1	2	3	19.84	1.13	.50	6.60	2.08	.00	2.31	5.70	.09	.41	.42	2	.18
1,000-1,499	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	1	26.20	1.52	.33	11.32	2.47	.00	2.04	7.09	.00	.00	1.43	2	2.67
1,500-1,999	4	3	1	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	1	17.06	1.35	.26	9.50	1.61	.00	1.57	2.57	.00	.00	.20	0	.00

Southeast—Negro families																									
All incomes		79	55	32	73	66	0	73	71	3	10	43	15.77	1.03	.86	5.83	1.84	.00	1.84	3.78	.03	.23	.33	13	.85
0-499		23	16	8	20	19	0	21	20	2	1	9	11.54	.79	.81	3.47	1.45	.00	1.79	2.96	.07	.04	.16	3	.26
500-999		38	25	15	37	32	0	36	33	1	5	22	16.20	.98	.87	6.30	1.77	.00	1.72	3.97	.03	.15	.32	7	.82
1,000-1,499		14	10	9	12	10	0	12	14	0	4	9	20.79	1.59	1.18	7.52	2.55	.00	2.14	4.37	.00	.82	.62	3	2.14
1,500-1,999		3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	21.22	.60	.00	10.22	3.07	.00	2.32	4.41	.00	.00	.00	0	.00
2,000-2,999		1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10.92	2.06	.00	2.06	3.00	.00	1.65	5.15	.00	.00	.00	0	5.00
OTHER MALES, 10-20 YEARS																									
North and West																									
All income classes		1,586	1,206	1,162	1,528	1,437	138	1,521	1,539	67	473	1,240	42.60	1.02	6.22	14.66	3.70	.20	4.36	8.05	.13	.71	2.65	504	1.96
Net losses		28	22	18	28	27	2	28	28	1	10	24	38.31	2.16	5.30	10.62	4.10	.06	4.58	8.05	.03	.49	2.89	11	1.92
Net incomes		1,558	1,184	1,144	1,500	1,410	136	1,493	1,511	66	463	1,216	42.67	1.91	6.23	14.74	3.69	.20	4.35	8.06	.13	.71	2.65	493	1.96
0-499		86	58	56	82	76	1	78	79	4	20	60	29.90	1.23	3.55	11.31	2.71	.03	3.21	5.93	.05	.42	1.46	33	1.91
500-999		283	201	181	266	256	17	263	271	10	65	210	30.84	1.41	4.22	10.29	2.87	.10	3.44	6.35	.07	.34	1.75	85	1.69
1,000-1,499		406	292	289	392	374	20	392	397	12	92	311	36.15	1.55	4.70	12.69	3.36	.12	3.82	7.11	.07	.46	2.27	138	2.25
1,500-1,999		307	217	231	296	276	22	292	300	11	98	244	45.74	2.34	7.30	15.38	3.71	.16	4.49	8.85	.12	.76	2.63	91	1.90
2,000-2,999		200	232	227	283	257	42	285	286	18	116	239	49.52	2.20	7.40	16.50	4.29	.34	4.94	9.27	.27	.97	3.34	100	2.14
3,000-4,999		154	131	133	163	112	18	151	119	11	54	125	61.00	2.56	10.30	22.08	4.74	.41	5.88	10.22	.27	.97	3.97	41	1.72
5,000 or over		29	23	27	26	29	7	26	29	0	18	27	87.66	2.98	10.96	33.71	7.60	.89	8.59	12.35	.00	.43	6.28	5	.72
Southeast—white operators																									
All incomes		1,326	1,028	829	1,301	1,242	103	1,273	1,319	57	509	989	40.74	1.72	3.54	16.81	4.21	.20	3.50	7.28	.07	1.15	2.17	237	1.49
0-499		55	38	20	55	49	0	46	54	7	7	20	16.82	.90	.70	7.45	1.97	.00	1.37	3.78	.18	.08	.30	8	1.01
500-999		365	270	190	355	329	7	342	361	33	77	220	23.77	1.16	1.75	9.36	2.64	.06	2.20	5.32	.16	.28	.85	60	1.18
1,000-1,499		351	277	209	340	327	16	338	349	10	118	265	35.09	1.65	2.64	14.72	3.76	.08	3.08	6.79	.05	.78	1.54	40	1.02
1,500-1,999		205	162	143	203	193	4	198	245	4	90	178	45.18	1.98	3.84	19.20	4.77	.13	4.07	7.85	.03	.33	2.38	37	1.43
2,000-2,999		209	174	151	208	202	32	209	209	2	117	182	54.50	2.16	5.24	22.51	5.50	.43	4.62	9.10	.01	.26	2.85	37	1.26
3,000-4,999		107	82	81	106	103	21	101	107	1	72	92	68.19	2.35	6.76	27.15	6.74	.67	5.84	10.56	.04	.21	5.17	31	1.19
5,000 or over		34	25	29	34	33	13	33	34	0	28	32	122.31	3.58	14.14	51.18	10.24	.73	11.03	14.32	.00	5.88	11.21	18	6.76
Southeast—white sharecroppers																									
All incomes ^a		324	265	171	323	307	4	310	321	15	69	223	26.93	1.49	1.68	11.43	3.08	.02	2.39	5.56	.01	.33	.91	30	.36
0-499		42	30	16	41	35	0	38	42	2	4	16	14.57	.82	.69	5.72	1.95	.00	1.19	3.67	.07	.06	.40	5	.29
500-999		165	135	85	165	157	21	156	163	13	26	118	24.11	1.38	1.37	10.00	2.81	.02	2.14	5.28	.07	.21	.83	11	.30
1,000-1,499		76	67	47	76	76	1	75	75	0	22	57	33.08	1.92	2.16	13.52	4.10	.03	3.09	6.56	.00	.50	1.19	7	.39
1,500-1,999		32	26	15	32	30	1	32	32	0	15	24	38.65	1.93	2.46	19.49	3.33	.05	3.09	6.31	.00	.80	1.19	6	.70

See footnotes at end of table.

0-499	65	49	46	63	58	2	62	65	5	6	43	22.68	.93	3.05	6.76	2.11	.05	3.02	5.40	.11	.12	1.13	27	2.27
500-999	197	144	156	189	172	11	185	191	16	13	142	23.02	.87	2.77	6.63	2.23	.07	2.82	6.22	.14	.10	1.17	82	1.80
1,000-1,499	296	219	225	283	263	26	282	290	21	24	203	26.22	.99	3.49	7.88	2.47	.14	3.28	6.56	.09	.12	1.20	97	1.80
1,500-1,999	249	181	191	237	220	23	237	245	27	30	184	27.30	.95	3.68	8.40	2.46	.15	3.20	6.02	.36	.18	1.30	106	1.42
2,000-2,999	208	161	176	199	192	41	202	204	22	22	164	31.93	1.02	4.38	9.20	3.01	.32	4.14	7.78	.34	.26	1.48	63	1.42
3,000-4,999	71	64	58	66	63	10	70	71	8	13	57	33.70	1.38	4.14	9.76	3.29	.31	4.75	7.42	.65	.27	1.73	23	1.78
5,000 or over	14	13	14	14	14	4	14	14	1	3	11	46.97	1.46	9.56	13.50	4.44	.47	5.26	9.82	.06	.36	2.04	2	2.86
Southeast—white operators																								
All incomes	993	718	724	917	834	56	900	922	143	151	562	23.63	.77	2.58	8.46	2.79	.11	2.48	5.16	.22	.24	.82	155	.73
0-499	56	36	26	51	40	0	50	53	16	1	12	9.36	.35	.71	3.64	1.08	.00	1.11	2.64	.29	.02	.12	5	.37
500-999	286	224	204	281	243	2	267	280	64	17	128	13.72	.63	1.75	3.08	1.95	.04	1.72	3.86	.30	.05	.35	46	.51
1,000-1,499	260	209	208	257	233	9	254	259	39	36	154	22.68	.76	2.34	8.18	2.65	.04	2.38	3.60	.19	.18	.68	36	.78
1,500-1,999	132	105	109	130	124	14	132	132	12	31	104	28.78	.99	2.91	10.50	3.39	.17	3.17	6.03	.24	.36	.97	25	.52
2,000-2,999	119	88	105	118	116	18	118	118	7	26	95	31.47	.76	4.20	11.05	3.88	.28	2.97	6.48	.13	.15	.30	18	.77
3,000-4,999	64	47	56	64	62	9	63	64	4	28	55	39.64	1.05	4.40	15.62	4.25	.39	3.88	7.19	.11	.87	1.87	17	1.84
5,000 or over	16	9	16	16	16	4	16	16	1	12	14	65.75	1.72	5.65	26.96	7.24	.48	7.63	10.46	.10	1.86	3.65	8	1.75
Southeast—white sharecroppers																								
All incomes	206	160	139	203	174	1	192	202	24	7	96	16.07	.64	1.60	5.60	1.97	.01	1.77	3.98	.12	.03	.35	29	.42
0-499	30	20	17	29	21	0	25	28	3	0	8	8.68	.44	.89	2.46	1.19	.00	.90	2.54	.13	.00	.13	5	.39
500-999	99	73	64	97	87	0	92	99	13	1	38	13.48	.53	1.36	4.31	1.85	.00	1.48	3.50	.13	.01	.22	10	.79
1,000-1,499	45	37	31	45	39	1	44	43	4	1	30	23.43	.88	2.06	9.35	2.57	.02	2.54	5.11	.07	.03	.60	9	.23
1,500-1,999	28	25	24	28	24	0	27	28	3	5	17	20.63	.85	2.31	7.12	2.31	.00	2.34	4.84	.11	.14	.61	5	.45
Southeast—Negro families																								
All incomes	553	455	295	539	467	1	494	536	72	37	240	13.79	.67	1.02	5.26	1.54	(¹)	1.41	3.40	.11	.10	.28	94	.59
0-495	152	116	61	147	125	0	124	144	17	2	43	9.32	.50	.59	3.42	1.10	.00	.94	2.53	.09	.01	.14	35	.73
500-999	297	245	174	289	248	0	268	289	47	19	131	13.46	.70	1.00	4.88	1.55	.00	1.41	3.43	.13	.09	.27	43	.61
1,000-1,499	78	72	41	77	72	1	77	78	7	10	49	20.23	.82	1.69	8.64	2.07	.01	1.90	4.45	.11	.11	.43	11	.32
1,500-1,999	20	16	13	20	17	0	19	19	1	4	12	24.71	.78	1.74	10.20	2.54	.00	2.73	4.82	.06	.80	.85	4	.27
2,000-2,999	5	5	5	5	4	0	5	5	0	2	4	23.66	.78	2.15	9.76	2.19	.00	2.67	5.04	.00	.42	.65	0	.00
3,000-4,999	1			1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	25.50	1.03	3.09	9.79	1.03	.00	1.86	8.18	.00	.52	.52	1	\$ 3.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Southeast—white operators	All incomes	1, 057	837	808	1, 034	738	48	1, 020	1, 043	381	64	403	16.80	.50	2.25	5.55	1.73	.05	2.12	3.70	.48	.08	.34	211	.72
	0-499	83	56	50	75	45	1	80	79	44	1	19	8.64	.32	.91	2.51	.89	(¹)	1.17	2.12	.61	.03	.08	14	.51
	500-999	349	273	267	338	206	4	327	344	155	7	100	12.08	.43	1.57	3.82	1.16	.01	1.44	2.96	.54	.01	.14	67	.64
	1,000-1,499	261	210	222	259	192	1	255	259	90	10	117	15.42	.47	2.16	5.02	1.52	(¹)	1.97	3.50	.48	.03	.27	42	.74
	1,500-1,999	147	119	131	146	113	5	143	145	43	4	78	18.82	.53	2.53	6.34	2.05	.02	2.37	4.19	.41	.04	.34	30	.79
	2,000-2,999	143	120	127	143	117	20	143	143	32	21	92	24.26	.62	3.48	8.39	2.63	.14	3.10	4.71	.35	.17	.67	29	.46
	3,000-4,999	61	49	58	60	53	9	59	60	16	12	46	29.25	.69	3.79	10.22	3.16	.21	3.68	5.89	.24	.88	21	1.34	
	5,000 or over	13	10	13	13	12	8	13	13	1	9	11	59.94	1.86	7.01	19.03	6.27	.90	8.90	10.94	.15	2.42	8	3.12	
	Southeast—white sharecroppers																								
	All incomes ^a	327	264	249	323	222	5	300	320	133	2	97	12.02	.45	1.51	3.92	1.26	.02	1.46	2.86	.40	(¹)	.14	50	.48
0-499	54	40	35	51	29	0	48	51	23	0	9	7.70	.39	.92	2.25	.70	.00	.99	1.93	.44	.00	.08	11	.56	
500-999	179	146	136	179	119	0	162	176	72	1	49	11.19	.42	1.33	3.70	1.20	.00	1.38	2.65	.37	.01	.13	27	.52	
1,000-1,499	61	49	48	60	49	3	57	60	22	0	24	15.27	.53	2.08	4.92	1.69	.07	1.83	3.62	.36	.00	.17	9	.43	
1,500-1,999	25	21	22	25	19	2	25	25	12	1	11	17.78	.63	2.14	6.34	1.81	.06	1.91	4.04	.55	.01	.29	3	.33	
Southeast—Negro families																									
All incomes	655	507	376	632	404	0	570	614	233	6	154	8.26	.34	.78	2.77	.80	.00	1.00	2.17	.29	.02	.09	127	.59	
0-499	257	186	120	242	137	0	205	232	93	0	35	5.89	.26	.46	1.80	.58	.00	.79	1.69	.27	.00	.04	62	.63	
500-999	313	241	195	305	207	0	282	297	107	3	86	8.63	.34	.85	2.87	.89	.00	1.03	2.28	.26	.01	.10	45	.53	
1,000-1,499	71	66	51	71	49	0	69	71	27	2	26	12.56	.48	1.30	4.73	.96	.00	1.44	2.98	.46	.05	.16	16	.73	
1,500-1,999	11	11	7	11	8	0	11	11	4	1	4	22.32	1.04	2.53	8.34	2.40	.00	2.01	4.38	.29	.64	.69	4	.77	
2,000-2,999	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	0	3	19.32	.64	2.31	9.33	1.09	.00	1.03	4.04	.70	.00	.18	0	.00
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS																									
North and West	790	477	476	674	252	28	749	759	227	24	375	13.36	.47	1.08	3.62	.53	.03	2.67	3.52	.50	.03	.31	362	2.79	
All income classes	790	477	476	674	252	28	749	759	227	24	375	13.36	.47	1.08	3.62	.53	.03	2.67	3.52	.50	.03	.31	362	2.79	
Net losses	5	3	3	5	1	0	5	5	2	1	2	11.86	.25	.69	3.19	.30	.00	2.85	3.58	.58	.20	.22	3	1.80	
Net incomes	785	474	473	669	251	28	744	754	225	23	373	13.37	.48	1.69	3.62	.53	.03	2.66	3.52	.50	.03	.31	359	2.79	
0-499	50	28	19	41	18	1	46	44	18	0	19	10.33	.28	1.09	2.67	.54	(¹)	2.18	2.89	.42	.00	.26	22	2.94	
500-999	199	119	115	169	53	4	187	190	53	3	89	10.61	.30	1.30	2.81	.52	.02	2.11	2.98	.45	.02	.21	97	2.80	
1,000-1,499	226	129	135	185	66	6	213	214	40	4	112	12.09	.44	1.62	3.12	.41	.02	2.48	3.24	.47	.01	.28	105	2.77	
1,500-1,999	141	86	89	122	52	7	135	139	43	5	64	14.70	.52	1.78	3.95	.63	.01	2.92	4.03	.48	.02	.33	58	2.36	
2,000-2,999	121	80	78	107	40	6	116	120	40	8	67	17.46	.63	2.05	5.19	.84	.08	3.32	4.11	.72	.05	.47	54	2.73	
3,000-4,999	41	27	32	40	20	3	40	40	8	2	20	20.77	.77	3.43	8.86	1.01	.08	3.97	4.72	.42	.03	.48	20	4.34	
5,000 or over	7	5	5	5	2	1	7	7	3	1	2	14.34	.38	.98	3.14	.51	.15	3.75	3.78	.69	.71	.25	3	2.71	

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 19.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: *Number of men and boys having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, anal- ysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 2—												Average expenditures per person for 1—												Clothing received as gift or pay	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Average money value		
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS—CON.	618	421	478	545	129	14	572	607	376	18	83	10.31	0.32	1.44	3.30	0.34	0.02	1.56	2.45	0.79	0.02	0.07	162	0.88		
Southeast—white operators	66	37	36	53	9	0	59	61	43	0	3	5.77	.23	.68	1.72	.08	.00	.81	1.45	.79	.00	.01	17	.61		
All incomes	245	153	172	203	40	2	222	241	164	2	23	7.85	.24	.93	2.28	.20	.02	1.18	2.17	.80	.00	.03	59	.64		
0-499	153	115	130	141	36	2	141	152	85	6	18	11.43	.33	1.61	3.79	.45	.01	1.67	2.71	.76	.04	.06	39	.85		
500-999	75	53	66	72	21	3	71	75	42	4	21	13.43	.42	1.89	4.55	.49	.04	2.10	2.99	.77	.04	.14	24	1.36		
1,000-1,499	51	42	48	49	15	5	51	51	29	2	12	14.07	.50	2.37	4.69	.68	.04	2.30	2.51	.85	.01	.12	13	.81		
1,500-1,999	24	17	22	23	4	1	24	23	12	3	5	19.72	.42	3.53	7.22	.35	.04	2.89	4.10	.86	.14	.17	9	2.67		
2,000-2,999	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	29.78	1.20	6.07	8.19	2.32	.25	4.68	5.68	.52	.75	.12	1	2.50		
3,000-4,999																										
5,000 or over																										

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)

Southeast—white sharecroppers		All incomes \$												.68							
217	172	179	214	49	1	227	242	166	1	21	8.11	.29	1.09	2.31	.28	(4)	1.19	2.09	.80	(4)	.06	.58

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² See tables 30 and 31 for the number of persons having expenditures for clothing classified as "other."

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class giving supplementary clothing schedules who were members of the family for the entire report year and had expenditures for clothing (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing or received clothing as gift or pay. (See footnote 7 for an exception in regard to the special study of part-time farm families in Oregon.)

⁴ \$0.0050 or less.

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁶ This all-incomes line includes a few persons in atypical families with nonfarm earnings so large that the total family income was over \$2,000. Data for these families (largely in North Carolina and South Carolina) are not presented by income class because of the atypical income (resulting largely from high nonfarm earnings), the wide variation in

income, and the small number of cases. These families were not included in the random income sample since they were a part of the special group obtained by controlled collection methods. They were excluded from all tables presenting data from the expenditure schedules in accord with the practice of omitting small income classes at the upper and lower end of the income distribution. See Methodology and Appendix, p. 358, for discussion of sampling procedures.

⁷ Data for this analysis unit are shown only for husbands and wives in this table and table 35, and not for other family members. The data include all husbands in the consumption sample who were members of the family for the entire report year, had expenditures for clothing, and reported details of their expenditures, regardless of whether they filled supplementary clothing schedules. Differences between the number of husbands as given in this table and in table 38 of the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Misc. Pub. 465) are due to the fact that a few husbands reported their total clothing expenditures, but did not break them down into the various categories shown in this table. These husbands are included in the Family Income and Expenditures report, which gives clothing data on total expenditures only, but are excluded from this report.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 20.—HEADWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for hats and caps, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average ² expenditures per person for—					Average ² number of articles purchased per person					Average ³ expenditure per article			
	Any head-wear					Felt hats					Straw hats					Wool caps					Felt hats			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)				
(1)	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Per cent	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.				
HUSBANDS North and West	4,308	70.0	2,435	2,193	1,236	403	1.74	5.4	1.17	0.32	0.20	0.05	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.08	2.81	0.83	0.92	0.59				
	4,253	70.0	2,408	2,168	1,217	393	1.74	5.4	1.16	0.33	0.20	0.05	0.42	0.39	0.22	0.08	2.83	0.83	0.92	0.60				
	332	59.8	132	177	114	50	1.10	5.0	0.59	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.24	0.35	0.22	0.12	2.48	0.64	0.91	0.65				
	1,001	64.0	453	500	294	107	1.18	5.0	0.74	0.22	0.18	0.04	0.30	0.35	0.21	0.08	2.46	0.63	0.85	0.53				
	1,125	69.7	631	546	333	99	1.62	5.3	1.08	0.23	0.21	0.05	0.41	0.38	0.23	0.07	2.67	0.75	0.90	0.67				
	1,787	72.3	497	414	228	65	1.90	5.5	1.35	0.38	0.21	0.05	0.48	0.41	0.24	0.07	2.82	0.93	0.89	0.66				
	694	79.4	402	371	171	44	2.44	5.5	1.71	0.48	0.22	0.03	0.56	0.47	0.22	0.11	3.05	1.02	1.01	0.49				
	261	81.6	189	128	64	25	2.88	5.7	2.06	0.52	0.23	0.07	0.64	0.43	0.21	0.11	3.25	1.19	1.10	0.61				
	53	89.8	44	32	13	3	4.95	6.3	3.64	0.96	0.31	0.04	0.88	0.56	0.27	0.14	4.13	1.72	1.15	0.28				
	2,786	79.1	2,403	1,177	175	106	2.18	6.9	1.72	0.40	0.04	0.02	0.74	0.35	0.06	0.03	2.31	1.14	0.78	0.68				
Southeast—white operators	237	62.0	173	83	25	7	0.94	6.9	0.76	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.47	0.22	0.07	0.02	1.62	0.53	0.77	0.77				
	958	74.9	797	339	71	42	1.52	7.2	1.22	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.65	0.27	0.06	0.04	1.87	0.87	0.74	0.59				
	1,000-1,499	673	81.7	593	265	44	2.20	7.1	1.77	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.78	0.33	0.07	0.03	2.86	1.07	0.76	0.70				
	1,500-1,999	365	86.5	329	166	10	11	2.68	7.1	2.19	0.45	0.02	0.86	0.42	0.03	0.03	3.56	1.08	0.70	0.79				
	2,000-2,999	322	87.3	289	171	23	16	3.30	6.5	2.41	0.68	0.07	0.89	0.51	0.07	0.05	2.72	1.33	0.95	0.72				
	3,000-4,999	166	91.7	157	101	2	6	4.38	6.6	3.35	1.00	0.01	1.03	0.61	0.01	0.04	3.23	1.63	1.12	0.62				
	65	100.0	65	52	0	0	7.39	6.2	5.11	2.26	0.00	0.02	1.34	0.89	0.00	0.03	3.82	2.51	1.12	0.50				
	823	77.1	643	330	90	29	1.56	6.9	1.23	0.24	0.08	0.01	0.63	0.33	0.10	0.03	1.96	0.73	0.80	0.47				
	199	71.8	132	84	27	13	1.05	6.9	0.75	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.49	0.32	0.11	0.06	1.55	0.55	0.82	0.47				
	0-499																							
Southeast—white sharecroppers	237	62.0	173	83	25	7	0.94	6.9	0.76	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.47	0.22	0.07	0.02	1.62	0.53	0.77	0.77				
	958	74.9	797	339	71	42	1.52	7.2	1.22	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.65	0.27	0.06	0.04	1.87	0.87	0.74	0.59				
	1,000-1,499	673	81.7	593	265	44	2.20	7.1	1.77	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.78	0.33	0.07	0.03	2.86	1.07	0.76	0.70				
	1,500-1,999	365	86.5	329	166	10	11	2.68	7.1	2.19	0.45	0.02	0.86	0.42	0.03	0.03	3.56	1.08	0.70	0.79				
	2,000-2,999	322	87.3	289	171	23	16	3.30	6.5	2.41	0.68	0.07	0.89	0.51	0.07	0.05	2.72	1.33	0.95	0.72				
	3,000-4,999	166	91.7	157	101	2	6	4.38	6.6	3.35	1.00	0.01	1.03	0.61	0.01	0.04	3.23	1.63	1.12	0.62				
	65	100.0	65	52	0	0	7.39	6.2	5.11	2.26	0.00	0.02	1.34	0.89	0.00	0.03	3.82	2.51	1.12	0.50				
	823	77.1	643	330	90	29	1.56	6.9	1.23	0.24	0.08	0.01	0.63	0.33	0.10	0.03	1.96	0.73	0.80	0.47				
	199	71.8	132	84	27	13	1.05	6.9	0.75	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.49	0.32	0.11	0.06	1.55	0.55	0.82	0.47				
	0-499																							

500-999	410	75.8	326	155	42	13	1.55	1.21	.25	.08	.01	.63	.30	.09	.02	1.93	.83	.70	.46
1,000-1,499	151	84.8	130	69	16	3	2.17	1.77	.29	.10	.01	.40	.71	.12	.02	2.32	.71	.70	.50
1,500-1,999	51	86.4	44	15	3	0	1.96	1.73	.17	.06	.00	.78	.27	.07	.00	2.21	.62	.90	---
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																			
All incomes	1,396	63.5	1,024	376	239	70	1.09	.86	.13	.08	.02	.48	.17	.12	.03	1.80	.75	.71	.59
0-499	583	58.1	391	147	100	39	.80	.60	.10	.08	.02	.39	.15	.12	.04	1.54	.64	.69	.49
500-999	624	67.0	477	169	108	23	1.20	.95	.14	.09	.02	.53	.18	.13	.03	1.82	.75	.72	.56
1,000-1,499	152	70.7	124	47	17	3	1.73	1.42	.21	.06	.04	.61	.32	.08	.03	2.31	.96	.73	1.30
1,500-1,999	28	75.7	25	12	3	1	2.08	1.68	.33	.06	.01	.68	.32	.08	.03	2.48	1.03	.72	.52
2,000-2,999	7	70.0	5	0	2	0	1.40	1.22	.00	.18	.00	.50	.20	.00	.00	2.05	---	---	---
3,000-4,999	1	710.0	1	0	0	0	2.06	2.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	---	---	---
5,000 or over	1	710.0	1	1	0	0	613.00	610.00	63.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	6.00	---	---
OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS																			
<i>North and West</i>																			
All income classes	1,206	76.0	792	443	444	139	1.92	1.33	.25	.27	.07	.53	.29	.32	.10	2.49	.84	.84	.68
Net losses	22	78.6	16	6	10	1	2.16	1.71	.14	.28	.03	.64	.21	.36	.04	2.06	.64	.80	.81
Net incomes	1,184	76.0	776	437	434	138	1.91	1.32	.25	.27	.07	.53	.29	.32	.10	2.48	.85	.84	.68
0-499	58	67.4	27	13	23	9	1.23	.70	.12	.31	.10	.35	.15	.34	.10	2.04	.77	.92	.93
500-999	201	71.0	125	74	66	18	1.41	.97	.18	.20	.06	.48	.28	.25	.07	2.11	.64	.78	.82
1,000-1,499	292	71.4	174	96	116	36	1.55	1.07	.18	.21	.06	.45	.24	.31	.10	2.37	.77	.77	.58
1,500-1,999	247	80.5	174	98	90	31	2.34	1.63	.32	.30	.09	.60	.34	.34	.11	2.72	.96	.87	.78
2,000-2,999	232	80.0	171	89	81	22	2.20	1.56	.29	.29	.06	.64	.32	.34	.08	2.44	.90	.85	.73
3,000-4,999	131	85.1	90	56	52	21	2.56	1.72	.35	.39	.10	.63	.38	.43	.18	2.75	.91	.90	.55
5,000 or over	23	79.3	15	11	6	1	2.98	2.28	.48	.19	.03	.62	.38	.21	.17	3.66	1.27	.93	6.20
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																			
All incomes	1,028	77.5	735	332	230	75	1.72	1.28	.26	.14	.04	.60	.26	.19	.06	2.11	1.02	.78	.64
0-499	38	69.1	22	9	13	4	.90	.61	.10	.15	.04	.40	.16	.25	.09	1.51	.62	.60	.45
500-999	270	74.0	170	59	74	25	1.16	.84	.11	.17	.04	.50	.16	.22	.08	1.70	.70	.75	.46
1,000-1,499	277	78.9	204	88	60	20	1.48	1.24	.22	.15	.04	.62	.26	.19	.05	1.98	.85	.81	.59
1,500-1,999	162	79.0	124	59	34	10	1.98	1.49	.32	.14	.03	.66	.30	.17	.06	2.24	1.09	.80	.56
2,000-2,999	174	83.3	135	73	27	10	2.16	1.61	.40	.11	.04	.69	.34	.13	.05	2.34	1.17	.86	.75
3,000-4,999	82	76.6	35	34	20	6	2.35	1.71	.38	.15	.11	.63	.33	.20	.06	2.73	1.16	.77	1.66
5,000 or over	25	73.5	23	13	2	0	3.58	2.58	.93	.07	.00	.91	.41	.06	.00	2.83	2.25	1.26	---
<i>Southeast—white share-croppers</i>																			
All incomes	265	81.8	180	97	55	18	1.49	1.07	.25	.14	.03	.57	.31	.19	.06	1.88	.81	.70	.45
0-499	30	71.4	14	12	8	2	.82	.49	.16	.15	.02	.33	.29	.21	.07	1.47	.57	.71	.23
500-999	135	81.8	91	47	26	12	1.38	1.00	.22	.12	.04	.56	.31	.18	.08	1.81	.71	.60	.41
1,000-1,499	177	88.2	50	31	13	3	1.92	1.33	.37	.19	.03	.71	.41	.25	.04	1.91	.91	.76	.67
1,500-1,999	26	81.2	20	6	5	1	1.93	1.51	.30	.10	.02	.62	.19	.16	.03	2.42	1.63	.61	---

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 20.—HEADWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for hats and caps, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—							Average 2 expenditures per person for—					Average 2 number of articles purchased per person					Average 3 expenditure per article					
	Any head- wear		Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps		All head- wear	Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps		Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps		Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(1)																							
OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS— continued																							
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes																							
0-499	No. 690	Pct. ⁴ 82.2	No. 495					No. 53	Pct. ⁴ 6.2	Dol. 1.41	Dol. 1.05	Dol. 0.14	Dol. 0.18	Dol. 0.04	No. 0.62	No. 0.16	No. 0.28	No. 0.07	Dol. 1.69	Dol. 0.86	Dol. 0.66	Dol. 0.56	
500-999	150	74.3	81	20	59	17		17	9.4	6.9	62	07	21	04	43	10	30	10	1.45	64	68	0.41	
1,000-1,499	383	84.5	279	78	120	26		26	14.3	6.2	107	14	19	03	65	17	20	06	1.63	82	66	0.54	
1,500-1,999	16	86.6	102	20	25	8		8	1.80	6.1	1.51	09	14	06	78	15	22	06	1.92	62	66	0.98	
2,000-2,999	37	88.8	24	3	0	2		2	1.69	5.2	1.17	28	21	03	68	22	35	05	1.74	1.27	59	0.62	
3,000-4,999	7	70.0	6	0	0	0		0	1.73	3.5	1.53	00	00	00	60	30	00	00	2.54	68			
5,000 or over	2	7100.0	2	0	0	0		0	2.06	0.0	2.06	00	00	00	1.00	00	00	00	6.00	6.00			
	1	7100.0	1	1	0	0		0	22.00	0.0	22.00	00	00	00	2.00	00	00	00	5.00	6.00			
OTHER MALES, 12-15 YEARS																							
North and West																							
All income classes																							
Net losses	841	75.7	212	246	553	138			1.00	3.6	36	11	44	09	20	23	57	14	1.79	48	76	0.63	
Net incomes	10	90.9	2	5	8	2			1.26	4.3	34	17	68	07	18	45	91	18	1.85	38	75	0.38	
	831	75.5	210	241	545	136			0.99	3.6	36	11	43	09	20	23	57	14	1.79	48	76	0.63	
0-499	49	75.4	11	13	34	11			0.93	4.1	28	11	45	09	17	20	65	18	1.64	57	70	0.48	
500-999	144	73.1	32	42	85	30			0.87	3.8	31	10	34	12	18	21	47	17	1.77	50	70	0.68	
1,000-1,499	219	74.0	52	62	139	34			0.90	3.8	35	10	44	10	19	22	56	12	1.85	46	78	0.84	
1,500-1,999	181	72.7	43	53	121	27			0.92	3.5	34	11	43	07	18	22	55	15	1.90	51	78	0.88	
2,000-2,999	161	77.4	43	51	104	21			1.02	3.2	38	11	46	07	23	27	60	12	1.72	60	75	0.58	
3,000-4,999	64	90.1	23	15	44	7			1.38	4.1	58	13	61	06	34	21	82	10	1.67	62	75	0.58	
5,000 or over	13	92.9	4	5	8	3			1.46	3.1	65	19	51	11	28	36	57	21	2.28	54	89	0.51	

<i>Southeast—white operators</i>													
All incomes	718	77.0	154	185	442	148	77	3.3	26	08	34	09	17
0-499	36	64.3	6	10	20	7	.35	3.7	10	.04	.18	.03	.11
500-999	224	78.3	41	54	140	57	.65	4.1	.17	.06	.32	.10	.15
1,000-1,499	209	80.4	38	48	133	42	.70	3.4	.23	.07	.37	.09	.18
1,500-1,999	103	79.5	29	26	69	17	.99	3.4	.38	.10	.43	.08	.23
2,000-2,999	88	73.9	18	26	49	19	.66	2.4	.24	.10	.32	.10	.15
3,000-4,999	47	73.4	14	14	29	6	1.06	2.7	.43	.13	.40	.10	.23
5,000 or over	9	56.2	8	7	2	0	1.72	2.6	1.14	.47	.11	.00	.69
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes	100	77.7	24	37	109	30	.64	4.0	15	.07	.35	.07	12
0-499	20	66.7	5	4	9	6	.44	5.1	.14	.04	.18	.08	.17
500-999	75	75.8	6	18	53	15	.53	3.9	.08	.08	.20	.08	.06
1,000-1,499	37	82.2	6	10	26	9	.88	3.8	.22	.11	.45	.10	.13
1,500-1,999	25	89.3	7	4	18	0	.85	4.1	.34	.03	.48	.00	.25
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes	455	82.3	120	70	263	95	.67	4.9	26	.06	.28	.07	22
0-499	116	76.3	31	11	54	31	.50	5.4	.21	.04	.17	.08	.20
500-999	245	82.5	63	41	148	53	.70	5.2	.27	.06	.30	.07	.22
1,000-1,499	72	92.3	21	12	45	8	.82	4.1	.33	.05	.38	.05	.27
1,500-1,999	16	80.0	4	6	11	3	.97	3.9	.32	.20	.37	.08	.20
2,000-2,999	5	700.0	1	0	4	0	.78	3.3	.42	.00	.36	.00	.20
3,000-4,999	1	700.0	0	0	1	0	1.03	4.0	6.60	6.00	1.03	6.00	6.00
<i>OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS</i>													
<i>North and West</i>													
All income classes	1,122	77.6	130	302	829	230	.70	3.5	11	.08	.42	.09	10
Net losses	15	93.8	3	6	10	3	1.22	5.3	.41	.29	.46	.06	.19
Net incomes	1,107	77.4	127	296	819	227	.69	3.5	11	.08	.41	.09	10
0-499	63	82.9	7	18	40	22	.69	3.7	.07	.09	.39	.14	.09
500-999	246	74.5	27	67	180	50	.61	3.9	.09	.08	.35	.09	.09
1,000-1,499	317	77.7	28	70	236	68	.65	3.5	.10	.06	.39	.10	.08
1,500-1,999	201	75.8	22	59	152	35	.68	3.3	.11	.08	.42	.07	.10
2,000-2,999	197	77.9	28	61	146	42	.80	3.4	.16	.10	.45	.09	.12
3,000-4,999	75	84.3	12	20	60	9	.85	3.2	.17	.11	.51	.06	.14
5,000 or over	8	788.9	3	1	5	1	1.33	3.6	.62	.04	.56	.11	.56

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 20.—HEADWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for hats and caps, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—						Average 2 expenditures per person for—						Average 2 number of articles purchased per person				Average 3 expenditure per article				
	Any head- wear		Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps	All head- wear		Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps	Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps	Felt hats	Straw hats	Wool caps	Other caps	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
(1)	No. 337	Pct 4 79.2	No. 72	No. 185	No. 344	No. 237	Dol. 0.50	Pct 3 3.0	Dol. 0.07	Dol. 0.05	Dol. 0.29	Dol. 0.09	No. 0.08	No. 0.18	No. 0.60	No. 0.24	Dol. 0.86	Dol. 0.27	Dol. 0.48	Dol. 0.38	
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS— continued																					
Southeast—white operators																					
All incomes	56	67.5	3	15	32	17	.32	3.7	.03	.04	.16	.09	.04	.18	.43	.23	.77	.21	.38	.38	
0-499	273	78.2	18	70	172	84	.43	3.6	.04	.05	.25	.25	.07	.21	.56	.25	.60	.25	.44	.35	
500-999	210	80.3	13	39	140	69	.47	3.0	.03	.04	.29	.11	.06	.16	.59	.29	.47	.23	.50	.37	
1,000-1,499	119	81.0	8	16	87	29	.53	2.8	.07	.04	.33	.09	.06	.11	.72	.30	1.15	.36	.47	.34	
1,500-1,999	120	83.9	14	32	76	26	.62	2.6	.10	.07	.37	.08	.13	.23	.66	.30	.83	.29	.57	.38	
2,000-2,999	49	80.3	10	9	32	10	.63	2.4	.22	.05	.32	.10	.18	.15	.62	.21	1.24	.31	.57	.37	
3,000-4,999	10	76.9	6	4	5	2	1.86	3.1	.92	.29	.56	.09	.46	.38	.85	.31	1.99	.75	.67	6.23	
5,000 or over	10	76.9	6	4	5	2	1.86	3.1	.92	.29	.56	.09	.46	.38	.85	.31	1.99	.75	.67	6.23	
Southeast—white sharecroppers																					
All incomes 8	264	80.7	14	78	166	79	.45	3.7	.04	.06	.25	.10	.05	.24	.55	.27	.82	.25	.46	.35	
0-499	40	74.1	2	14	23	13	.39	5.1	.02	.07	.19	.11	.04	.26	.41	.26	.62	.26	.41	.44	
500-999	146	81.6	5	45	90	49	.42	3.8	.02	.06	.24	.10	.03	.26	.55	.29	.81	.25	.43	.32	
1,000-1,499	49	80.3	4	12	31	13	.53	3.5	.11	.05	.28	.09	.07	.20	.59	.30	1.69	.26	.47	.31	
1,500-1,999	21	81.0	2	6	16	3	.63	3.5	.05	.07	.43	.08	.20	.28	.64	.16	6.26	.26	.67	.52	
Southeast—Negro families																					
All incomes	507	77.4	39	68	313	153	.34	4.1	.03	.02	.21	.08	.06	.11	.53	.24	.53	.23	.38	.30	
0-499	186	72.4	18	29	95	59	.26	4.4	.03	.03	.13	.07	.07	.11	.40	.24	.40	.24	.34	.28	
500-999	241	77.0	17	26	165	69	.34	3.9	.03	.02	.22	.07	.06	.08	.58	.23	.58	.23	.37	.30	
1,000-1,499	66	93.0	2	10	42	22	.48	3.8	.01	.04	.31	.12	.03	.16	.36	.31	6.26	.26	.48	.38	
1,500-1,999	11	100.0	2	3	9	2	1.04	4.7	.27	.08	.62	.07	.18	.36	1.00	.18	6.150	.21	.62	6.38	
2,000-2,999	3	100.0	0	0	2	1	.64	3.3	.00	.00	.47	.17	.00	.00	.67	.33	-----	-----	.71	6.50	

OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS

North and West

All income classes.																			
477	60.4	59	102	342	90	.47	3.5	.07	.04	.29	.07	.08	.14	.51	.14	.88	.29	.58	.51
Net losses		3	7 00.0	2	0	.25	2.1	.00	.08	.17	.00	.00	.40	.40	.00	.88	.20	.42	
Net incomes		474	60.4	59	100	.48	3.6	.07	.04	.30	.07	.08	.14	.51	.14	.88	.30	.58	
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes																			
0-499		37	56.1	3	7	.25	4.0	.02	.02	.15	.01	.05	.11	.38	.14	.33	.19	.40	.31
500-999		153	62.4	16	23	.77	59	.24	.31	.03	.02	.12	.07	.09	.35	.26	.38	.19	.36
1,000-1,499		115	75.2	5	13	.69	40	.33	.29	.02	.02	.20	.09	.03	.09	.48	.27	.60	.22
1,500-1,999		53	70.7	2	10	.43	15	.42	.31	.01	.03	.31	.07	.03	.67	.23	.60	.21	.46
2,000-2,999		42	82.4	2	5	.30	12	.50	.36	.03	.02	.34	.11	.04	.10	.73	.27	.76	.19
3,000-4,999		17	70.8	1	3	.10	5	.42	.21	.01	.03	.25	.13	.04	.12	.46	.37	.25	.53
5,000 or over		4	7 100.0	2	1	1.20	4.0	.50	.06	.51	.13	.50	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.26	.51	.50
Southeast—white sharecroppers																			
All incomes ^a																			
0-499		172	69.6	7	34	.98	56	.29	.36	.01	.03	.17	.08	.44	.26	.42	.24	.38	.29
500-999		44	69.8	2	13	.20	15	.29	5.0	.01	.05	.14	.09	.21	.40	.29	.22	.23	.36
1,000-1,499		80	66.1	4	15	.44	30	.28	3.5	.02	.03	.16	.07	.12	.40	.27	.50	.23	.40
1,500-1,999		35	76.1	1	4	.26	10	.36	2.7	.01	.02	.21	.05	.02	.09	.63	.20	.32	.26
2,000-2,999		12	80.0	0	1	.8	3	.36	3.3	.00	.05	.26	.05	.20	.53	.20	.26	.47	.26
Southeast—Negro families																			
All incomes																			
0-499		290	72.9	23	31	.176	91	.25	4.8	.02	.02	.14	.07	.48	.26	.31	.20	.30	.27
500-999		139	69.2	12	16	.77	44	.20	4.8	.02	.01	.11	.06	.40	.22	.33	.18	.28	.26
1,000-1,499		123	75.5	9	9	.81	38	.28	4.7	.02	.01	.17	.08	.06	.56	.29	.30	.20	.27
1,500-1,999		27	84.4	2	6	.17	9	.36	4.7	.02	.05	.20	.09	.19	.62	.34	.24	.33	.26
2,000-2,999		1	7 50.0	0	0	.1	0	.13	9.2	.00	.00	.13	.00	.50	.00	.26	.24	.33	.26
2,500-2,999														.60	.26	.47			

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for headwear.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁴ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2). Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁶ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁷ See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 21.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: *Number of men and boys having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures										Average number of articles purchased per person									
		Coats			Jackets			Sweaters		Coats			Jackets			Sweaters					
		Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
HUSBANDS																					
North and West																					
All income classes																					
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
0-499																					
500-999																					
1,000-1,499																					
1,500-1,999																					
2,000-2,999																					
3,000-4,999																					
5,000 or over																					
Average expenditure per article																					
Average expenditure per person																					
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Average expenditure per person																					

Southeast-White operators

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 21.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born:]																					
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Total expenditures for coats, jackets, sweaters			Coats			Jackets			Sweaters			Coats			Jackets			Sweaters	
		(2)	(3)	Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Other	Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	
																					(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Average ² number of articles purchased per person																					
Persons having expenditures																					
No.	Pct. ³	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
753	34.3	56	24	65	132	104	186	167	113												
248	24.7	11	7	15	39	26	77	56	44												
500-999	30.2	13	9	13	33	20	84	92	55												
1,000-1,499	36.0	14	0	13	18	16	17	13	12												
1,500-1,999	59.5	1	2	2	4	3	7	6	2												
2,000-2,999	30.0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0												
3,000-4,999	100.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0												
5,000 or over	100.0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0												
Average ² expenditures per person																					
Doll.	Pct. ⁵	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	
1.07	6.4	0.22	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.06												
.58	4.8	.07	.02	.05	.09	.08	.13	.09	.05												
1.36	7.2	.32	.06	.12	.21	.22	.17	.19	.07												
1,000-1,499	82.1	.62	.20	.23	.26	.32	.17	.14	.08												
1,500-1,999	7.0	.30	.33	.13	.40	.36	.34	.25	.07												
2,000-2,999	4.0	.00	.51	.00	.50	.50	.20	.00	.00												
3,000-4,999	17.6	.00	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00												
5,000 or over	7.3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00												
Average ⁴ expenditure per article																					
Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	Doll.	
8.99	3.49	3.59	2.69	3.43	3.08	3.52	3.60	1.68	1.80												
5.98	2.40	3.43	2.33	3.47	3.08	3.08	3.08	1.52	1.59												
9.74	3.73	3.47	2.69	3.74	3.52	3.52	3.52	1.79	1.87												
9.00	6.11	3.83	3.14	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	1.79	2.34												
	6.09	6.35	3.75	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	1.79	1.55												
		6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00												
		6.00	6.																		

0-499.....	56	65.1	7	2	3	15	11	9	15	5	.08	.02	.04	.17	.13	.12	.17	.06	.06
500-999.....	181	64.0	36	6	7	56	30	33	63	14	.13	.03	.02	.20	.11	.13	.23	.07	.06
1,000-1,499.....	280	70.7	45	12	15	70	49	44	133	21	.11	.02	.04	.17	.12	.13	.39	.06	.06
1,500-1,999.....	231	75.2	55	24	15	65	53	20	116	9	.18	.08	.03	.22	.18	.08	.43	.06	.06
2,000-2,999.....	227	78.3	42	16	19	57	58	24	110	24	.14	.06	.07	.22	.20	.11	.48	.11	.11
3,000-4,999.....	133	86.4	39	11	20	35	20	70	12		.25	.07	.14	.24	.23	.14	.57	.16	.16
5,000 or over.....	27	93.1	4	3	1	6	12	3	11	1	.14	.10	.03	.24	.41	.17	.45	.03	.03
Average 2 expenditures per person																			
Average 4 expenditure per article																			
All income classes.....																			
Net losses.....																			
Net incomes.....																			
0-499.....	3.55	11.9	1.21	.30	10	.50	.66	.31	.41	.06	14.78	912.75	3.00	2.86	5.12	2.67	2.35	1.12	1.12
500-999.....	4.22	13.7	1.83	.13	.09	.68	.57	.23	.53	.11	14.69	6.15	3.68	3.32	5.42	1.80	2.26	1.68	1.68
1,000-1,499.....	4.70	16.0	2.88	.16	.59	.67	.75	.25	.89	.16	14.74	13.81	4.23	3.40	5.56	1.93	2.29	1.94	1.94
1,500-1,999.....	7.30	16.0	2.88	1.12	.16	.76	.97	.14	1.13	.16	15.82	14.38	4.26	3.46	5.39	1.71	2.62	2.66	2.66
2,000-2,999.....	7.40	14.9	2.38	.91	.32	.76	1.06	.21	1.39	.17	17.76	16.52	4.94	3.42	5.29	1.97	2.93	1.54	1.54
3,000-4,999.....	10.30	16.8	4.45	1.04	.73	1.23	.39	.22	1.60	.30	17.53	14.62	5.36	3.66	5.41	2.88	2.91	1.90	1.90
5,000 or over.....	10.96	12.5	2.55	2.66	.11	1.22	2.22	.22	1.95	.03	18.48	25.73	6.30	5.04	5.37	1.25	4.36	6.98	6.98
Persons having expenditures																			
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person																			
Average 4 expenditure per person																			
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes.....																			
0-499.....	20	36.4	0	0	6	2	2	8	2		.00	.00	.00	.11	.04	.04	.14	.04	.04
500-999.....	190	52.1	9	2	11	75	21	26	69	9	.02	.01	.03	.21	.06	.07	.20	.02	.02
1,000-1,499.....	209	59.5	16	2	19	58	37	16	88	16	.05	.01	.05	.16	.05	.05	.26	.05	.05
1,500-1,999.....	143	69.8	17	1	39	43	41	11	58	4	.08	(*)	.09	.19	.21	.05	.30	.02	.02
2,000-2,999.....	154	73.7	28	0	27	35	41	7	73	2	.13	.00	.13	.17	.20	.03	.38	.01	.01
3,000-4,999.....	84	78.5	18	2	8	21	28	13	31	5	.17	.02	.08	.21	.26	.12	.32	.08	.08
5,000 or over.....	29	85.3	8	2	6	5	12	0	13	1	.24	.06	.18	.15	.35	.00	.50	.03	.03
Average 2 expenditures per person																			
Average 4 expenditure per article																			
All incomes.....																			
Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.54	8.7	1.12	0.09	0.29	0.58	0.60	0.12	0.70	0.04	15.38	13.86	4.34	3.17	4.30	2.09	2.52	1.44	1.44	1.44
.70	4.2	.00	.00	.00	.28	.09	.03	.25	.05	2.49	2.74	3.26	2.86	3.30	1.84	1.71	1.50	1.50	1.50
1.75	7.4	.27	.02	.10	.60	.19	.13	.41	.03	11.05	6.74	4.12	3.46	4.17	2.18	2.09	1.25	1.25	1.25
2.04	7.5	.61	.02	.24	.53	.44	.10	.64	.06	13.49	4.12	4.40	3.16	4.17	2.18	2.43	1.38	1.38	1.38
3.84	8.5	1.10	.05	.38	.62	.80	.14	.72	.03	13.29	10.00	4.05	3.29	3.83	2.60	2.82	1.34	1.34	1.34
5.24	9.6	2.08	.00	.54	.56	.89	.08	1.08	.01	15.51	4.17	3.25	4.52	2.54	2.82	2.81	1.24	1.24	1.24
6.76	9.9	2.93	.15	.34	.80	1.29	.24	.89	.12	17.38	8.00	4.53	3.70	4.94	1.98	2.81	1.68	1.68	1.68
14.14	11.6	5.54	2.50	1.32	.71	2.16	.00	1.82	.09	23.54	642.50	7.48	4.81	6.13	-----	3.64	2.98	2.98	2.98

See footnotes at end of table.

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

Persons having expenditures										Average ² number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
139	67.5	2	4	5	37	14	10	77	10	0.01	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.41	0.05			
17	56.7	1	0	0	2	1	4	8	5	.03	.00	.07	.03	.13	.33	.03			
64	64.6	1	3	3	15	6	5	34	1	.00	.03	.15	.06	.06	.35	.06			
31	68.9	1	1	1	10	4	0	20	2	.02	.02	.22	.09	.00	.53	.04			
24	85.7	0	0	0	9	3	1	12	2	.00	.00	.36	.11	.04	.43	.07			
1,500-1,999										Average ⁴ expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.60	10.0	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.46	0.20	0.06	0.68	0.06	63.70	2.24	2.66	2.51	2.93	1.09	1.66	1.09	1.09	1.09
.89	10.3	.09	.00	.07	.14	.06	.17	.36	.07	.275	2.15	2.26	2.30	2.71	1.27	1.06	.1.98	.1.04	.1.04
1.36	10.1	.00	.07	.00	.35	.16	.06	.59	.06	6.44	6.50	6.50	2.65	3.40	1.68	1.75	.6.90	.6.90	.6.90
2.06	8.8	.06	.06	.06	.57	.30	.00	.93	.04						2.03	2.03	.6.99	.6.99	.6.99
2.31	11.2	.00	.00	.00	1.01	.33	.03	.87	.07										
Southeast—Negro families										Average ² number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
295	53.3	6	8	22	37	34	57	107	62	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.11
61	40.1	3	2	7	3	5	9	15	24	.02	.01	.05	.02	.03	.07	.10	.10	.10	.10
174	58.6	0	5	8	27	20	37	61	34	.00	.02	.03	.09	.07	.13	.21	.11	.11	.11
41	52.6	2	1	6	4	7	7	23	2	.03	.01	.08	.05	.10	.29	.02	.02	.02	.02
13	65.0	1	0	1	2	2	1	6	2	.05	.00	.05	.10	.10	.35	.10	.10	.10	.10
5	100.0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.60	.20	.00	.00	.00
1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000-4,999										Average ⁴ expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.02	7.4	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.27	0.10	4.79	2.03	2.80	2.46	2.75	1.14	1.35	0.87	0.87	0.87
.59	6.3	.03	.02	.06	.04	.08	.07	.11	.15	1.58	6.1.25	2.02	2.08	2.49	1.14	1.01	.91	.91	.91
1.00	7.4	.00	.03	.09	.21	.18	.18	.28	.03	6.9.00	2.04	2.38	2.32	2.62	1.03	1.29	.86	.86	.86
1.00	8.4	.23	.04	.13	.15	.20	.13	.49	.05	6.0.00	6.3.50	4.24	2.93	3.26	1.20	1.65	.6.1.00	.6.1.00	.6.1.00
1.74	7.0	.30	.00	.15	.38	.30	.10	.46	.05	6.0.00	6.0.00	6.3.00	6.3.75	6.3.02	6.2.00	1.30	.6.52	.6.52	.6.52
2.15	9.1	.00	.00	.00	.61	.00	.13	.41	.00						1.88	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
63.09	112.2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00							63.09	63.09	63.09	63.09

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 21.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures ¹										Average ² number of articles purchased per person									
		Total expenditures for coats, jackets, sweaters			Coats			Jackets			Sweaters	Coats			Jackets			Sweaters			
		Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool		Leather	Other	Over-coats	Top-coats	Rain-coats	Wool		Leather	Other	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes																					
No.																					
Pct. ³																					
Dol.																					
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
0-499																					
500-999																					
1,000-1,499																					
1,500-1,999																					
2,000-2,999																					
3,000-4,999																					
5,000 or over																					
Average ² expenditure per article																					
Dol.																					
Pct. ³																					
Dol.																					
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
0-499																					
500-999																					
1,000-1,499																					
1,500-1,999																					
2,000-2,999																					
3,000-4,999																					
5,000 or over																					

Southeast—white operators										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
868	82.1	37	13	74	252	98	66	467	134	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.25	0.09	0.07	0.55	0.14		
50	60.2	0	0	1	10	3	7	22	11	.00	.00	.01	.12	.04	.08	.28	.17		
267	76.5	0	5	19	64	17	22	128	54	.03	.01	.05	.19	.05	.06	.42	.16		
222	85.1	6	2	20	71	24	19	113	36	.02	.01	.08	.29	.09	.08	.51	.13		
131	89.1	5	2	7	42	20	10	71	16	.03	.01	.05	.20	.15	.08	.50	.12		
127	88.8	13	3	17	38	21	5	85	16	.00	.02	.12	.20	.15	.05	.85	.13		
58	95.1	2	1	6	23	8	3	39	5	.03	.02	.16	.43	.13	.00	.93	.10		
13	100.0	2	0	4	4	5	3	9	2	.15	.00	.31	.31	.38	.23	1.15	.15		
5,000 or over										Average 4 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.25	13.4	0.14	0.03	0.16	0.50	0.26	0.00	0.84	0.14	4.07	2.80	2.32	2.34	2.70	1.31	1.51	1.05		
.91	10.5	.00	.00	.03	.21	.06	.09	.33	.16	3.35	2.29	2.22	1.98	1.64	1.10	1.20	.93		
1.37	12.9	.09	.03	.12	.40	.11	.07	.58	.17	3.62	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.31	1.34	1.37	1.02		
2.16	14.0	.08	.02	.18	.64	.23	.11	.77	.13	4.22	3.49	2.60	2.30	2.38	1.40	1.63	1.00		
1,500-1,499	13.4	.14	.05	.12	.08	.36	.10	.97	.11	4.75	3.87	2.68	2.31	2.02	1.72	1.40	1.27		
2,000-2,999	14.3	.43	.08	.24	.78	.43	.08	1.28	.16	6.30	4.50	2.72	2.72	3.99	1.73	1.30	.96		
3,000-4,999	13.0	.10	.02	.27	1.17	.52	.00	1.62	.09	6.00	4.50	2.72	2.72	3.99	1.73	1.30	.96		
5,000 or over	11.7	.77	.00	.89	.85	1.50	.47	2.22	.31	6.00	4.50	2.90	2.77	3.91	2.02	1.92	2.00		
Southeast—white sharecroppers										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
249	76.1	4	4	18	55	26	23	138	40	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.44	0.13		
35	64.8	0	0	3	6	0	7	21	6	.00	.00	.06	.11	.00	.15	.39	.11		
136	76.0	2	3	8	24	15	15	68	24	.01	.02	.04	.13	.08	.09	.41	.14		
488	78.7	2	2	5	13	7	7	31	7	.03	.02	.08	.23	.11	.00	.64	.11		
22	88.0	0	0	1	10	1	1	13	1	.00	.00	.04	.40	.04	.04	.62	.04		
1,500-1,499										Average 2 expenditure per person									
Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.51	12.6	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.36	0.19	0.08	0.59	0.11	3.65	1.26	2.22	2.11	2.41	1.01	1.31	0.88		
.92	11.9	.00	.00	.12	.19	.00	.12	.41	.08	6.31	1.08	1.92	1.84	2.30	1.10	1.33	.83		
1.33	11.9	.04	.02	.09	.24	.19	.10	.70	.15	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		
2.08	13.6	.13	.03	.23	.53	.31	.00	.81	.04	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		
1,500-1,499	12.0	.00	.00	.10	1.03	.12	.04	.81	.04	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		
All incomes										Average 2 expenditure per person									
Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.51	12.6	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.36	0.19	0.08	0.59	0.11	3.65	1.26	2.22	2.11	2.41	1.01	1.31	0.88		
.92	11.9	.00	.00	.12	.19	.00	.12	.41	.08	6.31	1.08	1.92	1.84	2.30	1.10	1.33	.83		
1.33	11.9	.04	.02	.09	.24	.19	.10	.70	.15	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		
2.08	13.6	.13	.03	.23	.53	.31	.00	.81	.04	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		
1,500-1,499	12.0	.00	.00	.10	1.03	.12	.04	.81	.04	6.31	1.08	2.76	2.32	2.71	1.10	1.33	.83		

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 21.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: *Number of men and boys having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]													
(1)	Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for coats, jackets, sweaters			Coats			Jackets			Sweaters		
		(2)	(3)	Over-coats (4)	Top-coats (5)	Rain-coats (6)	Wool (7)	Leather (8)	Other (9)	Wool (10)	Other (11)	Sweaters	
												Over-coats (12)	Top-coats (13)	Rain-coats (14)	Wool (15)	Leather (16)	Other (17)	Wool (18)	Other (19)
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person													
Persons having expenditures													
No.		Pct. ³		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
376		57.4		9	6	26	53	10	52	154	120	No.	
120		46.7		3	0	8	14	2	9	43	50	No.	
195		62.3		4	6	14	31	4	23	86	57	No.	
51		71.8		1	0	3	7	2	15	23	12	No.	
7		63.6		1	0	1	1	3	3	2	1	No.	
3		100.0		0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	No.	
Average 2 expenditures per person													
Dol.		Pct. ³		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
0.78		9.4		0.04	0.01	0.07	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.28	0.14	Dol.	
.46		7.8		.02	.00	.04	.07	.01	.02	.16	.14	Dol.	
.85		9.8		.03	.03	.08	.16	.02	.06	.32	.15	Dol.	
1.30		10.4		.04	.00	.14	.18	.09	.18	.51	.16	Dol.	
2.53		11.3		.82	.00	.14	.36	.18	.39	.55	.09	Dol.	
2.31		12.0		.00	.00	.00	.00	.95	1.36	.00	.00	Dol.	
Average 4 expenditure per article													
Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.	
3.14		1.55		1.84		1.60		2.25		0.86		Dol.	
1.82		1.44		1.30		1.39		1.88		.67		Dol.	
2.67		1.55		1.76		1.87		1.96		.80		Dol.	
3.40		1.55		3.40		1.87		3.04		.82		Dol.	
9.00		1.50		4.00		2.04		2.04		1.43		Dol.	
1.82		1.44		2.84		2.04		2.04		2.04		Dol.	
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person													
Persons having expenditures													
No.		Pct. ³		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
476		60.3		109	31	4	69	15	32	276	81	No.	
3		60.0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	No.	
473		60.3		108	31	4	69	15	32	275	80	No.	
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person													
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS													
North and West													
All income classes.....													
Net losses.....													
Net incomes.....													
0-499.....													

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per article									
	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
115	57.8	28	9	0	20	2	8	60	15	.14	.04	.00	.10	.01	.04	.33	.10			
1,000-1,499	135	59.7	32	8	3	15	6	71	28	.14	.06	.01	.07	.03	.06	.41	.23			
1,500-1,999	189	63.1	15	0	14	4	3	59	13	.11	.08	.00	.11	.03	.07	.51	.40			
2,000-2,999	78	64.5	17	0	1	8	2	54	12	.14	.00	.01	.07	.02	.07	.55	.13			
3,000-4,999	32	78.0	13	1	0	7	1	2	17	.32	.02	.00	.17	.02	.05	.51	.24			
5,000 or over	5	871.4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.57	.14			

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per article									
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All income classes	1.68	12.6	0.51	0.11	0.01	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.54	0.17	3.68	2.45	1.76	2.04	3.00	2.11	1.28	1.15		
Net losses	.69	5.8	.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.10	1.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.50	.17		
Net incomes	1.63	12.6	.51	.11	.01	.18	.06	.10	.55	.17	3.70	2.45	1.76	2.04	3.00	2.11	1.28	1.17		
0-499	1.09	10.6	.29	.12	.00	.17	.00	.11	.34	.06	4.80	3.03	2.67	1.67	2.78	1.40	1.59			
500-999	1.30	12.3	.40	.09	.00	.20	.03	.08	.41	.00	2.80	2.07	1.92	2.02	2.10	1.22	.88			
1,000-1,499	1.62	13.4	.52	.12	.02	.13	.07	.10	.46	.20	3.68	2.03	1.65	1.94	2.82	1.13	.86			
1,500-1,999	1.78	12.1	.34	.24	.00	.22	.10	.04	.67	.17	3.19	3.02	2.06	1.91	2.04	1.33	1.80			
2,000-2,999	2.05	11.7	.70	.00	.02	.13	.05	.16	.82	.17	5.01	6.07	2.02	2.02	2.96	1.46	1.32			
3,000-4,999	3.43	16.5	1.35	.10	.00	.50	.26	.00	.52	.14	4.27	4.07	2.90	2.90	3.28	1.28	2.12			
5,000 or over	.98	6.8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.81	.14	---	---	---	---	---	1.46	1.00			

	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>N</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³
All incomes	478	77.3	64	13	7	36	13	19	336	86	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.69	0.17		
0-499	36	54.5	4	1	0	3	1	23	5	.06	.02	.00	.05	.02	.02	.42	.11			
500-999	172	70.2	16	4	1	13	2	7	105	40	.07	.02	(⁴)	.05	.01	.03	.49	.24		
1,000-1,499	130	85.0	16	4	1	9	4	6	99	19	.11	.03	.01	.07	.03	.04	.81	.17		
1,500-1,999	66	88.0	8	2	0	4	2	4	56	5	.11	.03	.00	.05	.03	.05	.97	.07		
2,000-2,999	48	94.1	9	2	3	6	2	0	34	5	.18	.04	.06	.12	.04	.00	.96	.16		
3,000-4,999	22	91.7	3	0	1	1	1	1	16	2	.33	.00	.04	.04	.04	.04	1.12	.12		
5,000 or over	4	100.0	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1.00	.00	.25	.00	.25	.00	.75	.00		

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per article									
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All incomes	1.44	14.0	0.36	6.05	6.02	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.74	0.11	3.34	2.35	1.71	1.54	1.74	1.08	1.08	0.62		
0-499	.68	11.8	.12	.02	.00	.06	.02	.02	.39	.05	2.00	1.00	.60	1.33	1.01	1.29	.94	.47		
500-999	.93	11.8	.19	.03	(⁴)	.08	.01	.02	.46	.14	2.89	2.06	.50	1.49	1.62	.85	.92	.55		
1,000-1,499	1.61	14.1	.32	.04	.01	.10	.03	.03	.95	.13	2.87	1.75	.20	1.57	1.20	.79	1.16	.72		
1,500-1,999	1.89	14.1	.39	.11	.00	.08	.05	.09	1.13	.04	3.66	4.12	.60	1.99	1.99	1.70	1.16	.57		
2,000-2,999	2.37	16.8	.71	.12	.08	.20	.08	.00	1.06	.12	4.00	3.05	1.33	1.67	2.00	1.11	.77			
3,000-4,999	3.53	17.9	1.55	.00	.10	.08	.11	.07	1.47	.15	4.63	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.58	1.75	1.30	1.16		
5,000 or over	6.07	20.4	3.75	.00	.75	.00	.75	.00	.82	.00	3.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.09	1.09		

See footnotes at end of table.

	Persons having expenditures										Average ³ number of articles purchased per person									
	N ^o .	Pct. ³	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																				
All incomes.....	231	58.0	10	4	0	8	5	17	123	74										
0-499.....	96	47.8	4	3	0	5	4	8	38	39										
500-999.....	110	67.5	6	1	0	3	1	1	66	29										
1,000-1,499.....	24	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19										
1,500-1,999.....	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1										
	Average ² expenditures per person										Average ⁴ expenditure per article									
	Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	0.50	9.7	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.27	0.12										
0-499.....	.41	9.9	.02	.02	.00	.03	.04	.03	.16	.11										
500-999.....	.56	9.4	.05	(7)	.00	.02	.01	.04	.33	.11										
1,000-1,499.....	.76	9.9	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	.61	.11										
1,500-1,999.....	6.26	4.1	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.26										

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters.

³ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁵ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

⁶ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁷ 0.0050 or less.

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 19, footnote 6.

Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. 2	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3,374	95.8	572	520	151	41	662	1,611	141	2,195	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.27	0.53	0.08	1.70	
350	91.6	12	16	5	1	31	112	9	287	.03	.01	.01	.01	(.)	.09	.53	.05	1.85	
1,200-999	96.2	105	122	28	4	3	485	49	951	.08	.08	.03	.01	(.)	.20	.81	.07	1.96	
1,000-1,499	96.2	130	128	30	9	4	108	29	607	.16	.16	.04	.01	.01	.27	1.16	.07	1.81	
1,500-1,999	95.0	87	82	16	8	0	238	20	213	.21	.20	.07	.04	.00	.36	1.60	.09	1.43	
2,000-2,999	98.9	130	87	30	13	4	94	223	19	.37	.21	.11	.04	.02	.40	1.80	.10	1.27	
3,000-4,999	94.5	65	60	20	5	0	108	11	63	.38	.35	.14	.03	.00	.54	1.91	.19	1.03	
5,000 or over	98.5	43	23	22	4	2	50	4	10	.69	.42	.38	.06	.03	.52	2.85	.09	.38	
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 2 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. 2	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
11.28	35.6	3.66	2.56	0.34	0.10	0.43	0.75	0.14	2.06	21.85	16.88	5.99	6.46	4.14	2.82	1.44	1.82	1.21	
4.06	29.5	.45	.54	.02	.01	(.)	.20	.08	2.10	14.33	12.88	1.62	2.50	7.150	2.23	1.27	1.30	1.13	
6.91	32.8	1.36	1.39	.09	.02	.01	.49	1.09	2.35	16.01	13.95	3.35	2.61	6.16	2.45	1.35	1.61	1.19	
10.65	34.5	3.18	2.46	.25	.08	.04	.71	1.61	2.21	20.04	15.86	5.49	7.00	3.71	2.62	1.39	1.64	1.22	
13.80	36.3	4.57	3.50	.28	.11	.00	1.13	2.22	2.79	21.07	17.81	3.81	3.07	2.50	3.17	1.48	2.13	1.25	
19.08	38.9	8.18	4.25	.69	.28	.05	1.15	2.64	1.79	22.18	17.59	6.23	7.43	2.50	2.89	1.47	1.97	1.29	
25.12	38.0	10.11	7.12	.96	.29	.00	1.86	3.17	1.23	26.92	20.45	6.72	10.40	3.43	3.43	1.66	1.96	1.10	
48.64	40.7	24.17	10.08	4.96	1.19	.33	2.00	5.00	.53	34.92	24.26	12.88	19.38	7.10	3.82	1.76	4.16	1.38	
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. 2	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,045	97.8	123	101	39	0	2	183	41	875	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.00	(.)	0.18	0.73	0.06	2.20	
268	96.8	14	16	11	0	0	34	98	220	.07	.07	.06	.00	0.00	.15	.68	.05	1.86	
533	98.5	55	55	21	0	2	285	297	21	.09	.10	.05	.00	(.)	.18	.65	.06	2.20	
1,000-1,499	98.3	37	20	5	0	0	85	77	9	.22	.16	.04	.00	.00	.17	.76	.06	2.46	
1,500-1,999	98.3	19	7	1	0	0	9	24	48	.34	.12	.02	.00	.00	.25	.85	.05	2.27	
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 2 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. 2	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
7.82	34.5	2.24	1.31	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.46	0.99	2.57	18.02	12.37	2.74	1.70	7.11.00	2.61	1.37	1.67	1.16	
4.67	30.7	.64	.60	.10	.00	.00	.36	.85	2.05	9.26	8.80	1.70	2.66	7.11.00	2.40	1.26	1.40	1.11	
7.64	34.3	1.82	1.40	.13	.00	.04	.48	.98	2.68	19.27	13.57	2.66	4.60	7.11.00	2.66	1.50	1.82	1.17	
10.78	35.0	4.19	1.70	.21	.00	.00	.54	1.13	2.90	18.07	10.87	4.60	3.91	7.11.00	3.91	1.48	1.73	1.18	
13.75	42.4	7.30	1.67	.09	.00	.00	.54	1.32	2.75	21.54	14.11	7.5.15	2.11	7.11.00	2.11	1.55	1.63	1.21	

See footnotes at end of table.

OTHER MALES, 10-20

YEARS

North and West

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

Persons having expenditures

Average 2 number of articles purchased per person

No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,528	96.3	350	406	45	1	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
28	100.0	347	403	44	1	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
82	93.3	16	19	2	2	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
266	94.0	43	54	2	5	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
392	93.8	77	93	12	3	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
296	96.4	76	93	13	1	1	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
283	97.6	64	85	8	1	1	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
132	98.7	63	53	5	4	3	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23
29	100.0	8	16	2	2	2	403	44	1	0	13	0	7	375	100	1,218	2.23

Average 2 expenditures per person

Average 3 expenditure per article

Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
14.66	34.4	4.64	4.77	0.16	.32	1.54	4.77	0.16	.32	.00	.07	.08	.87	1.28	.47	2.62	1.18
10.62	27.8	2.30	1.54	.00	.00	.00	4.77	0.16	.32	.00	.07	.08	.87	1.28	.47	2.62	1.18
14.74	34.5	4.69	4.82	.15	.15	.07	4.82	.15	.15	.07	.08	.08	1.39	.67	.26	2.61	1.17
11.31	37.8	3.43	3.62	.26	.26	.00	4.82	.26	.26	.00	.08	.00	.96	.56	.11	2.37	1.15
10.29	33.3	2.97	3.02	.02	.08	.00	4.82	.02	.08	.00	.08	.00	.78	.52	.17	2.63	1.13
12.69	35.1	4.16	3.83	.11	.11	.02	4.82	.11	.11	.02	.02	.02	1.37	.65	.11	2.42	1.14
15.38	33.7	4.75	5.19	.19	.19	.01	4.82	.19	.19	.01	.08	.00	1.44	.55	.30	2.87	1.21
16.50	33.4	4.82	5.94	.12	.12	.01	4.82	.12	.12	.01	.03	.00	1.77	.96	.38	2.47	1.18
22.08	35.9	8.82	6.81	.28	.28	.30	4.82	.28	.28	.30	.37	.00	1.77	.69	.26	2.78	1.24
33.71	38.4	8.93	14.10	1.06	1.06	1.03	14.10	1.06	1.06	1.03	.00	.00	2.55	.76	2.11	3.17	1.27

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 22.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: *Number of men and boys 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total expend- itures for suits, trousers, overalls	Suits				Trousers			Over- alls, cover- alls	Over- alls, cover- alls									
		Persons having expenditures				Average ² number of articles purchased per person													
		Heavy wool	Light wool	Cot- ton, linen	Palm beach	Other	Wool	Cot- ton			Other								
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS—continued																			
<i>Southeast—white oper- ators</i>																			
All incomes																			
	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>	<i>N^o</i>
0-499	55	100.0	9	9	0	1	11	23	1	45	.16	.16	.00	.02	.00	.25	.58	.04	1.73
500-999	355	97.3	67	69	17	1	81	145	23	263	.19	.19	.06	(*)	.01	.27	.80	.08	1.77
1,000-1,499	340	96.9	102	87	13	4	97	194	15	227	.30	.26	.04	.01	.02	.28	.12	.09	1.69
1,500-1,999	203	99.0	70	78	19	2	0	63	11	147	.35	.39	.10	.02	.00	.41	.33	.12	1.83
2,000-2,999	208	99.5	92	82	34	3	2	75	24	113	.45	.40	.22	.01	.01	.54	.14	.16	1.83
3,000-4,999	106	99.1	43	43	22	3	3	45	14	55	.41	.42	.28	.03	.05	.80	.128	.21	1.53
5,000 or over	34	100.0	20	22	11	4	1	20	2	12	.65	.65	.38	.12	.03	1.15	2.29	.00	.88
Average ² expenditure per article																			
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.⁶</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All incomes	16.81	41.3	5.90	4.85	0.68	0.11	0.32	1.26	1.65	1.84	18.93	16.07	6.28	7.59	22.59	2.89	1.43	1.81	1.12
0-499	7.45	44.2	1.99	2.03	.00	.13	.00	.62	.82	1.82	12.16	12.36	7.00	7.20	2.44	2.44	1.41	1.59	1.06
500-999	9.36	39.3	2.78	2.49	.18	.01	.01	.71	1.04	2.01	14.92	13.02	3.15	7.14	7.14	2.59	1.30	1.50	1.14
1,000-1,499	14.72	42.0	5.24	4.14	.19	.09	.48	1.07	1.60	1.80	17.68	15.98	4.72	7.62	24.00	2.86	1.29	1.30	1.12
1,500-1,999	19.20	42.4	6.85	6.15	.62	.04	.00	1.36	1.93	1.92	19.77	15.75	6.40	7.82	29.4	2.94	1.46	1.62	1.12
2,000-2,999	22.51	41.3	9.00	8.00	1.16	.08	.29	1.53	.34	1.58	21.80	15.90	5.41	5.38	7.30	3.32	1.55	2.15	1.04
3,000-4,999	27.15	39.8	8.93	8.02	1.79	.28	1.40	2.54	2.12	1.52	21.72	19.08	6.38	10.05	30.00	3.00	1.65	2.28	1.04
5,000 or over	51.18	41.8	18.05	15.10	5.99	1.47	1.35	3.98	3.86	1.05	27.89	23.33	15.67	12.50	7.46	3.47	1.68	3.73	1.19

Southeast—white share-croppers										Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ³	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
323	99.7	70	69	16	0	0	2	87	140	22	260	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
41	97.6	0	11	3	0	0	0	4	13	0	37	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
165	100.0	33	28	11	0	0	0	47	77	12	123	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
776	100.0	24	19	2	0	0	0	21	33	8	64	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
32	100.0	10	10	0	0	0	2	9	9	1	29	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes ⁴										Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
11.43	42.5	3.68	2.70	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.86	1.06	0.27	2.21	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5.72	39.3	.00	2.57	.12	.00	.00	.00	.27	.63	.00	2.13	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
10.00	41.4	3.24	2.10	.36	.00	.00	.00	.93	1.11	.29	1.97	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
13.52	40.9	5.08	3.38	.22	.00	.00	.00	.81	1.19	.33	2.51	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
19.49	50.4	6.83	3.90	.00	.00	.00	4.06	.94	.58	.38	2.80	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes ⁴										Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
16.11	12.63	3.02	732.50	2.51	1.30	2.02	1.10	1.05	1.06	1.16	1.12	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
15.70	12.35	3.00	---	1.92	1.15	---	---	---	---	---	---	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
14.28	13.52	7.4.16	---	2.69	1.28	---	---	---	---	---	---	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
21.86	12.51	---	732.50	2.58	1.31	7.6.00	---	---	---	---	---	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Southeast—Negro families										Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dol.	Pct. ³	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
823	98.1	193	163	20	4	6	135	271	25	690	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
196	97.0	28	24	6	0	0	23	65	5	162	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
444	98.0	99	94	11	4	5	75	153	15	372	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
133	94.3	49	31	1	0	1	24	39	1	111	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
37	100.0	14	8	0	0	0	7	7	4	33	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	100.0	2	4	1	0	0	5	6	0	9	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2	100.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	100.0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes										Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
9.87	43.2	4.01	2.48	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.67	0.06	1.99	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5.47	40.0	1.74	1.15	.11	.00	.00	.31	.49	.04	1.63	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9.83	42.6	3.77	2.55	.08	.04	.05	.56	.71	.07	2.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
13.73	46.6	6.70	3.48	.04	.00	.05	.50	.74	.01	2.23	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
14.79	45.2	8.10	3.08	.00	.00	.00	.53	.34	.28	2.46	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
21.75	43.4	5.77	7.82	.62	.00	.00	.27	.21	.00	2.86	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
7.96	5	7.00	7.5.15	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	73.09	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
78.24	796.5	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
103.00	741.7	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes										Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
9.87	43.2	4.01	2.48	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.67	0.06	1.99	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5.47	40.0	1.74	1.15	.11	.00	.00	.31	.49	.04	1.63	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9.83	42.6	3.77	2.55	.08	.04	.05	.56	.71	.07	2.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
13.73	46.6	6.70	3.48	.04	.00	.05	.50	.74	.01	2.23	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
14.79	45.2	8.10	3.08	.00	.00	.00	.53	.34	.28	2.46	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
21.75	43.4	5.77	7.82	.62	.00	.00	.27	.21	.00	2.86	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
7.96	5	7.00	7.5.15	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	73.09	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
78.24	796.5	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
103.00	741.7	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 22.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: Number of men and boys 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family; age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls										Average number of articles purchased per person									
	Suits					Trousers					Suits					Trousers				
	Heavy wool	Light wool	Cot-ton, linen	Palm beach	Other	Wool	Cot-ton	Other	Over-alls, cover-alls	(12)	Heavy wool	Light wool	Cot-ton, linen	Palm beach	Other	Wool	Cot-ton	Other	Over-alls, cover-alls	(21)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
OTHER MALES, 12-15 YEARS																				
North and West																				
All income classes																				
Net losses	No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net incomes	1,062	95.6	169	200	21	0	0	4	1	83	890	0.16	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.38	0.12	2.27
0-499	63	95.9	2	11	0	0	2	19	16	6	51	.03	.17	.00	.00	.03	.42	.31	.12	2.06
500-999	189	95.9	27	27	6	0	1	52	41	12	165	.18	.14	.03	.00	.38	.31	.10	.10	2.22
1,000-1,499	283	95.6	42	53	4	2	0	110	61	13	237	.15	.18	.01	.01	.00	.55	.34	.07	2.28
1,500-1,999	237	95.2	44	50	4	4	2	91	43	17	193	.18	.20	.03	.02	.01	.50	.26	.09	2.19
2,000-2,999	199	95.7	32	44	5	1	5	83	63	22	165	.15	.20	.03	.01	.02	.58	.56	.21	2.30
3,000-4,999	66	93.0	17	12	2	2	2	24	19	9	56	.24	.17	.06	.03	.03	.64	.58	.23	2.30
5,000 or over	14	100.0	2	5	0	0	0	6	6	3	12	.14	.36	.00	.00	.00	.86	.28	.28	2.86
Average ² expenditures per person																				
	Dol.	Pct. ⁶	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All income classes	8.16	29.7	1.91	2.09	0.04	0.02	0.06	1.10	0.52	0.23	2.19	11.73	11.51	1.83	1.88	5.64	2.17	1.39	1.92	0.96
Net losses	9.17	31.0	3.50	.18	.00	.00	.00	1.03	.27	.16	3.97	12.83	7.20	1.83	1.88	5.64	2.40	1.50	1.75	.87
Net incomes	8.15	29.7	1.90	2.10	.04	.02	.06	1.10	.53	.23	2.17	11.72	11.55	1.83	1.88	5.64	2.16	1.39	1.92	.96
0-499	6.76	29.9	.39	2.63	.00	.00	.00	.88	.47	.24	2.04	15.54	15.54	1.80	1.80	7.352	2.12	1.52	1.94	.99
500-999	6.63	28.8	1.69	1.35	.05	.00	.03	.83	.41	.18	2.09	9.52	9.88	2.90	2.90	7.600	2.16	1.30	1.77	.93
1,000-1,499	7.88	30.1	1.78	1.99	.04	.02	.03	1.24	.50	.12	2.06	11.98	11.10	2.90	2.90	7.170	2.24	1.47	1.70	.96
1,500-1,999	8.40	30.8	2.19	2.33	.06	.03	.02	1.11	.40	.20	2.06	11.86	11.40	2.02	1.12	7.299	2.22	1.54	2.14	.94
2,000-2,999	9.20	28.8	1.92	2.39	.04	.02	.15	1.27	.73	.44	2.36	12.50	12.15	1.29	1.55	6.10	2.20	1.30	2.06	.98
3,000-4,999	9.76	29.0	3.23	1.91	.07	.14	.26	.84	.66	.29	2.36	13.47	11.32	1.29	1.29	7.908	1.57	1.15	1.45	1.03
5,000 or over	13.50	28.7	1.82	4.97	.00	.00	.00	1.42	1.59	.79	2.91	12.72	13.91	1.83	1.83	7.908	2.20	1.86	2.76	1.02

Southeast—white operators										Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
917	98.3	153	193	37	8	0	0	0	0	4	289	421	44	773	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
51	91.1	3	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	45	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
281	98.3	22	35	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	100	12	232	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.01	(*)	0.25	0.67	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
257	98.8	43	54	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	111	8	223	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.01	(*)	0.42	0.90	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
130	98.5	21	39	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	54	80	7	111	0.16	0.30	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.65	1.32	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
118	99.2	31	34	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	63	9	189	0.26	0.28	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.72	1.26	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
64	100.0	24	23	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	38	9	44	0.38	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.83	1.47	0.30	0.47	0.30	0.47	0.30	0.47	0.30	0.47
16	100.0	9	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	1	9	0.56	0.38	0.06	0.12	0.00	1.50	2.44	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article																			
Dol.	Pct 6	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
8.46	35.8	1.85	1.95	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.98	1.13	0.13	2.16	11.18	9.35	3.68	3.70	4.00	2.08	1.17	1.62	0.90						
3.04	32.5	40	20	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	34	44	00	1.64	5.62	7.49	1.98	1.75	1.98	1.75	1.17	1.62	0.84						
5.08	32.4	59	80	07	01	01	01	01	01	01	47	72	08	2.24	7.69	7.25	1.75	1.63	1.98	1.90	1.08	1.35	0.88						
8.18	36.0	1.69	1.98	09	01	02	05	05	05	05	85	1.08	06	2.40	10.20	9.52	2.38	2.13	7.50	2.02	1.20	1.26	0.93						
10.50	36.5	2.18	2.80	11	07	00	1.32	1.30	1.32	1.30	1.32	1.30	00	2.35	13.70	9.56	3.52	3.04	2.02	1.14	1.39	0.91							
11.05	35.2	2.95	2.54	39	04	03	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.40	24	1.52	11.29	8.89	3.83	3.50	7.40	2.04	1.15	2.37	0.90						
15.62	39.4	4.63	4.42	45	08	00	2.03	1.96	2.03	1.96	2.03	1.96	46	1.56	12.35	12.30	6.10	5.00	2.46	1.33	1.56	0.84							
26.96	41.0	9.80	4.26	2.59	1.22	0.56	3.52	3.07	3.52	3.07	3.52	3.07	56	1.58	17.42	11.34	4.61	7.95	7.40	2.35	1.26	7.30	0.96						
Southeast—white share-croppers										Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
203	98.5	27	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	54	63	11	182	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
29	98.7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	25	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	98.0	4	8	2	0	1	23	32	2	1	23	32	2	88	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.60	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
45	100.0	14	6	2	0	1	15	16	5	3	15	16	5	43	0.31	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.49	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
28	100.0	7	3	0	0	0	9	8	3	8	9	8	3	24	0.29	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
Dol.	Pct 6	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.60	34.8	1.40	0.65	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.64	0.61	0.12	2.12	10.36	7.00	1.09	1.09	7.30	1.93	1.13	1.44	0.86						
2.46	35.3	20	00	00	00	00	00	25	00	00	25	31	08	1.62	7.35	7.35	1.08	1.08	7.30	1.25	1.16	1.79	0.87						
4.31	32.0	32	31	02	00	01	32	32	01	01	32	32	01	2.71	12.76	6.35	1.08	1.08	7.30	1.91	1.10	1.36	0.82						
9.55	40.7	3.46	1.25	07	00	11	35	73	07	07	35	73	27	2.04	11.13	7.01	1.11	1.11	7.50	1.95	1.09	1.75	0.95						
7.12	34.5	2.39	0.93	00	00	00	00	83	00	00	83	51	26	2.20	8.39	8.67	1.11	1.11	7.50	2.32	1.20	1.43	0.86						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for suits, trousers, overalls					Suits					Trousers					Overalls, coveralls					
	Suits					Trousers					Overalls, coveralls										
	Heavy wool	Light wool	Cot-ton, linen	Palm beach suits	Sun suits	Other	Wool	Cot-ton	Other	Overalls, coveralls											
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes																					
No.	Per ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,366	94.5	203	202	79	10	19	37	328	283	94	1,176	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.34	0.09	2.61	2.61
15	93.8	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	12	.19	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	.38	.25	2.69
1,351	94.5	200	200	79	10	19	37	325	279	91	1,164	.15	.14	.10	.01	.03	.04	.34	.36	.09	2.61
Net losses																					
72	94.7	17	11	3	0	0	3	13	20	4	64	.25	.14	.05	.00	.00	.04	.24	.41	.05	2.57
500-999	93.0	35	39	12	5	5	4	52	54	19	275	.12	.13	.07	.02	.03	.01	.22	.24	.08	2.58
1,000-1,499	95.3	47	42	24	1	5	8	82	69	17	345	.12	.11	.12	(⁵)	.02	.04	.30	.28	.05	2.76
1,500-1,999	94.0	40	42	19	1	2	9	70	47	15	213	.18	.17	.13	(⁵)	.03	.06	.41	.31	.07	2.42
2,000-2,999	94.9	30	50	18	3	4	12	71	66	19	197	.12	.20	.13	.01	.03	.07	.45	.53	.12	2.70
3,000-4,999	96.6	29	15	3	0	3	1	32	21	17	62	.35	.17	.07	.00	.07	.01	.49	.42	.35	2.34
5,000 or over	888.9	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	8	.44	.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.33	1.11	.00	3.33
Average 2 expenditures per person																					
Dol.	Per ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.14	25.8	0.96	0.86	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.53	0.34	0.14	2.04	6.22	5.96	1.41	2.87	0.89	2.04	1.56	0.95	1.56	0.78
6.42	28.2	2.23	.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	.43	.42	2.21	11.91	*6.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5.12	25.7	.94	.86	.15	.02	.02	.08	.53	.34	.14	2.04	6.14	5.96	1.41	2.87	.89	2.04	1.56	.94	1.56	.75
Average 2 expenditure per article																					
Dol.	Per ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.62	29.9	1.27	1.22	.06	.06	.11	.36	.47	.09	.09	2.04	5.10	8.40	1.07	2.83	.69	2.83	1.51	1.74	.79	.79
4.07	25.6	.62	.69	.08	.04	.02	.44	.32	.24	.11	1.91	5.07	5.43	1.08	2.53	.89	3.12	1.47	.99	1.48	.74
1,000-1,499	24.7	.72	.64	.18	(⁴)	.02	.09	.48	.28	.09	2.14	5.97	5.96	1.54	8 2.06	1.14	2.07	1.03	.99	1.71	.77
1,500-1,999	25.7	1.08	.91	.22	.01	.02	.10	.61	.31	.10	1.91	6.06	5.51	1.68	8 2.04	*.74	1.73	1.48	.90	1.44	.80
2,000-2,999	24.8	1.85	1.16	.18	.04	.03	.12	.71	.50	.16	1.93	7.17	5.89	1.33	3.49	1.01	1.61	1.57	.94	1.38	.83
3,000-4,999	29.6	2.77	1.13	.06	.00	.07	.08	.82	.41	.61	2.17	7.94	6.68	.96	---	.99	*7.21	1.65	.79	1.75	.83
5,000 or over	23.3	1.49	1.42	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.18	.56	.00	2.95	*3.35	*12.75	---	---	---	*3.21	1.63	*.50	---	.89

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 23.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Total expenditures for suits, trousers, overalls			Suits			Trousers			Overalls, coveralls											
		Heavy wool	Light wool	Cotton, linen	Palm beach	Sun suits	Other	Wool	Cotton	Other	Trousers	Overalls, coveralls										
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Persons having expenditures																						
Average ² number of articles purchased per person																						
N ^o .	Pct. ³	N ^o .	N ^c .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .	N ^o .
1,034	97.8	114	160	122	11	5	13	280	323	37	923	0.11	0.17	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.42	0.69	0.07	3.03
75	90.4	4	2	5	1	0	1	3	8	1	71	.05	.02	.13	.01	.00	.00	.04	.07	.20	.01	2.41
338	96.8	18	36	28	3	0	5	57	78	10	317	.65	.10	.17	.01	.00	.01	.23	.41	.06	.33	3.06
1,000-1,499	99.6	27	39	24	3	2	5	68	81	5	239	.10	.19	.17	.01	.01	.03	.38	.66	.03	.10	3.13
1,500-1,999	99.3	17	22	24	1	0	1	54	53	7	129	.12	.15	.35	.01	.00	.01	.55	.76	.10	.33	3.32
2,000-2,999	100.0	30	36	25	2	1	1	57	62	7	118	.21	.30	.50	.01	.02	.01	.68	1.20	.11	.30	3.06
3,000-4,999	98.4	9	22	12	0	1	0	33	33	5	45	.21	.38	.34	.00	.03	.00	.98	1.41	.12	.61	2.41
5,000 or over	100.0	9	3	4	1	1	0	8	8	2	4	.69	.23	1.23	.08	.31	.00	1.62	2.08	.68	.24	2.46
Average ² expenditure per article																						
Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.55	33.0	7.75	0.84	0.34	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.65	0.62	0.10	2.19	6.74	4.95	1.31	2.24	0.52	1.51	1.54	0.90	1.41	0.72	0.72
2.51	29.1	.27	.10	.12	.02	.00	.04	.10	.19	.02	1.65	* 3.99	.87	* 1.55	-----	-----	* 1.00	1.40	.91	* 1.49	.69	-----
3.82	31.6	.28	.43	.15	.02	.00	.03	.33	.34	.06	2.18	5.49	4.12	.92	1.82	-----	2.35	1.41	.82	1.12	.71	-----
5.02	32.5	.62	.75	.26	.02	.01	.04	.55	.57	.02	2.18	6.02	4.12	1.31	1.82	* 5.50	1.13	1.44	.88	.76	.70	-----
1,000-1,499	99.6	.34	.46	.46	.01	.00	(.)	.84	.69	.16	2.42	7.74	5.72	1.52	* 1.03	8.40	1.34	1.44	.88	1.55	.73	-----
1,500-1,999	99.3	.90	.86	.58	.02	.01	.02	1.06	1.06	.17	2.32	5.52	5.20	1.17	* 1.49	* 2.25	* 3.50	1.56	.89	1.50	.76	-----
2,000-2,999	100.0	1.59	1.59	.72	.02	.03	.00	1.87	1.53	.30	2.05	7.32	6.86	2.08	-----	-----	1.89	1.60	1.50	.64	.79	-----
3,000-4,999	98.4	1.13	2.69	.72	.02	.03	.00	1.87	1.53	.30	2.05	9.19	8.89	2.03	* 10.00	* 5.50	-----	1.60	1.05	* 1.10	.82	-----
5,000 or over	100.0	6.36	2.05	2.50	.77	.15	.00	2.58	2.19	.42	2.01	9.19	8.89	2.03	* 10.00	* 5.50	-----	1.60	1.05	* 1.10	.82	-----

Average 2 number of articles purchased per person

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.09	0.10	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.21	0.35	0.04	2.92				
.06	.04	.24	.00	.00	.00	.04	.11	.04	2.33				
.03	.11	.11	.02	.00	.04	.17	.37	.04	2.94				
.16	.08	.11	.00	.00	.00	.02	.43	.38	.05				
.40	.16	.08	.00	.16	.12	.32	.44	.00	3.12				

Average 6 expenditure per article

Dol.	Pct. 7	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.92	32.6	0.45	0.48	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.33	0.32	0.04	2.10	4.87	4.94	1.03	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.77	1.38	1.56	0.91	1.10	0.72
2.25	29.2	.19	.13	.23	.00	.00	.00	.05	.10	.05	1.50	3.44	\$ 3.56	.94	---	---	---	\$ 1.29	.91	\$ 1.42	.65
2.70	33.0	.20	.39	.09	.01	.00	.06	.27	.34	.04	2.10	3.97	5.24	.84	---	---	1.59	1.56	.90	.86	.72
4.92	32.2	.92	.45	.15	.00	.00	.02	.64	.33	.07	2.34	3.66	5.43	1.30	---	---	\$ 1.00	1.50	.86	1.51	.73
6.34	55.7	1.49	.71	.21	.00	.12	.12	.63	.44	.00	2.62	3.72	4.38	\$ 2.36	---	---	\$ 1.03	1.98	1.01	---	.84

Average 2 expenditures per person

No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
323	98.8	25	32	24	2	2	7	54	62	8	307	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.21	0.35	0.04	2.92
51	94.4	3	2	5	0	0	0	25	4	1	48	.06	.04	.24	.00	.00	.00	.04	.11	.04	2.33
179	100.0	6	20	12	0	0	5	2	35	4	170	.03	.11	.11	.02	.00	.04	.17	.37	.04	2.94
60	98.4	10	5	5	0	0	1	19	13	3	58	.16	.08	.11	.00	.00	.02	.43	.38	.03	3.21
25	100.0	5	4	2	0	2	1	5	6	0	23	.40	.46	.08	.00	.16	.12	.32	.44	.00	3.12

All incomes *

0-499
500-999
1,000-1,499
1,500-1,999

Southeast—Negro families

All incomes
0-499
500-999
1,000-1,499
1,500-1,999
2,000-2,999

Average 2 number of articles purchased per person

No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
632	96.5	32	70	34	1	4	9	58	106	9	610	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.24	0.02	2.27
242	94.2	9	9	15	1	2	2	11	25	3	235	.04	.04	.07	(.)	.02	.01	.04	.12	.02	2.02
305	97.4	16	40	16	0	2	6	32	57	6	295	.05	.13	.09	0.00	.01	.02	.11	.27	.03	2.36
71	100.0	7	12	2	0	0	1	13	20	0	67	.10	.17	.03	.00	.00	.01	.22	.41	.00	2.69
11	100.0	0	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	.00	.54	.09	.00	.00	.00	.54	.82	.00	2.64
3	100.0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.67	.00	2.63

Average 6 expenditure per article

Dol.	Pct. 7	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.77	33.6	0.24	0.53	0.08	(.)	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.19	0.01	1.53	4.96	4.37	1.18	\$ 0.75	0.56	1.66	1.55	0.80	0.80	0.67
1.80	30.6	.13	.11	.09	(.)	(.)	.02	.05	.10	.01	1.29	3.64	3.10	1.34	\$.75	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.95	1.20	.79	.73	.64
2.87	33.3	.20	.56	.08	0.00	.01	.02	.17	.21	.02	1.60	3.91	4.37	.94	---	\$ 1.25	1.26	1.53	.79	.83	.68
4.73	37.6	.89	1.10	.06	.00	.00	.02	.37	.32	.00	1.97	9.04	6.51	\$ 2.25	---	\$ 1.49	1.65	1.78	---	---	.73
8.34	37.3	.00	4.13	.27	.00	.00	.00	1.09	.82	.00	2.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 1.00	---	.77
9.33	48.3	.00	7.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.35	.00	1.78	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$.52	---	.76

Average 2 expenditures per person

No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
632	96.5	32	70	34	1	4	9	58	106	9	610	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.24	0.02	2.27
242	94.2	9	9	15	1	2	2	11	25	3	235	.04	.04	.07	(.)	.02	.01	.04	.12	.02	2.02
305	97.4	16	40	16	0	2	6	32	57	6	295	.05	.13	.09	0.00	.01	.02	.11	.27	.03	2.36
71	100.0	7	12	2	0	0	1	13	20	0	67	.10	.17	.03	.00	.00	.01	.22	.41	.00	2.69
11	100.0	0	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	.00	.54	.09	.00	.00	.00	.54	.82	.00	2.64
3	100.0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.67	.00	2.63

All incomes

0-499
500-999
1,000-1,499
1,500-1,999
2,000-2,999

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 23.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
		Suits					Trousers					Suits					Trousers				
		Heavy wool	Light wool	Cotton, linen	Palm beach	Sun suits	Other	Wool	Cotton	Overalls, coveralls		Heavy wool	Light wool	Cotton, linen	Palm beach	Sun suits	Other	Wool	Cotton	Overalls, coveralls	
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes.....		No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net losses.....		674	85.3	68	111	163	3	98	84	33	40	23	538	10	16	55	40	0.06	0.12	0.06	2.44
Net incomes.....		5	\$100.0	68	110	162	3	96	82	33	40	23	535	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	2.20
0-499.....		41	82.0	3	3	7	0	1	4	0	4	1	36	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46
500-999.....		169	84.9	14	23	30	1	20	18	12	9	5	134	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.18	0.09	0.10	0.06	2.25
1,000-1,499.....		185	81.9	20	33	40	0	20	22	2	5	7	148	0.10	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.03	2.19
1,500-1,999.....		122	86.5	9	16	33	1	25	20	8	12	5	99	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.49	0.35	0.06	2.63
2,000-2,999.....		107	88.4	12	25	32	1	18	14	8	5	8	82	0.12	0.27	0.74	0.01	0.27	0.40	0.13	2.95
3,000-4,999.....		40	97.6	10	9	19	0	10	4	1	2	0	31	0.27	0.24	0.61	0.00	0.63	0.10	0.17	2.61
5,000 or over.....		5	\$71.4	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	0.00	0.14	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28
Average 2 expenditures per person																					
All income classes.....		Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Net losses.....		3.62	27.1	0.34	0.40	0.51	0.01	0.16	0.35	0.07	0.09	0.08	1.61	3.46	2.45	0.83	1.50	1.44	0.74	1.23	0.66
Net incomes.....		3.19	26.9	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.27	0.80	0.00	0.09	0.08	1.42	3.47	2.46	0.93	1.60	1.46	0.74	1.23	0.64
0-499.....		2.67	25.8	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.16	0.05	1.51	1.46	3.86	0.78	0.50	3.26	1.95	0.51	0.62
500-999.....		2.81	26.5	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.04	1.47	3.38	1.62	0.91	0.63	1.44	1.80	0.73	0.65
1,000-1,499.....		3.12	25.8	0.36	0.44	0.33	0.00	0.10	0.28	0.01	0.02	0.10	1.48	3.58	2.80	0.78	0.52	1.37	1.34	0.97	0.67
1,500-1,999.....		3.95	26.9	0.24	0.25	0.68	0.01	0.26	0.53	0.07	0.07	0.09	1.75	3.76	1.96	0.99	0.53	1.50	1.16	0.69	0.66
2,000-2,999.....		5.19	29.8	0.46	0.80	0.76	0.01	0.18	0.46	0.14	0.22	0.13	2.03	3.96	2.94	1.02	0.64	1.16	1.05	0.61	0.69
3,000-4,999.....		5.86	28.3	0.97	0.60	1.56	0.00	0.31	0.89	0.15	0.13	0.00	1.75	3.62	2.46	0.97	0.49	3.98	0.75	0.27	0.67
5,000 or over.....		3.14	21.9	0.00	0.28	0.44	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.98	1.98	1.03	0.23	2.21	0.51	0.54	0.54
Average 2 expenditures per article																					
All income classes.....		Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Net losses.....		3.62	27.1	0.34	0.40	0.51	0.01	0.16	0.35	0.07	0.09	0.08	1.61	3.46	2.45	0.83	1.50	1.44	0.74	1.23	0.66
Net incomes.....		3.19	26.9	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.27	0.80	0.00	0.09	0.08	1.42	3.47	2.46	0.93	1.60	1.46	0.74	1.23	0.64
0-499.....		2.67	25.8	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.16	0.05	1.51	1.46	3.86	0.78	0.50	3.26	1.95	0.51	0.62
500-999.....		2.81	26.5	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.04	1.47	3.38	1.62	0.91	0.63	1.44	1.80	0.73	0.65
1,000-1,499.....		3.12	25.8	0.36	0.44	0.33	0.00	0.10	0.28	0.01	0.02	0.10	1.48	3.58	2.80	0.78	0.52	1.37	1.34	0.97	0.67
1,500-1,999.....		3.95	26.9	0.24	0.25	0.68	0.01	0.26	0.53	0.07	0.07	0.09	1.75	3.76	1.96	0.99	0.53	1.50	1.16	0.69	0.66
2,000-2,999.....		5.19	29.8	0.46	0.80	0.76	0.01	0.18	0.46	0.14	0.22	0.13	2.03	3.96	2.94	1.02	0.64	1.16	1.05	0.61	0.69
3,000-4,999.....		5.86	28.3	0.97	0.60	1.56	0.00	0.31	0.89	0.15	0.13	0.00	1.75	3.62	2.46	0.97	0.49	3.98	0.75	0.27	0.67
5,000 or over.....		3.14	21.9	0.00	0.28	0.44	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.98	1.98	1.03	0.23	2.21	0.51	0.54	0.54

Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
545	88.2	32	111	174	9	68	38	33	37	3	484	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
53	80.3	1	6	18	0	5	0	0	1	0	43	.06	.21	.08	.02	.00	.02	.00	1.89
203	82.9	9	31	44	0	17	19	9	10	0	183	.05	.09	.15	.18	.04	.07	.00	2.31
141	92.2	6	35	41	5	19	8	9	14	3	131	.04	.23	.78	.05	.16	.08	.29	3.05
1,000-1,499	92.1	9	14	37	1	12	5	2	6	0	65	.12	.24	1.32	.01	.60	.09	.10	3.01
1,500-2,999	96.0	4	14	20	2	6	2	2	6	0	41	.08	.41	1.61	.06	.29	.08	.10	2.98
3,000-4,999	95.8	3	10	13	0	6	4	1	1	0	19	.17	.58	2.33	.00	.79	.58	.12	3.00
5,000 or over	90.0	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	.00	.25	.25	3.50	.00	1.50	2.25	1.50
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 2 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.72	29.8	.03	18	.40	.00	.09	.00	.00	.01	.00	1.01	.276	.244	.75	1.12	.36	.90	1.19	.63
2.28	29.1	.11	30	.32	.00	.04	.13	.04	.04	.00	1.30	.50	1.98	.58	.28	.71	.91	.56	.53
3.79	33.9	.38	66	.59	.04	.12	.16	.13	.05	.04	1.74	.53	2.53	.77	.32	1.00	1.70	.62	.57
4.55	33.2	.38	60	1.12	.01	.28	.15	.20	.32	.05	1.76	.39	3.19	.85	.46	1.58	1.09	.63	.58
4.69	33.4	.26	1.01	1.14	.08	.08	.06	.10	.08	.00	1.64	.26	2.33	.71	.35	.26	.81	.65	.55
7.22	36.6	.62	1.46	2.22	.00	.31	.61	.12	.08	.00	1.80	.74	2.50	.95	.39	1.04	.81	.65	.50
8.19	27.5	.00	1.25	.51	.75	1.62	.00	1.69	1.38	.00	.99	.85	5.00	.24	3.00	.46	1.13	.61	.66
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
214	86.6	5	34	44	0	22	16	5	11	1	192	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
53	84.1	0	8	9	0	4	3	0	1	0	45	.02	.15	.47	0.00	.31	.21	.02	.23
107	88.4	1	13	22	0	10	6	4	5	1	97	.00	.16	.25	.00	.24	.11	.00	1.89
40	87.0	4	8	12	0	4	6	0	1	0	37	.01	.01	.12	.00	.30	.21	.04	.07
13	86.7	0	3	1	0	4	1	1	3	0	12	.09	.17	.76	.00	.26	.28	.00	2.70
1,500-1,999	86.7	0	3	1	0	4	1	1	3	0	12	.00	.20	.20	.00	.87	.40	.07	.57
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 2 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.31	28.4	0.07	0.22	0.34	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.03	0.05	(*)	1.33	3.24	1.31	.72	.38	.72	1.23	.54	.38
1.57	27.1	.00	.18	.16	.00	.07	.07	.00	.01	.00	1.08	.83	1.13	.63	.29	.66	.63	.17	.57
2.21	28.0	.02	.17	.35	.00	.09	.13	.04	.03	.01	1.36	.01	.01	.67	.30	.63	1.07	.51	.38
3.30	30.4	.31	.33	.64	.00	.19	.29	.00	.04	.00	1.51	.60	1.88	.67	.73	1.03	.87	.67	.56
1,500-1,999	29.4	.00	.47	.15	.00	.33	.20	.14	.27	.00	1.67	.33	2.35	.73	.39	.50	2.04	.57	.59

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 23.—SUITS, TROUSERS, AND OVERALLS: Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total expenditures for suits, trousers, overalls			Suits						Trousers			Overalls, coveralls			Suits						Trousers			Overalls, coveralls				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Heavy wool	Light wool	Cotton, linen	Palm beach	Sun suits	Other	Wool	Cotton	Other	Overalls	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
(1)	Persons having expenditures																												
	No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	158	78.6	5	6	26	3	7	8	1	3	1	143	.03	.03	.20	.02	.08	.05	(*)	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.52	1.78	1.78	1.78
500-999	138	84.7	3	21	38	3	5	7	3	2	0	124	.03	.14	.44	.02	.06	.06	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.52	1.78	1.78	1.78
1,000-1,499	28	87.5	5	3	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	24	.16	.12	.50	.00	.00	.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.52	1.78	1.78	1.78
1,500-1,999	2	100.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	\$.00	\$.00	\$.50	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
All incomes	Average expenditures per person																												
	Average expenditures per person													Average expenditures per article															
	Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes	1.59	30.7	0.08	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.96	1.94	2.24	0.70	0.67	0.49	0.79	1.13	0.52	\$1.75	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
0-499	1.19	28.9	.06	.06	.14	.01	.03	.04	(*)	.01	.02	.82	1.88	2.15	.69	.65	.41	.84	.98	.52	\$1.75	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54
500-999	1.88	31.7	.04	.33	.31	.02	.03	.04	.02	.01	.00	1.08	1.33	2.34	.71	.68	.62	.70	1.18	.52	\$.52	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54
1,000-1,499	2.61	33.8	.41	.22	.34	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.00	1.31	2.64	1.76	.68	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81
1,500-1,999	\$ 1.52	\$ 24.1	\$.00	\$.00	\$.51	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 332-334 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 22 for similar data for other age groups.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for suits, trousers, and overalls.

³ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁴ 0.0050 or less.

⁵ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁷ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

⁸ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁹ See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 24.—SHIRTS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for shirts of specified types, average number of shirts purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per shirt, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for shirts										Average 2 expenditures per person for shirts					Average 2 number of shirts purchased per person				Average 3 expenditure per shirt 4							
	Any					Other					All					Cot-ton work		Other cot-ton		Cot-ton work		Other cot-ton		Ray-on, silk		Wool	
	No.	Pct. 4	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Pct. 6	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)					
HUSBANDS																											
North and West																											
All income classes-----																											
Net losses-----																											
Net incomes-----																											
0-499-----																											
500-999-----																											
1,000-1,499-----																											
1,500-1,999-----																											
2,000-2,999-----																											
3,000-4,999-----																											
5,000 or over-----																											
Southeast--white operators																											
All incomes-----																											
0-499-----																											
500-999-----																											
1,000-1,499-----																											
1,500-1,999-----																											
2,000-2,999-----																											
3,000-4,999-----																											
5,000 or over-----																											

See footnotes at end of table.

OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS	1,437	90.6	1,208	745	157	47	97	3.70	8.7	1.76	1.40	.28	.09	.17	2.42	1.25	.22	.05	.73	1.12	1.28	1.80
All income classes.....	27	96.4	26	19	1	1	3	4.10	10.7	2.05	1.49	.11	.22	.23	3.25	1.21	.11	.07	.63	1.23	1.02	73.06
Net losses.....	1,410	90.5	1,182	726	156	46	94	3.69	8.6	1.76	1.40	.28	.08	.17	2.40	1.25	.22	.05	.73	1.12	1.28	1.76
Net incomes.....	76	88.4	63	30	4	1	7	2.71	9.1	1.52	.88	.15	.03	.13	2.02	.93	.13	.02	.75	.94	1.21	71.49
0-499.....	256	90.5	220	113	18	6	14	2.87	9.3	1.69	.90	.14	.04	.10	2.38	.92	.11	.03	.71	.98	1.29	1.42
500-999.....	374	91.4	314	187	30	13	26	3.36	9.3	1.70	1.26	.17	.07	.16	2.35	1.16	.14	.04	.72	1.09	1.22	1.66
1,000-1,499.....	276	89.9	224	151	31	8	16	3.71	8.1	1.72	1.43	.25	.11	.15	2.34	1.34	.21	.05	.74	1.11	1.21	2.35
1,500-1,999.....	257	88.6	218	151	37	9	22	4.29	8.7	1.80	1.78	.39	.08	.24	2.45	1.48	.31	.05	.73	1.20	1.29	1.63
2,000-2,999.....	142	92.2	121	75	29	4	8	4.74	7.7	2.02	1.79	.59	.06	.28	2.78	1.57	.49	.04	.73	1.14	1.21	1.50
3,000-4,999.....	29	100.0	22	19	7	5	1	7.60	8.7	2.49	3.18	1.17	.73	.03	2.76	1.93	.55	.41	.90	1.64	2.12	1.77
5,000 or over.....																						
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																						
All incomes.....	1,242	93.7	1,012	937	33	13	24	4.21	10.3	1.67	2.40	.08	.03	.03	2.26	2.27	.06	.02	.74	1.06	1.44	1.73
0-499.....	40	80.1	41	31	1	1	1	1.97	11.7	1.08	.82	.01	.04	.02	1.74	1.00	.02	.04	.62	.82	.75	71.00
500-999.....	329	90.1	286	197	6	3	17	2.64	11.1	1.48	1.08	.02	.03	.03	2.19	1.15	.07	.02	.67	.94	1.14	1.97
1,000-1,499.....	327	93.2	284	238	10	4	15	3.76	10.7	1.76	1.85	.09	.04	.02	2.39	1.83	.07	.02	.73	1.01	1.42	1.56
1,500-1,999.....	199	97.1	169	166	6	3	5	4.77	10.6	1.92	2.08	.07	.05	.05	2.55	2.57	.05	.03	.75	1.04	1.36	1.83
2,000-2,999.....	202	96.7	155	179	6	2	4	5.50	10.1	1.80	3.56	.08	.03	.03	2.30	3.20	.67	.01	.78	1.11	1.19	72.08
3,000-4,999.....	103	96.3	64	94	3	0	2	6.74	9.9	1.67	4.78	.27	.00	.02	1.99	4.25	.15	.00	.84	1.12	1.79	
5,000 or over.....	33	97.1	13	32	1	0	0	10.24	8.4	1.41	8.68	.15	.00	.00	1.35	6.91	.06	.00	1.04	1.26	72.50	
<i>Southeast—white share-croppers</i>																						
All incomes ¹⁰	307	94.8	285	208	5	0	3	3.08	11.4	1.74	1.29	.03	.00	.02	2.50	1.34	.03	.00	.70	.97	.91	
0-499.....	35	83.3	34	18	0	0	1	1.95	13.4	1.38	.53	.00	.00	.04	2.07	.60	.00	.00	.67	.80		
500-999.....	157	95.2	140	106	4	0	2	2.81	11.7	1.61	1.16	.04	.00	.00	2.41	1.24	.05	.00	.67	.94	.84	
1,000-1,499.....	76	100.0	73	57	1	0	0	4.10	12.4	2.16	1.86	.02	.00	.06	2.93	1.87	.01	.00	.74	.99	71.53	
1,500-1,999.....	30	93.8	29	20	0	0	0	3.33	8.6	1.94	1.39	.00	.00	.00	2.59	1.31	.00	.00	.75	1.06		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes.....	778	92.7	731	432	6	1	15	2.21	9.7	1.38	.80	.01	(⁵)	.02	2.08	.85	.01	(⁵)	.66	.93	.77	72.01
0-499.....	178	88.1	167	58	2	0	3	1.43	10.4	1.07	.33	.01	.00	.02	1.72	.42	.02	.00	.62	.80	.75	
500-999.....	426	94.0	399	249	3	0	8	2.30	10.0	1.45	.82	.01	.00	.02	2.19	.80	.01	.00	.65	.92	.82	
1,000-1,499.....	131	97.8	124	90	0	1	1	2.60	8.8	1.49	1.06	.00	.03	.02	2.19	1.11	.00	.02	.68	.96	72.01	
1,500-1,999.....	30	81.1	30	22	1	0	3	2.49	8.2	1.40	1.02	.06	.00	.12	2.16	1.08	.00	.02	.69	.94	7.75	
2,000-2,999.....	10	100.0	10	7	0	0	0	4.39	8.8	1.96	2.43	.00	.00	.00	2.40	2.40	.00	.00	.82	1.01		
3,000-4,999.....	2	100.0	2	0	0	0	0	12.84	79.1	7.00	72.84	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	73.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.94		
5,000 or over.....	1	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	722.00	78.9	76.00	716.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	76.00	78.60	7.00	7.00	71.00	72.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 24.—SHIRTS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for shirts of specified types, average number of shirts purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per shirt, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)		Persons having expenditures for shirts										Average 2 expenditures per person for shirts					Average 2 number of shirts purchased per person				Average 2 expenditure per shirt 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Any					Other					All					Cot-ton work					Other cot-ton					Ray-on, silk					Wool																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Southeast—white share-croppers																					
All incomes 10	174	84.5	156	99	2	0	1	1.97	12.3	1.31	.64	.01	.00	.01	2.27	.95	.01	.00	.58	.08	7.94
0-499	21	70.0	19	7	0	0	0	1.10	13.7	.99	.20	.00	.00	.00	1.63	.30	.00	.00	.61	.65	
500-999	87	87.9	78	46	1	0	0	1.85	13.7	1.29	.54	.62	.00	.00	2.42	.84	.02	.00	.53	.64	71.00
1,000-1,499	39	86.7	36	26	0	0	1	2.37	11.0	1.77	.85	.00	.00	.05	2.64	1.33	.00	.00	.63	.64	
1,500-1,999	24	85.7	20	17	0	0	0	2.31	11.2	1.22	1.06	.63	.00	.00	1.89	1.32	.04	.00	.64	.81	7.82
2,000-2,999																					
3,000-4,999																					
5,000 or over																					
Southeast—Negro families																					
All incomes	467	84.4	439	212	4	0	2	1.54	11.2	1.09	.44	.01	.00	(3)	1.90	.63	.01	.00	.57	.70	.82
0-499	125	82.2	120	36	0	0	0	1.10	11.8	.87	.23	.00	.00	.00	1.66	.38	.00	.00	.52	.59	
500-999	248	83.5	232	117	3	0	1	1.55	11.5	1.10	.44	.01	.00	(5)	1.92	.64	.02	.00	.57	.69	.88
1,000-1,499	72	92.3	66	45	1	0	0	2.07	10.2	1.35	.71	.01	.00	.00	2.13	.91	.01	.00	.64	.78	7.52
1,500-1,999	17	85.0	17	4	0	0	1	2.54	10.3	1.53	.97	.00	.00	.01	2.50	1.15	.00	.00	.61	.84	
2,000-2,999	4	98.0	4	4	0	0	0	2.19	9.3	1.29	.90	.00	.00	.00	1.20	.00	.00	.00	.64	.75	
3,000-4,999	1	100.0	0	1	0	0	0	7.103	7.4	7.00	7.103	.00	.00	.00	7.00	7.00	.00	.00	7.52		
5,000 or over																					
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes	1,170	80.9	744	604	41	31	66	1.79	9.0	.91	.73	.04	.63	.08	1.74	1.24	.05	.04	.52	.59	.74
Net losses	11	98.8	5	6	1	4	1	2.36	10.3	.38	1.08	.19	.62	.09	.62	2.06	.12	.44	.60	.52	1.53
Net incomes	1,159	81.0	739	598	40	27	65	1.78	8.9	.90	.73	.04	.63	.08	1.76	1.23	.05	.04	.52	.60	.72
0-499	62	81.6	43	38	0	0	3	1.61	8.6	.89	.64	.00	.00	.08	1.68	1.17	.00	.00	.52	.55	
500-999	267	80.9	181	122	0	9	3	1.44	9.1	.84	.56	.00	.03	.01	1.68	1.03	.00	.05	.50	.51	.67
1,000-1,499	326	79.9	197	180	17	4	16	1.59	9.0	.84	.72	.06	.01	.06	1.63	1.24	.08	.02	.52	.58	.97
1,500-1,999	218	82.3	132	110	10	3	20	1.91	9.3	.87	.83	.04	.01	.16	1.60	1.34	.06	.02	.54	.62	.65
2,000-2,999	203	80.2	142		9	8	16	2.12	8.9	1.18	.75	.05	.05	.09	2.26	1.17	.06	.07	.52	.64	.87
3,000-4,999	75	84.3	38	46	4	3	7	2.25	8.4	.86	1.11	.06	.06	.16	1.76	1.10	.07	.00	.53	.63	.62
5,000 or over	8	98.9	6	3	0	0	0	7.251	6.8	1.27	1.24	.00	.00	.00	2.78	1.78	.00	.00	.46	.70	.83
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
Southeast—white operators																					
All incomes	738	69.8	510	441	7	0	10	1.73	10.3	.83	.88	.01	.00	.01	1.61	1.44	.02	.00	.51	.61	.52
0-499	45	54.2	36	17	0	0	0	.89	10.3	.60	.29	.00	.00	.00	1.17	.51	.00	.00	.52	.56	
500-999	205	59.0	156	98	2	0	1	1.16	9.6	.70	.44	.01	.00	.00	1.49	.78	.03	.00	.47	.57	7.50
1,000-1,499	192	63.0	135	104	1	0	2	1.52	9.9	.87	.64	(*)	.00	.01	1.75	1.11	(*)	.00	.50	.58	7.45
1,500-1,999	113	76.9	78	74	0	0	2	2.05	10.9	1.00	1.04	.00	.00	.01	1.88	1.77	.00	.00	.53	.63	.55
2,000-2,999	117	81.8	68	60	4	0	4	2.63	10.8	.95	1.62	.02	.00	.04	1.68	2.54	.04	.00	.56	.63	
3,000-4,999	53	86.9	24	53	0	0	0	3.16	10.8	.71	2.45	.00	.00	.00	1.33	3.82	.00	.00	.53	.64	
5,000 or over	12	92.3	5	8	0	0	1	6.27	10.5	2.15	3.81	.00	.00	.31	2.46	5.08	.00	.00	.87	.75	

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 24.—SHIRTS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for shirts of specified types, average number of shirts purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per shirt, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for shirts							Average 2 expenditures per person for shirts							Average number of shirts purchased per person				Average 3 expenditure per shirt 3			
	Any		Cot-ton work	Other col-ton	Ray-on, silk	Wool	Other	All		Cot-ton work	Other col-ton	Ray-on, silk	Wool	Other	Cot-ton work	Other col-ton	Ray-on, silk	Wool	Cot-ton work	Other col-ton	Ray-on, silk	Wool
	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS—continued	222	67.9	180	101	1	0	0	1.26	10.5	0.86	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.56	0.37	0.37
Southeast—white sharecroppers																						
All incomes 10	29	53.7	23	10	0	0	0	0.70	9.1	.56	.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	.31	0.00	0.00	.45	.46	.46	.46
0-499	119	63.5	98	47	1	0	0	1.20	10.7	.87	.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	.59	.01	.00	.49	.56	.56	.56
500-999	49	80.3	38	29	0	0	0	1.69	11.1	1.04	.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	1.16	.00	.00	.52	.55	.55	.55
1,000-1,499	19	76.0	17	10	0	0	0	1.81	10.2	1.10	.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.16	1.04	.00	.00	.51	.68	.68	.68
1,500-1,999																						
Southeast—Negro families																						
All incomes	404	61.7	351	152	0	0	3	.80	9.7	.59	.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	.39	.00	.00	.47	.54	.54	.54
0-499	137	53.3	117	37	0	0	2	.58	9.8	.44	.13	0.00	0.00	.01	.98	.26	.00	.00	.45	.49	.49	.49
500-999	207	66.1	182	88	0	0	1	.89	10.3	.65	.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	.44	.00	.00	.47	.53	.53	.53
1,000-1,499	49	69.0	42	21	0	0	0	.96	7.6	.68	.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	.49	.00	.00	.47	.56	.56	.56
1,500-1,999	8	72.7	7	5	0	0	0	2.40	10.8	1.28	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	1.36	.00	.00	.52	.82	.82	.82
2,000-2,999	3	100.0	3	1	0	0	0	1.09	5.7	.68	.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	.67	.00	.00	.51	.71	.71	.71
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS																						
North and West																						
All income classes	252	31.9	0	237	4	7	15	.53	4.0	.00	.48	0.00	.02	.03	.00	1.01	.01	.02	.48	.49	.49	.49
Net losses	1	20.0	0	1	0	0	0	.30	2.5	.00	.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	.40	.00	.00	.75	.75	.75	.75
Net incomes	251	32.0	0	236	4	7	15	.53	4.0	.00	.48	0.00	.02	.03	.00	1.01	.01	.02	.48	.49	.49	.49

[illegible]

1 Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in

each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See

2. Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2). regard-

^a Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁶ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 1).

19, column 13).
 Derived on form 4 has 2 persons

⁷ Based on fewer than 3 persons.
⁸ 0.0050 or less.

² Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 25.—BATHING SUITS: Number of men and boys having expenditures for bathing suits, and average expenditures per person and per suit, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands			Other males 16-29 years			Other males 12-15 years			Other males 6-11 years			Other males 2-5 years							
	Persons hav- ing expendi- tures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons hav- ing expendi- tures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons hav- ing expendi- tures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons hav- ing expendi- tures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons hav- ing expendi- tures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures						
		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NORTH AND WEST																				
All income classes	No.	Pct ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct ⁴	Dol.	Dol.
Net losses	0	.0	.00		2	7.1	.09	1.25	0	.0	.00	---	4	25.0	.13	.52	0	0	.00	.88
Net incomes	31	.5	.01	2.51	118	7.6	.17	2.22	103	9.4	.14	1.50	64	4.5	.05	1.05	24	3.1	.03	.25
0-499	2	.4	.01	\$2.58	1	1.2	.03	\$3.00	2	3.1	.05	\$1.76	4	5.3	.06	1.21	1	2.0	(?)	\$.25
500-999	7	.4	.01	2.09	16	5.7	.09	1.60	11	5.6	.07	1.15	6	3.8	.02	.92	3	1.5	.01	.80
1,000-1,499	3	.2	(?)	2.21	23	5.6	.11	1.92	23	7.8	.12	1.53	10	2.5	.03	1.04	4	1.8	.02	.91
1,500-1,999	5	.5	.01	2.33	19	6.2	.13	2.01	19	7.6	.12	1.51	11	4.2	.04	1.05	7	5.0	.04	.72
2,000-2,999	10	1.1	.03	2.43	39	13.4	.30	2.16	35	16.8	.25	1.50	22	8.7	.09	1.01	5	4.1	.04	1.05
3,000-4,999	2	.6	.02	\$4.00	13	8.4	.22	2.68	9	12.7	.23	1.79	10	11.2	.12	1.09	3	7.3	.08	1.16
5,000 or over	2	3.4	.14	\$4.07	7	24.1	.89	3.70	4	28.6	.47	1.66	1	\$11.1	.23	\$2.06	1	\$14.3	.15	\$1.03
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes	27	.8	.02	2.18	99	7.5	.17	2.20	53	5.7	.10	1.74	47	4.4	.05	1.10	10	1.6	.01	.56
0-499	0	.0	.00	.00	0	0	.00	.00	0	0	.00	---	1	1.2	(?)	.25	0	0	.00	.00
500-999	5	.4	.01	1.56	6	1.6	.03	1.70	2	7	.04	\$1.50	3	.9	.01	.92	0	0	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	1	.1	(?)	\$1.49	15	4.3	.08	1.83	7	2.7	.17	1.37	1	4	(?)	.51	2	1.3	.01	.47
1,500-1,999	4	.9	.02	2.56	10	4.9	.13	2.17	14	10.6	.17	1.62	5	3.4	.02	.88	2	2.7	.02	.84
2,000-2,999	10	2.7	.06	2.14	31	14.8	.38	2.47	17	14.3	.27	1.91	20	14.0	.14	1.03	5	9.8	.04	.40
3,000-4,999	2	1.1	.02	\$1.75	24	22.4	.53	2.36	9	14.1	.27	1.89	9	14.8	.21	1.45	1	4.2	.04	\$1.00
5,000 or over	5	7.7	.22	2.90	13	38.2	.73	1.91	4	25.0	.48	1.91	8	61.5	.90	1.46	0	6.0	.00	.00

SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes ¹	1	.1	(?)	\$ 2.95	4	1.2	.02	1.89	1	.5	.01	\$ 1.03
0-499	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---
500-999	0	.0	.00	---	2	1.2	.02	\$ 1.98	0	.0	.00	---
1,000-1,499	0	.0	.00	---	1	1.3	.03	\$ 2.06	0	.0	.00	---
1,500-1,999	0	.0	.00	---	1	3.1	.05	\$ 1.55	2	2.2	.02	\$ 1.03
2,000-2,999	0	.0	.00	---	1	3.1	.05	\$ 1.55	0	.0	.00	---
3,000-4,999	0	.0	.00	---	1	3.1	.05	\$ 1.55	0	.0	.00	---
5,000 or over	0	.0	.00	---	1	3.1	.05	\$ 1.55	0	.0	.00	---
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES												
All incomes	2	.1	(?)	\$.62	2	.2	.01	\$ 2.74	1	.2	(?)	\$ 1.00
0-499	1	.1	(?)	\$.50	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---
500-999	0	.0	.00	---	1	.2	(?)	\$ 1.49	0	.0	.00	---
1,000-1,499	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---
1,500-1,999	1	.2	.02	\$.75	0	.0	.00	---	1	1.3	.01	\$ 1.00
2,000-2,999	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---
3,000-4,999	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---	0	.0	.00	---
5,000 or over	0	.0	.00	---	1	\$ 100.0	\$ 4.00	---	0	.0	.00	---

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. This table presents data on bathing suits only. Information on other specific items of special sportswear is not shown. For total special sportswear, see table 19, columns 7 and 18.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for bathing suits.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of suits purchased.

⁴ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁶ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁷ \$0.0050 or less.

⁸ See table 19, footnote 6.

Southeast white operators

[illegible]

*Southeast—white share-
croppers*

Average 3 expenditures per person																							Average 3 expenditures per article										
All incomes 0												All incomes 0											All incomes 0										
1,003	176	25	4	183	28	10	392	244	339	10	7	0.43	0.06	0.01	0.45	0.07	0.12	0.78	0.52	0.08	0.03	0.01											
0-499	36	5	1	30	7	3	71	58	11	4	0	.32	.04	(3)	.25	.06	.03	.52	.45	.09	.06	.00											
500-999	247	91	7	100	14	6	205	121	21	5	0	.44	.03	.01	.48	.07	.02	.80	.52	.08	.02	.00											
1,000-1,499	175	36	7	1	42	5	1	87	48	6	3	.59	.10	.01	.09	.07	.01	1.09	.61	.07	.00	.02											
1,500-1,999	56	9	6	0	8	1	0	20	14	1	0	.37	.25	.00	.39	.03	.00	.75	.61	.03	.00	.10											
Average 3 expenditures per person																																	
All incomes 0												All incomes 0											All incomes 0										
0-499	\$2.42	\$0.14	\$0.03	(3)	\$0.16	\$0.03	\$0.01	\$0.69	\$0.36	\$0.08	\$0.01	\$0.32	\$0.53	\$0.50	\$0.34	\$0.47	\$0.48	\$0.88	\$0.67	\$1.08	\$0.52	\$1.14											
500-999	1.64	.10	.02	(3)	.08	.03	.01	.43	.28	.06	.03	.31	.53	.430	.33	.57	.47	.70	.61	.69	.47												
1,000-1,499	2.41	.15	.02	(3)	.17	.04	.01	.67	.34	.10	.01	.00	.33	.55	.51	.51	.48	.85	.66	1.21	.42												
1,500-1,999	3.32	.17	.04	\$0.01	.23	.02	.01	1.06	.45	.10	.00	.20	.46	.52	.33	.24	.52	.97	.74	1.54		1.10											
	2.89	.16	.15	.00	.15	.01	.00	.76	.43	.02	.00	.42	.59	-	.39	.431	1.01	.71	.450	-	1.20												

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 26.—UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR, HOSE: *Number of men and boys 12 years or older having expenditures for underwear, nightwear, and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Union suits												Drawers				Undershirts				Union suits				Pajamas, night- shirts
	Total under- wear, night- wear, hose				Undershirts				Drawers				Union suits				Union suits								
	Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		Cot- ton		Ray- on, and silk		
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)		
Average ² number of articles purchased per person																									
Average ³ expenditures per article																									
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Net losses— Net incomes	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditures per article									
	28	9	2	10	3	1	5	7	2	3	6	1.14	1.13	1.18	1.28	1.25	1.12	1.36	1.43	1.28
1,493	506	44	80	459	89	59	300	271	156	86	228	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.18	1.14	1.40	1.43	1.36
0-499	36	1	1	13	5	2	9	11	11	2	6	1.32	.02	.02	.04	.17	.08	.28	.21	.04
500-999	266	91	1	17	77	8	63	52	29	18	23	.98	.01	.12	.84	.07	.00	.40	.46	.08
1,000-1,499	392	114	14	17	100	13	73	78	34	17	57	.89	.10	.12	.81	.22	.00	.44	.17	.13
1,500-1,999	292	101	14	20	89	26	51	52	36	20	48	1.15	.18	.18	.20	.27	.14	.39	.46	.22
2,000-2,999	285	105	7	15	97	14	60	50	31	11	53	1.34	.10	.15	1.25	.16	.14	.56	.41	.30
3,000-4,999	151	50	5	7	57	7	39	22	15	18	32	1.41	.10	.19	1.63	.16	.11	.66	.40	.21
5,000 or over	29	9	2	7	10	3	5	6	0	0	9	1.41	.10	1.03	1.45	.34	.62	.83	.48	.00
Average 3 expenditures per article																				
All income classes	\$1.36	\$0.35	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.35	\$0.08	\$0.45	\$0.34	\$0.27	\$0.11	\$0.32	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.51	\$0.32	\$0.46	\$0.51	\$0.91	\$0.80	\$1.27
Net losses	4.58	.30	.10	.14	.38	.17	.40	.31	.29	.25	.27	.26	.45	.51	.29	.76	.40	.84	.73	1.01
Net incomes	4.35	.34	.04	.08	.34	.06	.45	.34	.27	.11	.32	.30	.45	.51	.32	.46	.51	.91	.80	1.27
0-499	3.21	.40	.05	.02	.42	.06	.05	.27	.18	.32	.03	.30	.42	.50	.35	.31	.68	.96	.84	1.04
500-999	3.44	.28	(9)	.05	.25	.03	.04	.45	.37	.24	.10	.28	.26	.43	.30	.50	.40	.93	.79	1.16
1,000-1,499	3.82	.27	.06	.05	.26	.10	.03	.42	.34	.21	.07	.27	.30	.56	.34	.47	.37	.88	.78	1.24
1,500-1,999	4.49	.33	.06	.09	.33	.11	.08	.38	.34	.34	.13	.29	.33	.45	.31	.41	.55	.95	.73	1.28
2,000-2,999	4.94	.43	.04	.07	.44	.08	.09	.40	.34	.31	.08	.41	.32	.46	.46	.35	.60	.88	.82	1.25
3,000-4,999	5.88	.45	.03	.09	.53	.09	.04	.66	.40	.27	.34	.45	.32	.46	.33	.57	.36	1.00	.90	1.28
5,000 or over	8.59	.44	.07	1.22	.48	.15	.46	.51	.42	.00	1.50	.31	1.68	1.17	.33	.43	.75	.62	.86	2.28
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person																				
1,273	431	29	30	435	49	29	313	359	52	27	104	1.25	0.08	0.06	1.28	0.11	0.07	0.61	0.80	0.07
0-499	46	10	1	7	5	1	9	18	3	0	0	.42	.04	.00	.29	.18	.05	.34	.71	.09
500-999	342	70	6	7	74	8	7	90	16	5	2	.54	.03	.05	.50	.05	.06	.53	.65	.10
1,000-1,499	338	108	7	7	103	9	7	86	110	17	4	1.14	.05	.05	1.04	.08	.08	.59	.89	.11
1,500-1,999	204	80	3	3	79	8	4	58	65	6	16	1.49	.05	.03	1.43	.11	.05	.78	1.11	.06
2,000-2,999	209	97	6	5	100	14	4	41	55	5	7	1.95	.10	.07	1.96	.22	.06	.62	.88	.08
3,000-4,999	101	46	3	5	47	4	4	26	15	5	27	1.78	.17	.13	2.14	.17	.09	.87	.42	.11
5,000 or over	33	20	3	25	1	2	3	3	1	0	18	4.09	.70	.29	5.20	.18	.24	.35	.32	.09
Average 3 expenditures per article																				
All incomes	\$8.59	\$0.35	\$0.03	\$0.44	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.47	\$0.48	\$0.07	\$0.04	\$0.22	\$0.28	\$0.43	\$0.38	\$0.34	\$0.39	\$0.44	\$0.76	\$0.60	\$0.77
0-499	1.37	.10	.01	.09	.08	.01	.25	.34	.07	.00	.00	.23	.42	.40	.30	.45	.42	.72	.48	.80
500-999	2.26	.13	.01	.02	.09	.02	.02	.30	.09	.02	.01	.24	.36	.41	.23	.46	.40	.59	.80	.31
1,000-1,499	3.08	.30	.01	.02	.04	.04	.15	.32	.08	.02	.00	.26	.40	.40	.33	.33	.54	.77	.58	.68
1,500-1,999	4.07	.41	.02	.08	.03	.03	.04	.63	.04	.05	.34	.27	.41	.33	.34	.34	.54	.70	.75	.71
2,000-2,999	5.62	.57	.04	.02	.05	.02	.02	.57	.06	.05	.31	.20	.41	.33	.34	.36	.28	.67	.65	.73
3,000-4,999	5.84	.46	.08	.04	.01	.04	.07	.30	.10	.11	.81	.27	.45	.42	.36	.35	.40	.76	.74	.51
5,000 or over	11.63	.40	.36	.13	.27	.12	.36	.27	.04	.00	2.18	.37	.61	.43	.43	.45	.40	1.02	.83	1.40

See footnotes at end of table.

3,000-4,999 5,000 or over	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	Average 2 expenditures per person												Average 3 expenditures per article											
All incomes	\$1.96	\$0.09	(5)	\$0.01	\$0.00	.08	.03	(5)	\$0.72	\$0.31	\$0.05	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.27	\$0.32	\$0.38	\$0.32	\$0.51	\$0.39	\$0.83	\$0.64	\$0.80	\$0.44	\$1.00
0-499	1.24	.05	\$0.01	\$0.00	.08	.03	(5)	.43	.24	.03	.01	.00	.25	.45	.38	.29	.64	.49	.77	.57	.52	.39	\$1.00	
500-999	2.01	.08	(5)	.01	.12	.02	(5)	.77	.30	.06	.01	(5)	.28	.33	.38	.33	.59	.32	.83	.61	.80	.47	\$1.00	
1,000-1,499	2.37	.13	(5)	.00	.16	.02	\$0.01	.84	.36	.07	.00	.04	.26	.41	.38	.30	.33	.52	.81	.71	.83	.47	\$1.00	
1,500-1,999	2.74	.08	.00	.00	.15	.05	.45	.00	.45	.06	.00	.00	.26	.39	.39	.39	.33	.94	.60	.41	.63	\$1.00		
2,000-2,999	3.80	.31	.00	.00	.43	.00	.00	.92	.48	.18	.00	.20	.26	.36	.36	.36		1.14	.68	.42	.92	\$1.00		
3,000-4,999	4.24	.64	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.41	.81	.00	.00	.26	.36	.36	.36		1.14	.68	.42	.92	\$1.00		
5,000 or over	21.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.46	.00	.00	.00	.00	.26	.36	.36	.36		1.14	.68	.42	.92	\$1.00		
	Number of persons having expenditures												Average 2 number of articles purchased per person											
OTHER MALES, 12-15 YEARS	1,063	280	29	32	256	48	21	286	221	135	27	150	0.81	0.06	0.09	0.72	0.12	0.06	0.61	0.47	0.26	0.06	0.23	
North and West	11	3	0	0	4	0	1	5	1	1	0	3	1.09	.00	.00	1.48	.00	.36	.91	.18	.09	.00	.54	
All income classes	1,052	277	29	32	252	48	20	281	220	134	27	147	.81	.06	.09	.72	.12	.06	.61	.47	.26	.06	.22	
Net losses	62	20	0	2	17	2	1	20	14	8	1	6	.98	.00	.08	.78	.09	.06	.66	.45	.26	.03	.14	
Net incomes	185	34	5	4	35	4	4	52	39	30	3	14	.48	.07	.06	.53	.04	.05	.56	.45	.29	.06	.12	
0-499	282	69	9	7	66	16	7	65	63	34	10	29	.68	.07	.08	.64	.14	.07	.53	.48	.25	.08	.18	
500-999	237	74	5	7	55	11	3	67	43	29	4	34	.91	.05	.06	.64	.10	.03	.65	.38	.23	.03	.30	
1,000-1,499	202	60	6	8	58	11	4	50	46	23	5	43	1.06	.06	.12	.96	.19	.08	.62	.61	.28	.07	.36	
1,500-1,999	70	13	3	4	14	4	1	23	13	10	4	18	.69	.10	.20	.70	.13	.06	.73	.45	.37	.13	.45	
2,000-2,999	14	7	1	0	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	2.21	.14	.00	2.28	.00	.00	1.28	.28	.00	.00	.36	
3,000-4,999																								
5,000 or over																								
	Average 2 expenditures per person												Average 3 expenditures per article											
All income classes	\$3.45	\$0.22	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.21	\$0.06	\$0.02	\$0.50	\$0.34	\$0.27	\$0.04	\$0.23	\$0.28	\$0.46	\$0.39	\$0.29	\$0.50	\$0.38	\$0.81	\$0.72	\$1.02	\$0.62	\$1.00	
Net losses	4.03	.27	.00	.00	.43	.00	.09	.81	.04	.27	.00	.43	.25	.46	.39	.37	.50	.39	.88	.25	.43	.62	.79	
Net incomes	3.45	.22	.03	.03	.21	.06	.02	.49	.34	.27	.04	.22	.28	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
0-499	3.02	.27	.00	.04	.22	.03	.02	.50	.32	.25	.03	.43	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
500-999	2.82	.14	.02	.02	.16	.02	.03	.41	.31	.30	.02	.43	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
1,000-1,499	3.28	.19	.04	.02	.19	.08	.03	.45	.36	.26	.05	.48	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
1,500-1,999	3.20	.25	.03	.03	.18	.05	.01	.51	.45	.25	.02	.46	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
2,000-2,999	4.14	.28	.03	.04	.28	.00	.02	.51	.45	.29	.04	.46	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
3,000-4,999	4.75	.20	.04	.08	.18	.07	.01	.73	.32	.36	.12	.46	.27	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	
5,000 or over	5.26	.58	.14	.00	.61	.00	.00	.98	.24	.00	.00	.32	.26	.46	.39	.29	.50	.39	.81	.72	1.01	.62	1.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

Southeast—white sharecroppers	Number of persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person											
	192	37	4	3	36	9	0	77	43	2	2	4	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.42	0.09	0.00	0.75	0.45	0.02	0.02
All incomes ^a																						
0-499	25	2	0	0	4	1	0	4	5	0	2	0	.13	.00	.00	.17	.07	.00	.23	.33	.00	.13
500-999	92	11	0	1	12	6	0	36	18	2	0	0	.30	.00	.02	.31	.11	.00	.72	.39	.04	.00
1,000-1,499	44	13	4	1	11	2	0	26	11	0	0	2	.56	.18	.02	.58	.13	.00	1.20	.51	.00	.04
1,500-1,999	27	8	0	1	6	0	0	8	9	0	0	2	.68	.00	.07	.54	.00	.00	.61	.71	.00	.11
Average 2 expenditures per person																						
All incomes ^a	\$1.77	\$0.12	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.11	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.52	\$0.26	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.03	\$0.29	\$0.59	\$0.38	\$0.27	\$0.40	---	\$0.69	\$0.57	\$0.90	\$1.14
0-499	.80	.05	.00	.00	.06	.05	.00	.15	.15	.00	.07	.00	.436	---	---	.35	.475	---	.67	.44	---	---
500-999	1.48	.07	.00	(^b)	.08	.05	.00	.47	.23	.04	.00	.00	.25	---	.419	.25	.43	---	.65	.57	---	---
1,000-1,499	2.54	.15	.10	.01	.17	.03	.00	.89	.31	.00	.00	.04	.27	.59	.430	.29	.422	---	.74	.60	---	4.89
1,500-1,999	2.31	.28	.00	.04	.13	.00	.00	.45	.45	.00	.00	.14	.42	---	.400	.25	---	.74	.62	---	41.31	
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person																						
Southeast—Negro families																						
All incomes	494	31	2	1	52	6	0	246	106	17	1	2	0.12	0.01	(^c)	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.87	0.36	0.06	(^c)
0-499	124	4	1	0	5	0	0	56	25	2	0	1	.05	.01	(^c)	.06	.00	.00	.69	.32	.03	0.00
500-999	298	13	1	1	26	4	0	130	61	13	1	1	.09	.01	(^c)	.18	.02	.00	.86	.38	.08	.01
1,000-1,499	77	10	0	0	13	2	0	46	14	1	0	0	.28	.00	.00	.37	.05	.00	1.17	.36	.03	.00
1,500-1,999	19	2	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	1	0	1	.40	.00	.00	.85	.00	.00	1.10	.40	.10	.00
2,000-2,999	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	.80	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	1.20	.40	.00	.00
3,000-4,999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Average 2 expenditures per person																						
All incomes	\$1.41	\$0.03	(^c)	(^c)	\$0.06	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.61	\$0.22	\$0.04	(^c)	\$0.01	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.31	\$0.34	---	\$0.70	\$0.59	\$0.68	\$0.95
0-499	.94	.01	\$0.01	\$0.00	.02	.00	.00	.44	.18	.02	\$0.00	.00	.28	4.75	---	.33	---	---	.63	.56	4.81	---
500-999	1.41	.02	(^c)	(^c)	.06	.01	.00	.61	.23	.05	(^c)	.01	.24	4.25	4.35	.31	.40	---	.70	.60	.68	---
1,000-1,499	1.90	.07	.00	.00	.10	.01	.00	.87	.20	.02	.00	.00	.26	---	---	.27	.25	---	.74	.55	.78	---
1,500-1,999	2.73	.10	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.93	.27	.04	.00	.10	4.25	---	---	.38	---	---	.85	.67	.40	---
2,000-2,999	2.67	.21	.00	.00	.26	.00	.00	.85	.37	.00	.00	.00	.426	---	---	.426	---	---	.72	---	---	---
3,000-4,999	41.86	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	41.03	4.00	4.00	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[†] Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in

each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary.

sary for description of the classifications. See table 27 for similar data for other age groups.

Bathrobes, lounging robes, and hose, shown on table 28, are included in the totals in this table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 27.—UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR, HOSE: Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for underwear, nightwear, and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total underwear, nightwear, hose		Undershirts		Drawers		Union suits				Pajamas, night-shirts													
	Cotton		Rayon, silk		Cotton		Rayon, silk		Cotton		Pajamas, night-shirts													
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)										
Persons having expenditures															Average 2 expenditures per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
15	93.8	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1,383	96.7	143	32	16	38	147	70	4	471	384	217	8	216	217	8	216	217	8	216	217	8	216	217	
Average 2 number of articles purchased per person															Average 2 expenditures per article									
72	94.7	10	3	0	4	10	7	0	23	19	10	0	12	43	10	16	49	21	68	54	26	28	28	
309	93.6	25	8	2	8	24	12	2	111	84	36	2	37	19	05	06	21	08	72	56	22	17	17	
1,000-1,499	98.1	34	7	5	6	34	18	0	127	114	74	2	58	22	03	02	20	10	74	67	35	25	25	
1,500-1,999	98.1	26	6	2	7	31	9	0	88	75	40	2	39	28	06	09	31	07	71	65	35	26	26	
2,000-2,999	97.6	33	5	4	12	33	17	1	86	67	30	0	50	38	05	13	40	17	89	63	34	37	37	
3,000-4,999	98.9	13	3	3	1	14	7	1	32	22	18	2	19	39	09	02	44	20	88	58	47	38	38	
5,000 or over	100.0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	56	00	00	33	00	1.11	1.11	00	22	22	
Average 2 expenditures per person															Average 2 expenditures per article									
3.06	15.3	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.06	(?)	0.52	0.42	0.29	0.01	0.21	0.28	0.59	0.27	0.30	0.58	0.67	0.68	0.90	0.78	0.78	
3.24	14.2	17	06	06	00	11	06	06	19	41	74	06	13	19	51	27	18	51	80	65	90	1.02	1.02	
3.06	15.4	08	03	01	02	09	06	(?)	52	42	29	01	21	28	59	27	30	58	67	68	90	78	78	
Average 2 expenditures per person															Average 2 expenditures per article									
2.73	14.5	09	04	00	04	13	09	00	46	39	23	00	20	22	43	24	27	43	66	72	86	74	74	
500-999	15.7	06	03	01	02	07	04	01	46	38	19	01	14	35	57	32	33	59	63	67	87	81	81	
1,000-1,499	15.3	06	02	01	01	06	07	00	49	42	33	02	18	25	58	29	32	69	66	62	95	73	73	
1,500-1,999	15.5	08	04	(?)	02	10	05	00	53	46	28	01	22	28	60	24	32	69	75	71	81	81	81	
2,000-2,999	15.6	10	04	01	04	11	09	(?)	60	44	33	00	31	27	78	15	27	53	67	69	97	84	84	
3,000-4,999	14.7	14	04	04	(?)	12	10	01	87	43	39	05	27	34	44	8	25	51	68	72	83	72	72	
5,000 or over	12.7	20	00	00	00	08	00	00	87	1.14	00	00	17	36	8	25	25	51	78	1.03	8	75	75	

Southeast—white operators	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
All incomes	80	96.4	4	1	0	1	5	2	0	23	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
0-499	327	93.7	12	1	0	6	18	5	0	146	67	10	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
500-999	255	97.7	17	1	0	4	16	7	0	127	67	11	0	12	14	0	12	14	0	12
1,000-1,499	143	97.3	9	1	0	1	6	5	0	74	37	5	0	9	14	0	9	14	0	9
1,500-1,999	143	100.0	22	0	0	8	27	7	0	67	45	9	2	29	42	0	16	50	11	18
2,000-2,999	59	96.7	6	1	1	3	11	0	1	35	24	1	0	19	31	0	10	52	0	19
3,000-4,999	13	100.0	5	1	0	1	5	0	0	6	4	1	0	7	3	0	23	3	0	7
5,000 or over																				
Average 2 expenditures per person																				
Southeast—white sharecroppers	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
All incomes	2.12	12.6	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.31	0.61	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
0-499	1.17	13.5	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500-999	1.44	11.9	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.20	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,000-1,499	1.97	12.8	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,500-1,999	2.37	12.6	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2,000-2,999	3.10	12.8	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.71	0.45	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,000-4,999	3.68	12.6	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.91	0.62	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5,000 or over	8.90	14.8	0.74	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.43	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average 3 expenditures per person																				
Southeast—white sharecroppers	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
All incomes	300	91.7	12	0	0	0	3	16	7	0	143	66	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
0-499	48	88.9	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999	162	90.5	5	0	0	0	5	4	0	76	41	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	57	93.4	4	0	0	2	6	3	0	32	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	25	100.0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average 2 expenditures per person																				
All incomes	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
	1,020	96.5	75	4	1	0	1	24	88	26	1	478	261	39	2	0	0	0	81	0
All incomes	1.46	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.55	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
0-499	99	12.9	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500-999	1.58	12.3	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.54	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,000-1,499	1.83	11.9	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.69	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,500-1,999	1.91	10.7	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 27.—UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR, HOSE: *Number of boys under 12 years of age having expenditures for underwear, nightwear, and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures										Average number of articles purchased per person										Average expenditures per article									
		Undershirts					Drawers					Union suits					Undershirts					Drawers					Union suits				
		Cot- ton and wool	Ray- on, silk	Under- waists	Cot- ton and wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, knit and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, knit and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, knit and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Under- waists	Cot- ton and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Cot- ton and wool	Cot- ton, knit and wool	Cot- ton, wov- en wool	Cot- ton, wov- en wool	Pajama- mas- night- shirts							
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)									
		Average 2 number of articles purchased per person																													
		No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.							
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS—continued		570	87.0	14	4	0	0	2	8	1	1	266	111	5	0	1	5	14	1	5	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01						
Southeast—Negro families		205	79.8	5	1	0	0	2	8	1	1	84	49	5	0	1	5	14	1	5	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01						
All incomes.		282	90.1	6	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	138	50	5	0	1	5	14	1	5	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.01						
0-499		69	97.2	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	37	11	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.03						
500-999		11	100.0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.01						
1,000-1,499		3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
1,500-1,999																															
2,000-2,999																															
																								</							

All incomes

OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS—Continued
Southeast—Negro familiesAll incomes.....
0-499.....
500-999.....
1,000-1,499.....
1,500-1,999.....
2,000-2,999.....

OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS North and West All income classes	Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.	Per 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net losses	749	94.8	48	25	2	48	49	0	30	0	234	187	57	5	182	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net incomes	5	4100.0	0	25	0	1	47	0	30	0	1	186	86	5	181	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	46	92.0	3	1	0	2	1	3	3	0	13	13	6	1	13	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
500-999	187	91.0	14	6	0	9	8	4	4	0	62	51	22	0	38	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,000-1,499	213	94.2	19	6	1	18	16	10	10	0	60	49	27	1	45	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,500-1,999	133	93.7	11	5	1	12	11	8	8	0	43	33	12	1	33	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2,000-2,999	116	93.0	7	5	0	4	8	4	4	0	42	30	11	1	32	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3,000-4,999	40	97.0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	11	9	7	1	17	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5,000 or over	7	4100.0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

All income classes	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditures per article									
	Dol.	Per 2	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Net losses	2.67	20.0	6.66	.04	.00	.06	.05	.06	.04	.00	.43	.33	.50	.01	.30	.47	.45	.34	.31	.29
Net incomes	2.66	19.9	.06	.04	.00	.06	.05	.06	.04	.00	.30	.29	.50	.01	.30	.47	.45	.34	.31	.29
0-499	2.18	21.1	.04	.02	.00	.03	.02	.04	.04	.00	.40	.36	.14	.04	.31	.32	.32	.32	.31	.29
500-999	2.11	19.9	.05	.04	.00	.04	.03	.01	.00	.00	.39	.29	.21	.00	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,000-1,499	2.48	20.5	.04	.02	.00	.06	.08	.06	.00	.00	.42	.29	.18	(?)	.27	.39	.41	.28	.25	.23
1,500-1,999	2.92	19.9	.09	.04	.00	.09	.08	.06	.00	.00	.30	.36	.11	.01	.33	.30	.39	.30	.25	.23
2,000-2,999	3.32	19.0	.04	.05	.00	.01	.07	.05	.00	.00	.62	.41	.20	(?)	.36	.26	.66	.22	.25	.23
3,000-4,999	3.97	19.1	.07	.00	.00	.03	.07	.00	.00	.00	.37	.37	.33	.02	.73	.50	.80	.27	.25	.23
5,000 or over	3.75	26.2	.20	.07	.00	.00	.20	.22	.22	.00	.29	.23	.43	.00	.83	.28	.26	.26	.18	.14

See footnotes at end of table.

0-499	56	88.9	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	15	6	1	1	.03	.00	.00	.19	.02	.51	.19	.05	.03	.03
500-999	110	90.9	2	0	0	0	1	5	1	41	18	1	0	3	.05	.00	.03	.15	.02	.79	.37	.02	.05	.05
1,000-1,499	45	97.8	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	21	7	5	0	3	.13	.00	.00	.00	.04	1.00	.33	.30	.11	.11
1,500-1,999	15	100.0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	.40	.00	.00	.67	.00	.53	.33	.13	.07	.07

Average 2 expenditures per person																									Average 3 expenditures per article											
Dol.	Per. ⁶	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.											
1.19	14.7	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.04	.01	.00	.38	.14	.05	(7)	.03	.26	.21	.21	.00	.51	.46	.64	.42	.42												
.75	13.1	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.24	.09	.03	.01	.01	.29	.50	.10	.50	.49	.46	.59	.59	.25	.25												
500-999	1.16	14.7	.01	.00	.00	.01	.06	.01	(7)	.39	.17	.11	.00	.01	.25	.50	.38	.50	.46	.52	.30	.30	.30	.30												
1,000-1,499	1.63	15.0	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.54	.13	.19	.00	.06	.26	.56	.26	.54	.41	.62	.41	.53	.53	.53												
1,500-1,999	1.73	15.8	.10	.00	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.36	.17	.14	.00	.05	.26	.56	.18	.68	.51	.81	.03	.71	.71	.71												

Persons having expenditures																									Average 2 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.											
343	86.2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	50	4	0	2	0.12	(7)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.											
0-499	165	82.1	5	0	0	0	0	0	54	22	2	0	1	1	.06	0.00	.01	.04	.00	.51	.21	.02	.01	.01												
500-999	146	89.6	13	0	0	0	0	0	53	22	1	0	1	1	.23	.00	.02	.07	.00	.63	.28	.01	.01	.01												
1,000-1,499	30	93.8	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	0	.06	.06	.00	.19	.00	1.25	.53	.06	.00	.00												
1,500-1,999	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80												

Average 2 expenditures per person																									Average 3 expenditures per article											
Dol.	Per. ⁶	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.											
0.75	14.5	.04	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.28	.12	.01	.00	(7)	.26	.42	.23	.33	.45	.47	.50	.32	.32	.32												
0-499	60	14.5	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.24	.10	.01	.00	(7)	.24	.26	.21	.26	.45	.48	.61	.35	.35	.35												
500-999	.84	14.2	.06	.00	.00	.00	.03	(7)	.00	.29	.13	.01	.00	(7)	.27	.44	.25	.44	.45	.50	.26	.26	.26	.26												
1,000-1,499	1.30	16.8	.02	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.55	.27	.02	.00	0.00	.26	.42	.21	.42	.44	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30												
1,500-1,999	.62	9.8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00												

1 Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data, for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 26 for similar data for other age groups. Bathrobes, lounging robes, and hose, shown on table 28, are included in the totals in this table.

2 Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for underwear, nightwear, and hose.

3 Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

4 Based on fewer than 10 persons.

5 Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

6 Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

7 0.0050 or less.

8 Based on fewer than 3 persons.

9 See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 28.—BATHROBES, HOSE: *Number of men and boys having expenditures for bathrobes and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—							Average ² expenditures per person for—							Average ² number of pairs of hose purchased per person				Average ² expenditure per article					
	Pairs of hose							Pairs of hose							Pairs of hose				Pairs of hose					
	Bath- robes, lounge- robes	Any	Cot- ton, dress	Cot- ton, on, heavy	Ray- on, silk	Wool	Other	Bath- robes, lounge- robes	Any	Cot- ton, dress	Cot- ton, on, heavy	Ray- on, silk	Wool	Other	Cot- ton, dress	Cot- ton, on, heavy	Ray- on, silk	Wool	Bath- robes, lounge- robes	Cot- ton, dress	Cot- ton, on, heavy	Ray- on, silk	Wool	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
HUSBANDS																								
North and West																								
All income classes-----	No. 38	No. 5,444	No. 3,073	No. 3,504	No. 883	No. 626	No. 206	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 1.65	Dol. 0.58	Dol. 0.71	Dol. 0.17	Dol. 0.14	Dol. 0.05	No. 2.83	No. 3.96	No. 0.51	No. 0.29	Dol. 2.98	Dol. 0.21	Dol. 0.17	Dol. 0.33	Dol. 0.47	
Net losses-----	0	71	48	44	11	16	3	.00	1.58	.54	.60	.15	.25	.04	2.92	3.92	.55	.43	2.98	.18	.15	.28	.57	
Net incomes-----	38	5,373	3,025	3,460	872	610	203	.02	1.64	.59	.69	.17	.14	.05	2.83	3.96	.51	.29	2.98	.21	.18	.33	.47	
0-499-----	2	473	247	297	52	54	13	.01	1.26	.46	.57	.09	.11	.03	2.37	3.20	.34	.28	2.75	.19	.18	.27	.40	
500-999-----	9	1,337	663	851	169	152	51	.02	1.33	.44	.62	.10	.13	.04	2.33	3.47	.34	.26	4.17	.19	.18	.29	.49	
1,000-1,499-----	7	1,427	820	954	234	165	43	.02	1.60	.56	.72	.15	.14	.03	2.76	4.12	.45	.30	4.19	.20	.17	.33	.46	
1,500-1,999-----	8	972	565	633	160	95	39	.03	1.76	.66	.78	.16	.11	.05	3.12	4.27	.50	.27	3.64	.21	.18	.32	.42	
2,000-2,999-----	9	814	507	516	168	99	44	.04	2.09	.77	.79	.27	.18	.08	3.46	4.47	.76	.33	3.61	.22	.18	.36	.54	
3,000-4,999-----	3	292	188	180	62	39	9	.06	2.15	.80	.82	.31	.16	.06	3.45	4.44	.85	.35	6.39	.23	.19	.36	.45	
5,000 or over-----	0	58	35	29	27	6	4	.00	3.11	1.18	.65	1.04	.13	.11	4.30	3.63	2.70	.30	-----	.27	.18	.38	.44	
Southeast—white operators																								
All incomes-----	19	3,166	2,295	1,411	406	128	103	.02	1.26	.73	.32	.15	.04	.02	3.83	1.82	.51	.10	4.71	.19	.17	.28	.42	
0-499-----	0	304	187	134	19	10	13	.00	.60	.31	.21	.04	.02	.02	2.68	1.36	.19	.07	-----	.15	.15	.21	.34	
500-999-----	0	1,116	746	554	125	43	44	.00	.88	.45	.30	.07	.03	.03	2.68	1.81	.30	.08	-----	.17	.17	.23	.37	
1,000-1,499-----	2	762	523	357	88	35	26	.01	1.24	.69	.36	.12	.04	.03	3.85	1.97	.44	.10	4.30	.18	.18	.26	.42	
1,500-1,999-----	5	400	322	267	54	19	15	.03	1.53	.96	.34	.15	.03	.03	4.95	1.93	.52	.14	2.80	.19	.17	.29	.38	
2,000-2,999-----	2	352	268	136	46	12	1	.06	1.25	.34	.21	.06	.01	.01	6.21	1.89	.70	.12	7.64	.20	.18	.30	.45	
3,000-4,999-----	8	167	134	47	38	6	0	.25	2.45	1.56	.34	.19	.06	(9)	6.79	1.91	1.64	.14	5.58	.23	.18	.30	.44	
5,000 or over-----	2	65	45	16	26	4	0	.10	3.30	2.12	.29	1.31	.18	.00	7.05	1.48	3.14	.18	3.25	.30	.20	.42	1.00	

OTHER MALES, 12-15
YEARS

North and West

All income classes.....	6	995	752	413	146	77	41	.02	1.48	.84	.38	.13	.07	.06	4.16	2.01	.50	.19	3.54	.20	.19	.25	.40
Net losses.....	0	8	9	1	2	3	0	.00	1.69	1.16	.07	.10	.36	.00	6.46	.27	.45	.55	.18	.25	.67	.39	
Net incomes.....	6	987	743	412	144	74	41	.02	1.50	.86	.38	.13	.07	.06	4.15	2.02	.50	.18	3.54	.20	.19	.26	
0-499.....	0	56	43	25	7	5	2	.00	1.21	.66	.30	.11	.09	.05	3.24	1.83	.43	.23	.20	.16	.25	.39	
500-999.....	1	170	113	72	18	21	11	.01	1.25	.67	.33	.07	.08	.10	3.09	1.92	.30	.25	.21	.17	.22	.34	
1,000-1,499.....	0	260	204	109	36	13	5	.00	1.43	.84	.38	.11	.08	.02	4.12	1.94	.42	.21	.21	.20	.25	.38	
1,500-1,999.....	3	225	170	91	33	20	6	.05	1.40	.81	.36	.13	.07	.03	4.13	1.92	.47	.19	.18	.20	.26	.40	
2,000-2,999.....	1	195	150	76	36	10	11	.04	1.74	1.04	.40	.19	.04	.07	5.10	2.03	.74	.09	.19	.18	.26	.48	
3,000-4,999.....	1	67	52	31	11	5	6	.04	2.14	1.13	.60	.19	.08	.14	4.92	2.90	.70	.20	.23	.21	.27	.43	
5,000 or over.....	0	14	11	8	3	0	0	.00	2.39	1.40	.64	.35	.00	.00	5.15	3.57	1.14	.00	.27	.18	.31		
Southeast—white operators																							
All incomes.....	1	849	680	275	65	14	21	(⁶)	.92	.62	.20	.07	.01	.02	3.71	1.11	.31	.03	\$ 2.50	.17	.18	.23	.40
0-499.....	0	44	27	15	0	0	4	.00	.38	.24	.12	.03	.00	.02	1.83	.82	.00	.00	.13	.14			
500-999.....	0	247	179	91	13	5	11	.00	.64	.38	.15	.03	.01	.03	2.55	1.15	.17	.04	.15	.16	.20	.39	
1,000-1,499.....	0	243	190	85	17	5	4	.00	.92	.50	.22	.07	.01	.01	3.80	1.18	.31	.03	.16	.18	.22	.36	
1,500-1,999.....	0	126	104	35	13	1	1	.00	1.18	.70	.20	.07	(⁶)	.01	3.14	1.05	.36	.00	.18	.19	.20	\$ 52	
2,000-2,999.....	0	114	96	33	9	1	1	.00	1.09	.79	.21	.07	.01	.01	4.63	1.17	.32	.02	.17	.18	.22	\$ 49	
3,000-4,999.....	0	60	51	14	11	2	0	.00	1.43	.95	.23	.22	.03	.00	4.85	1.09	.80	.06	.20	.21	.27	\$ 42	
5,000 or over.....	1	15	13	2	2	0	0	.16	2.14	1.31	.16	.47	.00	.00	6.36	.50	1.38	.00	\$ 2.50	.23	.31	\$ 34	
Southeast—white sharecroppers																							
All incomes.....	0	183	138	62	11	0	4	.00	.63	.43	.15	.03	.00	.02	2.90	.96	.17	.00	.15	.16	.19		
0-499.....	0	24	17	6	1	0	1	.00	.37	.25	.09	.02	.00	.01	2.27	.67	.07	.00	.11	.14	.25		
500-999.....	0	87	60	34	6	0	2	.00	.54	.34	.16	.02	.00	.02	2.34	1.07	.16	.00	.15	.15	.15		
1,000-1,499.....	0	41	33	14	2	0	1	.00	.84	.54	.19	.07	.00	.04	3.47	1.07	.33	.00	.15	.18	.22		
1,500-1,999.....	0	27	25	5	2	0	0	.00	.85	.75	.08	.02	.00	.00	4.71	.57	.11	.00	.16	.14	.21		
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes.....	0	455	318	189	24	3	6	.00	.43	.28	.13	.02	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.92	.91	.10	.01	.14	.14	.18	.34	
0-499.....	0	107	63	54	3	1	1	.00	.26	.15	.10	.01	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.21	.74	.03	.01	.12	.13	.15	\$ 35	
500-999.....	0	249	184	92	12	0	4	.00	.42	.27	.13	.02	.00	(⁶)	1.96	.86	.11	.00	.14	.14	.16	\$ 25	
1,000-1,499.....	0	73	51	32	4	1	1	.00	.63	.39	.21	.02	.01	(⁶)	2.43	1.33	.10	.05	.16	.16	.22	\$ 25	
1,500-1,999.....	0	20	15	9	4	1	0	.00	.96	.59	.22	.10	.05	.00	4.10	1.20	.45	.00	.14	.18	.23	\$ 50	
2,000-2,999.....	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	.00	.98	.65	.17	.16	.00	.00	3.10	1.20	.60	.00	.22	.14	.26		
3,000-4,999.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.00	.83	.63	.50	.00	.00	.00	94.00	.00	.00	.00	.21	.21	.26		

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 28.—BATHROBES, HOSE: Number of men and boys having expenditures for bathrobes and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36.—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Persons having expenditures for—															Average ² expenditures per person for—					Average ³ number of pairs of hose purchased per person				Average ³ expenditure per article																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes					Pairs of hose					Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes					Pairs of hose					Cot-ton, dress				Ray-on, silk				Wool				Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes				Pairs of hose ⁴																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Southeast—white sharecroppers														
All incomes ¹	0	287	202	100	8	0	8	.00	.58	.38	.17	.01	.00	.02
0-499	0	45	30	18	0	0	0	.00	.40	.26	.13	.00	.00	.01
500-999	0	157	104	56	5	0	3	.00	.52	.33	.17	.01	.00	.01
1,000-1,499	0	52	42	13	2	0	0	.00	.69	.47	.15	.03	.00	.04
1,500-1,999	0	25	20	10	1	0	0	.00	.97	.67	.28	.02	.00	.00
Southeast—Negro families														
All incomes	1	532	363	193	11	2	11	(⁶)	.32	.20	.10	.01	(⁶)	.01
0-499	0	192	125	74	3	0	4	.00	.24	.15	.09	(⁶)	.00	(⁶)
500-999	1	261	179	92	5	1	0	(⁶)	.33	.21	.11	(⁶)	(⁶)	.00
1,000-1,499	0	65	48	23	1	0	2	.00	.49	.34	.13	(⁶)	.00	.02
1,500-1,999	0	11	8	4	2	1	1	.00	.84	.43	.17	.13	.09	.02
2,000-2,999	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	.00	.55	.55	.00	.00	.00	.00
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS														
North and West														
All income classes	5	687	431	233	30	48	90	.01	1.13	.63	.30	.02	.06	.12
Net losses	0	5	3	3	0	2	0	.00	1.50	.33	.77	.00	.40	.00
Net incomes	5	682	428	230	30	46	90	.01	1.13	.63	.30	.02	.06	.12
0-499	0	37	20	16	0	4	4	.00	.78	.41	.22	.00	.08	.07
500-999	2	163	104	51	6	7	22	(⁶)	.85	.47	.25	.01	.02	.00
1,000-1,499	0	197	126	67	8	10	30	.00	1.06	.60	.28	.03	.04	.11
1,500-1,999	0	130	78	41	8	10	16	.00	1.25	.67	.31	.04	.08	.15
2,000-2,999	0	110	68	38	6	10	15	.00	1.51	.82	.40	.04	.07	.18
3,000-4,999	3	39	29	14	2	5	3	.21	1.77	1.05	.40	.02	.22	.08
5,000 or over	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	.00	1.28	.67	.61	.00	.00	.00
Southeast—white operators														
All incomes	2	536	377	143	17	5	40	.01	.61	.41	.15	.01	(⁶)	.04
0-499	0	54	36	18	0	0	4	.00	.34	.20	.11	.00	.00	.03
500-999	0	205	138	61	8	4	15	.00	.46	.29	.12	.01	.01	.03
1,000-1,499	1	135	94	38	4	1	10	.01	.67	.45	.16	.01	(⁶)	.05
1,500-1,999	0	71	47	18	2	0	8	.00	.80	.50	.20	.02	.00	.08
2,000-2,999	0	47	41	8	2	0	0	.00	.86	.64	.21	.01	.00	.11
3,000-4,999	1	20	18	0	1	0	3	.08	1.04	.93	.00	.00	.00	.11
5,000 or over	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	.00	1.96	1.51	.00	.45	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 28.—BATHROBES, HOSE: Number of men and boys having expenditures for bathrobes and hose, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—								Average ² expenditures per person for—						Average ² number of pairs of hose purchased per person				Average ³ expenditure per article					
	Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes	Pairs of hose					Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes	Pairs of hose					Bath-robes, lounge-ing robes	Pairs of hose ⁴										
		Any	Cot-ton, dress	Cot-ton, heavy	Ray-on, silk	Wool		Other	Cot-ton, dress	Cot-ton, heavy	Ray-on, silk	Wool												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS																								
—continued																								
Southeast—white sharecroppers																								
All incomes ¹	No., 0	No., 221	No., 158	No., 57	No., 4	No., 0	No., 12	Dol., 0.00	Dol., 0.51	Dol., 0.36	Dol., 0.11	Dol., 0.01	Dol., 0.00	Dol., 0.03	No., 2.61	No., 0.76	No., 0.05	No., 0.00	Dol., 0.14	Dol., 0.14	Dol., 0.13	Dol., 0.14	Dol., 0.14	
0-499	0	54	38	14	0	0	3	0.00	0.34	0.22	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.79	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	
500-999	0	108	71	31	1	0	8	0.00	0.49	0.31	0.12	(6)	0.00	0.06	2.36	0.80	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
1,000-1,499	0	43	34	10	2	0	1	0.00	0.67	0.53	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	3.39	0.74	0.09	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
1,500-1,999	0	15	14	2	1	0	0	0.00	0.79	0.68	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
Southeast—Negro families																								
All incomes	0	311	226	81	2	0	16	0.00	0.28	0.19	0.07	(7)	0.00	0.02	1.60	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
0-499	0	152	106	42	0	0	7	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.30	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
500-999	0	131	98	33	2	0	9	0.00	0.32	0.21	0.08	(7)	0.00	0.03	1.78	0.60	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
1,000-1,499	0	26	21	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.38	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	
1,500-1,999	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.62	0.51	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased. ⁴ Average expenditure per article for "other" hose was usually below that for the 4 classifications shown; the range of averages was from \$0.10 to \$0.21 in the analysis units studied.

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁶ \$0.0050 or less.

⁷ See table 19, footnote 6.

TABLE 29.—FOOTWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age group, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures															Average 2 expenditures per person															Average 4 expenditure per pair																													
		Total footwear expenditures				Shoes				Boots			Arctics	Rubbers	Shoe shines, repairs	Shoes				Boots				Arctics	Rubbers	Shoes				Boots																															
		Work		Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leath-er	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																											
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)																											(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person																																								
		No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Average 2 expenditures per person																																								
		5,896	95.7	5,265	2,585	92	107	1,086	145	1,513	1,551	1,033	1.14	0.45	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.25	No.	Average 4 expenditure per pair																																								
		79	95.2	69	33	1	3	5	7	16	17	19	1.02	.43	.01	.05	.07	.08	.22	No.																																									
		5,817	95.8	5,106	2,552	91	104	1,081	138	1,497	1,234	1,014	1.14	.45	.02	.02	.18	.02	.25	No.																																									
		512	92.3	438	152	3	8	61	14	113	104	84	.98	.28	.01	.01	.13	.02	.20	No.																																									
		1,479	94.6	1,309	506	19	23	347	31	347	279	199	1.04	.34	.01	.02	.16	.02	.23	No.																																									
		1,552	96.1	1,396	658	22	28	360	30	420	340	228	1.15	.43	.01	.02	.20	.02	.27	No.																																									
		1,501	96.5	1,351	523	12	19	201	23	285	248	213	1.20	.52	.01	.02	.19	.02	.27	No.																																									
		850	97.3	764	477	17	20	185	30	246	188	191	1.26	.60	.02	.02	.22	.03	.30	No.																																									
		314	98.1	289	189	16	6	63	7	75	59	82	1.32	.64	.05	.02	.20	.02	.21	No.																																									
		59	100.0	49	47	2	0	15	3	11	16	17	1.07	.98	.03	.00	.25	.05	.19	No.																																									
		Persons having expenditures																				Average 2 expenditures per person																				Average 4 expenditure per pair																			
		Dol.	Pct. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Average 4 expenditure per pair																																								
		7.10	21.9	3.37	1.72	0.05	0.05	0.58	0.15	0.64	0.31	0.23	2.96	3.82	3.51	2.76	3.17	6.06	2.50	Dol.																																									
		7.11	21.5	3.20	1.66	.03	.13	.15	.74	.45	.31	.35	3.22	3.82	3.52	2.63	2.04	8.82	2.08	Dol.																																									
		7.09	21.8	3.37	1.72	.05	.05	.68	.14	.64	.31	.23	2.95	3.82	3.52	2.76	3.17	5.92	2.51	Dol.																																									
		All income classes																				All income classes																				All income classes																			
		Net losses																				Net losses																				Net losses																			
		Net incomes																				Net incomes																				Net incomes																			
		0-499																				0-499																				0-499																			
		500-999																				500-999																				500-999																			
		1,000-1,499																				1,000-1,499																				1,000-1,499																			
		1,500-1,999																				1,500-1,999																				1,500-1,999																			
		2,000-2,999																				2,000-2,999																				2,000-2,999																			
		3,000-4,999																				3,000-4,999																				3,000-4,999																			
		5,000 or over																				5,000 or over																				5,000 or over																			

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 29.—FOOTWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures										Average ² number of pairs purchased per person										Rubbers	Arctics	Rubbers																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Shoes					Boots					Arctics	Rubbers	Shoe shines, repairs	Shoes					Boots																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leath-er	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Southeast—white operators

All incomes

No.	Per ³	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person							
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
0-499	54	47	33	2	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	6	.91	.65	.07	.00	.02	.00	.00
500-999	361	293	261	26	16	0	5	14	24	0	5	70	.99	.87	.07	.01	.04	.00	.01
1,000-1,499	249	274	241	35	25	2	2	25	24	0	2	70	.94	1.10	.10	.02	.07	.00	.01
1,500-1,999	265	181	190	29	18	0	3	18	19	0	3	64	.94	1.27	.15	.02	.05	.00	.02
2,000-2,999	209	154	192	29	20	1	4	19	12	0	4	65	.94	1.42	.16	.05	.10	.00	.02
3,000-4,999	107	71	104	20	7	10	9	1	9	1	0	32	.79	1.63	.23	.06	.09	.01	.00
5,000 or over	34	13	33	16	2	2	5	5	5	0	0	13	.50	2.03	.53	.06	.06	.15	.00

All incomes

No.	Per ³	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
All incomes-----	7.28	17.9	2.30	3.74	0.39	0.06	0.19	0.34	0.01	0.25	2.46	3.22	2.98	2.32	3.03	5.34	1.09
0-499	3.78	22.5	1.96	1.51	.18	.00	.00	.07	.00	.06	2.15	2.31	2.49	.62	4.00	4.56	1.22
500-999	5.32	22.3	2.27	2.41	.17	.00	.19	.00	.02	.13	2.28	2.77	2.37	.62	5.00	5.41	1.12
1,000-1,499	6.79	19.4	2.30	3.43	.27	.04	.20	.37	.01	.17	2.44	3.10	2.58	2.08	2.83	5.56	1.07
1,500-1,999	7.85	17.7	2.37	4.10	.36	.05	.15	.52	.00	.28	2.52	3.23	2.40	2.08	2.73	5.32	.94
2,000-2,999	9.10	16.7	2.51	4.89	.53	.12	.32	.31	.00	.40	2.68	3.45	3.35	2.69	3.32	5.35	.78
3,000-4,999	10.56	15.4	2.22	6.04	.86	.18	.30	.49	.01	.46	2.79	3.71	3.70	2.69	3.26	5.82	.78
5,000 or over	14.32	11.7	1.52	8.56	2.18	.24	.24	.67	.00	.91	3.03	4.22	4.11	4.00	4.04	4.56	.78

Southeast—white sharecroppers

Southeast—white share- croppers																			
All incomes?																			
N ₀ 321	N ₀ ³ 99.1	N ₀ 271	N ₀ 228	N ₀ 19	N ₀ 10	N ₀ 30	N ₀ 13	N ₀ 0	N ₀ 0	N ₀ 39	N ₀ C.98	N ₀ 0.88	N ₀ 0.06	N ₀ 0.03	N ₀ 0.09	N ₀ 0.04	N ₀ 0.00	N ₀ 0.00	N ₀ 0.00
0-499	42	100.0	36	20	1	2	4	0	0	3	.98	.48	.02	.05	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-999	163	98.7	140	122	7	7	15	3	0	31	1.01	.87	.05	.05	.09	.02	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	75	98.7	62	60	7	1	8	6	0	18	.97	1.03	.09	.01	.11	.08	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	32	100.0	26	28	4	0	2	1	0	6	.88	.97	.12	.00	.06	.03	.00	.00	.00

All incomes

All incomes ^a	Dol.	Per. ³	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.			
5,56	20.7	2.30	2.49	0.15	0.08	0.27	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	2.82	2.44	2.43	2.95	4.52	
0-159	3.67	25.2	2.08	.06	.10	.26	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	2.13	2.40	2.50	2.18	2.76	3.89	
500-999	5.28	21.9	2.42	.09	.12	.26	.07	.00	.08	.00	.00	2.22	2.77	1.90	2.42	2.84	5.33	
1,000-1,499	6.56	19.8	2.44	.26	.04	.33	.42	.00	.15	.00	.00	2.51	2.84	2.78	3.09	3.15	5.33	
1,500-1,999	6.31	16.3	2.62	.36	.00	.16	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.99	3.12	2.92	-----	2.56	6.04	

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 29.—FOOTWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total footwear expenditures			Shoes			Boots		Arctics	Rubbers	Shoe shines, repairs	Shoes			Boots			Arctics	Rubbers	
	No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.
									Work	Street	Sport							Other	Rubber			Leather	Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leather
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS—CON.																				
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																				
All incomes.....																				
0-499.....	193	95.5	132	105	22	8	25	1	0	0	13	.82	.54	.04	.01	.13	.01	.00	.00	
500-999.....	445	98.2	390	306	12	4	64	7	0	2	41	.95	.77	.03	.01	.14	.02	.00	.00	
1,000-1,499.....	127	94.8	115	95	1	2	23	0	0	0	17	1.01	.80	.01	.02	.17	.00	.00	.00	
1,500-1,999.....	37	100.0	31	28	2	1	7	3	0	0	2	1.11	.92	.05	.03	.19	.08	.00	.00	
2,000-2,999.....	10	100.0	9	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.90	1.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10	
3,000-4,999.....	2	100.0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	.50	2.50	.00	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	
5,000 or over.....	1	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.60	4.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
Average ² number of pairs purchased per person																				
Average ² expenditures per person																				
Average ² expenditure per pair																				
All incomes.....	Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
	4.61	20.2	2.07	1.98	0.06	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	2.22	2.68	2.11	1.74	2.68	3.43	---	1.85	
0-499.....	3.32	24.3	1.05	1.23	.09	(⁷)	.31	.01	.00	.00	.03	2.00	2.27	2.19	.69	2.39	2.50	---	---	
500-999.....	4.74	20.6	2.10	2.08	.06	.02	.36	.06	.00	.01	.05	2.22	2.70	2.26	2.12	2.57	3.71	---	2.27	
1,000-1,499.....	5.27	17.9	2.47	2.07	.12	.02	.45	.06	.00	.00	.04	2.43	2.81	2.95	1.36	2.70	---	---	---	
1,500-1,999.....	6.16	18.8	2.40	2.85	.03	.05	.32	.25	.00	.00	.03	2.17	3.10	.51	2.00	2.74	3.09	---	---	
2,000-2,999.....	7.64	15.3	2.76	4.11	.00	.00	.67	.00	.10	.00	.00	3.07	3.16	---	---	3.34	---	---	---	
3,000-4,999.....	6.98	10.2	1.05	5.15	.00	.05	1.80	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	2.06	---	---	3.61	---	---	1.00	
5,000 or over.....	624.90	10.1	4.00	20.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.90	4.00	5.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER MALES, 19-15 YEARS																				
<i>North and West</i>																				
All income classes.....																				
Net losses.....	11	100.0	9	8	6	2	0	0	4	2	2	1.00	.73	.54	.27	.00	.00	.36	.18	
Net incomes.....	1,080	98.2	706	823	131	71	88	40	249	304	197	.90	1.03	.13	.10	.08	.04	.23	.30	

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
	Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.
0-499	65	100.0	36	41	8	6	0	3	12	18	7	.77	.86	.12	.12	.00	.05	.18	.28	
500-999	191	97.0	121	132	23	17	15	15	43	43	33	.84	.88	.12	.13	.08	.08	.27	.25	
1,000-1,499	200	98.0	195	222	26	15	5	5	56	44	44	.95	.95	.10	.07	.09	.02	.19	.26	
1,500-1,999	215	98.4	191	193	32	11	20	7	61	69	50	.88	1.01	.13	.09	.09	.03	.26	.30	
2,000-2,999	204	98.1	131	171	27	17	21	8	45	67	42	.90	1.30	.18	.12	.10	.04	.22	.34	
3,000-4,999	71	100.0	51	5	13	3	5	2	18	26	20	1.03	1.08	.11	.07	.03	.25	.39	.71	
5,000 or over	14	100.0	8	9	2	2	0	0	4	9	1	1.21	1.07	.14	.29	.00	.00	.29		

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
	Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.
All income classes	6.78	24.6	2.15	2.80	0.29	0.17	.82	.00	.04	.33	.23	2.20	2.65	2.12	1.55	2.78	4.03	1.94	1.12	
Net losses	7.21	24.6	2.19	2.05	1.19	.82	.00	.00	.05	.16	.26	2.20	2.82	2.18	1.51	2.78	4.03	1.75	1.12	
Net incomes	6.78	24.6	2.15	2.80	.28	.16	.23	.00	.04	.33	.23	2.38	2.65	2.11	1.51	2.78	4.03	1.95	1.12	
0-499	5.40	23.8	1.76	2.21	.27	.22	.00	.18	.33	.36	.07	2.28	2.56	2.23	1.78	4.02	4.02	1.77	1.29	
500-999	6.22	27.0	1.93	2.27	.14	.14	.26	.31	.56	.32	.19	2.30	2.40	1.99	1.03	3.18	4.08	2.05	1.28	
1,000-1,499	6.56	25.0	2.28	2.79	.23	.11	.24	.07	.40	.28	.16	2.40	2.66	2.35	1.61	2.71	3.98	2.10	1.08	
1,500-1,999	6.62	24.2	2.00	2.81	.26	.15	.21	.00	.49	.32	.25	2.26	2.70	2.03	1.73	2.67	3.45	1.92	1.09	
2,000-2,999	7.78	24.4	2.25	3.43	.38	.18	.28	.17	.42	.35	.32	2.48	2.63	2.16	1.53	2.83	4.41	1.88	1.05	
3,000-4,999	7.42	22.0	2.47	3.00	.35	.17	.14	.12	.38	.42	.37	2.40	2.77	1.91	1.51	2.05	4.30	1.50	1.06	
5,000 or over	9.52	20.9	4.10	3.02	.22	.05	.00	.00	.62	.85	.36	3.37	2.82	1.54	1.27	2.05	4.30	2.18	1.19	

	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person									
	No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes	922	98.8	688	671	110	29	29	29	0	16	151	0.92	0.96	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.02	
0-499	53	94.6	42	24	6	1	0	4	0	0	4	.84	.50	.11	.02	.00	.02	.00	.00	
500-999	280	97.9	212	169	26	8	4	4	14	4	31	.90	.70	.11	.03	.01	.05	.00	.01	
1,000-1,499	259	99.6	206	194	31	6	10	0	19	0	42	1.00	.92	.13	.03	.04	.07	.00	.03	
1,500-1,999	132	100.0	107	108	13	4	5	0	10	0	27	1.02	1.12	.11	.03	.04	.08	.00	.00	
2,000-2,999	118	99.2	79	104	15	3	3	11	0	2	24	.86	1.44	.15	.02	.02	.09	.00	.05	
3,000-4,999	64	100.0	34	56	12	6	4	7	0	3	18	.62	1.39	.22	.11	.06	.11	.00	.05	
5,000 or over	16	100.0	8	16	7	1	3	1	0	0	5	.81	1.44	.50	.06	.19	.06	.00	.00	

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
	Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.
All incomes	5.16	21.8	1.98	2.41	0.26	0.06	0.08	.00	.00	.02	.12	2.16	2.50	1.54	1.80	2.65	3.39	1.94	1.24	
0-499	2.64	28.2	1.45	.97	.12	.03	.00	.04	.00	.00	.63	1.73	1.94	1.14	1.50	2.77	3.05	1.98	1.14	
500-999	3.86	29.3	1.83	1.52	.19	.04	.04	.15	.00	.02	.07	2.04	2.19	1.72	1.56	2.47	3.09	2.03	1.14	
1,000-1,499	5.38	23.3	2.22	2.27	.24	.05	.10	.26	.00	.02	.12	2.21	2.45	1.78	2.03	2.82	3.49	2.03	.91	
1,500-1,999	6.08	21.1	2.34	2.89	.23	.06	.09	.31	.00	.00	.15	2.30	2.58	2.29	1.91	2.82	4.14	2.08	1.35	
2,000-2,999	6.43	20.4	1.88	3.71	.30	.03	.07	.26	.00	.03	.15	2.17	2.37	2.02	1.38	2.68	2.88	2.88	2.00	
3,000-4,999	7.19	18.1	1.56	3.98	.46	.20	.20	.38	.00	.09	.33	2.48	2.86	2.02	1.84	3.20	3.49	3.49	2.00	
5,000 or over	10.46	15.9	2.33	5.33	1.54	.19	.54	.19	.00	.00	.34	2.87	3.71	3.09	3.00	2.88	3.00	3.00	2.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
All incomes.....	3.40	24.7	1.84	1.25	0.04	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.95	2.17	1.35	1.09	2.28	4.19	1.36	---	
0-499.....	2.53	27.1	1.52	.75	.05	.02	.17	.00	.00	.01	.01	1.69	1.97	1.60	.90	2.31	6.37	6.00	---	
500-999.....	3.43	25.5	1.81	1.31	.03	.01	.24	.01	.00	(7)	.02	1.97	2.13	1.20	1.38	2.16	3.50	6.54	---	
1,000-1,499.....	4.45	22.0	2.43	1.74	.00	.00	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	2.25	2.38	1.00	---	2.72	6.00	6.51	---	
1,500-1,999.....	4.82	19.6	2.16	1.79	.10	.00	.28	.30	.00	.00	.09	1.97	2.55	6.10	---	6.78	6.00	6.10	---	
2,000-2,999.....	5.04	21.3	2.67	1.96	.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.68	3.26	6.04	---	---	---	---	---	
3,000-4,999.....	6.18	32.1	6.00	6.18	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5,000-1,999.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person									
	<i>N_o</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	
OTHER MALES, 6-11 YEARS	1,428	98.8	711	1,080	100	96	116	55	462	405	226	0.76	1.23	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.32	0.30	
North and West	1,412	98.7	704	1,070	156	95	116	51	456	402	222	.62	1.06	.25	.12	.08	.25	.38	.19	
All income classes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Net losses	16	100.0	7	10	4	1	0	4	6	3	4	.62	1.06	.25	.12	.08	.25	.38	.19	
Net incomes	1,412	98.7	704	1,070	156	95	116	51	456	402	222	.76	1.23	.13	.10	.08	.04	.32	.30	
0-499.....	75	98.7	29	55	9	5	3	11	20	22	9	.53	1.20	.13	.08	.04	.14	.26	.32	
500-999.....	324	98.2	168	233	25	20	20	11	98	73	48	.74	1.04	.09	.08	.06	.03	.30	.23	
1,000-1,499.....	402	98.5	204	280	47	30	39	13	131	127	53	.78	1.12	.14	.09	.10	.03	.32	.35	
1,500-1,999.....	292	98.9	134	210	25	18	22	10	79	82	39	.76	1.28	.10	.11	.08	.04	.30	.32	
2,000-2,999.....	253	100.0	127	207	35	14	26	4	101	66	51	.86	1.43	.17	.11	.04	.02	.42	.28	
3,000-4,999.....	87	97.8	35	77	14	8	4	2	24	28	22	.90	1.63	.20	.15	.04	.02	.28	.35	
5,000 or over.....	9	100.0	7	8	1	0	2	0	3	4	0	1.56	2.33	.11	.00	.22	.00	.33	.56	

	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
All income classes	5.30	27.6	1.43	2.47	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.53	0.30	0.15	1.89	2.01	1.62	1.38	1.92	2.49	1.62	1.00	
Net losses	5.23	22.9	1.12	1.93	.21	.25	.00	.67	.60	.17	.25	1.79	1.82	.95	2.00	1.92	2.70	1.59	.93	
Net incomes	5.30	27.6	1.43	2.48	.21	.15	.16	.09	.53	.30	.15	1.89	2.01	1.64	1.38	1.92	2.47	1.62	1.00	
0-499.....	4.74	25.2	.97	2.27	.12	.11	.08	.35	.39	.35	.10	1.85	1.89	.92	1.38	2.06	2.45	1.50	1.10	
500-999.....	4.84	28.6	1.39	1.83	.15	.14	.10	.09	.48	.22	.14	1.88	1.75	.96	1.69	2.13	2.78	1.58	.97	
1,000-1,499.....	5.36	28.5	1.47	2.21	.25	.14	.20	.07	.56	.34	.12	1.88	1.97	1.73	1.61	2.16	2.70	1.74	.98	
1,500-1,999.....	5.72	28.0	1.44	2.78	.15	.17	.18	.10	.45	.31	.14	1.92	2.18	1.57	1.37	2.10	2.70	1.50	.98	
2,000-2,999.....	6.42	26.9	1.60	2.94	.30	.40	.69	.29	.69	.29	.21	1.85	2.05	1.78	1.65	2.16	2.31	1.66	1.05	
3,000-4,999.....	6.44	24.2	1.21	3.56	.31	.17	.09	.05	.42	.35	.28	2.03	2.18	1.51	1.19	2.02	2.30	1.51	1.00	
5,000 or over.....	11.66	31.6	2.86	7.14	.29	.00	.42	.00	.45	.50	.00	1.81	3.06	6.28	---	6.18	1.34	1.34	.91	

See footnotes at end of table.

	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person					
	No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Southeast—white share-croppers</i>																
All incomes *	320	97.9	224	176	32	4	0	0	4	15	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	51	94.4	33	23	4	0	0	0	1	1	.69	.52	.09	.00	.00	.02
500-999	176	98.3	128	85	18	5	8	1	2	8	.85	.64	.41	.03	.04	.01
1,000-1,499	60	98.4	48	40	7	2	1	2	0	2	.79	.93	.13	.05	.02	.00
1,500-1,999	25	100.0	19	26	3	0	1	1	1	3	.81	.96	.12	.00	.04	.04
Average 2 expenditure per pair																
	Dol.	Pct. 3	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes *	2.86	23.8	1.34	1.22	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.02	1.70	1.47	1.42	1.80	2.73	0.94
0-499	1.93	23.1	1.03	.80	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.49	1.55	.91	1.64	2.69	.71
500-999	3.62	23.7	1.32	1.03	.15	.04	.07	.02	.00	.01	1.54	1.62	1.38	1.44	2.09	1.27
1,000-1,499	4.01	22.8	1.63	1.68	.27	.07	.03	.10	.00	.00	1.85	1.80	2.01	1.79	3.09	.52
1,500-1,999				1.98	.17	.00	.13	.08	.00	.02	1.94	2.06	1.41	3.09	2.01	
Average 2 expenditure per pair																
	Dol.	Pct. 3	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																
All incomes	614	93.7	457	272	35	12	29	5	0	3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	232	90.3	164	87	15	3	11	1	0	5	.69	.39	.06	.02	.01	.00
500-999	297	94.9	224	137	14	4	17	2	0	8	.78	.52	.05	.06	.01	.00
1,000-1,499	71	100.0	57	38	5	5	1	1	0	1	.90	.63	.07	.07	.01	.00
1,500-1,999	11	100.0	9	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	1.18	.82	.09	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,999	3	*100.0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Average 2 expenditure per pair																
	Dol.	Pct. 3	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes	2.17	26.3	1.19	0.76	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.01	1.55	1.00	1.63	1.96	3.00	1.19
0-499	1.69	28.7	.98	.53	.06	.02	.08	.01	.00	.01	1.43	.90	1.54	1.80	2.50	1.95
500-999	2.28	26.5	1.23	.83	.05	.03	.12	.01	.00	.01	1.57	1.50	1.58	2.08	2.24	1.59
1,000-1,499	2.98	23.7	1.12	1.12	.07	.12	.02	.04	.00	.01	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.50	3.00	1.03
1,500-1,999	4.38	19.6	2.12	1.49	.23	.00	.00	.45	.00	.00	1.79	1.82	2.50	6.50	5.00	
2,000-2,999	4.04	20.9	2.24	1.80	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.24	1.80				

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 29.—FOOTWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Total footwear expenditures			Shoes			Boots			Arctics	Rubbers	Shoe shines, repairs	Shoes			Boots			Arctics	Rubbers
		No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
					Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leather	Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leather					
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes																					
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
0-499																					
759	3.52	30.2	26.4	0	587	55	286	49	17	0	187	121	37	0.00	1.36	0.09	0.64	0.06	0.02	0.24	0.16
754	3.52	30.2	26.4	0	583	54	284	49	17	0	187	121	36	0.00	1.36	0.08	0.64	0.06	0.02	0.24	0.00
44	2.89	28.0	23.0	0	30	4	20	1	2	11	3	3	4	0.00	0.86	0.08	0.80	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.06
190	2.98	28.0	23.0	0	145	12	74	14	6	44	26	8	8	0.00	1.22	0.07	0.63	0.07	0.04	0.22	0.13
214	3.24	28.0	23.0	0	164	18	76	14	5	46	32	10	10	0.00	1.31	0.10	0.54	0.06	0.02	0.20	0.15
139	4.03	28.0	23.0	0	102	5	58	7	3	39	24	4	4	0.00	1.45	0.05	0.83	0.05	0.02	0.29	0.17
120	4.22	28.0	23.0	0	99	11	34	7	0	34	26	6	6	0.00	1.66	0.13	0.55	0.06	0.00	0.30	0.22
40	4.72	28.0	23.0	0	37	4	19	6	0	13	5	2	2	0.00	1.78	0.10	0.58	0.15	0.00	0.34	0.20
7	3.78	28.0	23.0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.28
Average ² expenditures per person																					
Average ² expenditure per pair																					
All income classes																					
Net losses																					
Net incomes																					
2.89	3.52	30.2	26.4	0.00	1.19	0.12	0.87	0.08	0.04	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.43	1.35	1.36	1.28	1.71	1.16	0.86
2.98	3.52	30.2	26.4	0.00	2.78	0.20	1.06	0.08	0.04	0.29	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.43	1.35	1.36	1.28	1.71	1.16	0.86
3.24	3.52	30.2	26.4	0.00	1.19	0.11	1.06	0.03	0.08	0.34	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.38	1.33	1.32	0.152	0.202	1.55	0.68
2,000-1,499	3.24	28.0	23.0	0.00	1.56	0.07	0.81	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.28	1.02	1.30	1.35	1.74	1.06	0.90
1,500-1,999	4.03	27.4	22.5	0.00	2.87	0.13	0.74	0.08	0.04	0.23	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.42	1.30	1.37	1.31	1.69	1.15	0.77
2,000-2,999	4.11	23.7	20.5	0.00	2.23	0.08	1.14	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.54	1.59	1.37	1.01	1.82	1.04	0.98
3,000-4,999	4.72	22.5	19.7	0.00	2.44	0.20	0.79	0.07	0.00	0.37	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.00	1.46	1.49	1.42	1.21	1.22	1.22	0.82
5,000 or over	3.78	26.4	22.5	0.00	2.77	0.18	0.84	0.20	0.09	0.47	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.00	1.56	1.81	1.44	1.39	0.65	1.36	0.74
					2.15	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.65	1.36	0.40

Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person:					
N ₀	Pct. ³	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀
607	98.2	0	409	58	174	0	12	10	0	2	15	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00
61	92.4	0	33	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	.00	.74	.00	.00
241	98.4	0	154	26	73	4	5	5	0	0	1	.00	1.00	.02	.00
1,500-1,999	99.3	0	107	8	46	2	2	2	0	0	6	.00	1.27	.07	.00
1,500-1,999	100.0	0	53	11	18	3	2	2	0	0	5	.00	1.36	.04	.00
2,000-2,999	100.0	0	40	5	9	2	2	0	0	1	1	.00	1.22	.12	.00
3,000-4,999	95.8	0	18	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	.00	1.83	.04	.00
5,000 or over	100.0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.00	2.00	.00	.00
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.45	23.7	0.00	1.47	0.15	0.76	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	(?)	0.01	1.29	1.24	1.26	0.62
1.45	25.1	.00	.72	.08	.65	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(?)	.96	.92	1.10	.75
2.17	27.6	.00	1.21	.14	.78	.01	.03	.03	.00	(?)	(?)	1.20	1.18	1.25	.67
2.71	23.7	.00	1.71	.10	.83	.02	.06	.08	.00	.00	.02	1.35	1.00	1.29	.49
2.99	22.3	.00	1.79	.30	.73	.06	.08	.00	.00	.00	.03	1.32	1.24	1.36	.53
2.51	17.8	.00	1.54	.14	.72	.10	.00	.00	.00	.01	(?)	1.27	1.19	1.14	.52
3,000-4,999	20.7	.00	2.97	.25	.78	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	1.62	1.22	1.36	.50
5,000 or over	19.1	.00	4.55	.38	.00	.00	.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.28	1.50	3.00	.50
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person					
N ₀	Pct. ³	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀	N ₀
242	98.0	0	156	16	109	7	0	1	0	0	5	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
61	96.8	0	38	3	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	.00	.90	.05	.00
120	99.2	0	73	7	57	4	1	0	0	0	3	.00	.97	.08	.03
1,500-1,999	97.8	0	35	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	.00	1.41	.09	.00
1,500-1,999	100.0	0	9	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	.00	1.00	.20	.07
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.09	25.8	0.00	1.21	0.07	0.75	0.05	0.01	.00	0.00	0.00	(?)	1.15	0.87	1.31	1.98
1.63	28.2	.00	.91	.04	.64	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.00	.92	1.11	.11
2.09	26.4	.00	1.10	.07	.85	.05	.02	.00	.00	.00	.03	1.14	.84	1.36	.41
2.62	24.1	.00	1.85	.08	.66	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.30	.89	1.45	.84
2.38	21.6	.00	1.25	.17	.80	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	1.25	.66	1.20	.54

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 29.—FOOTWEAR: Number of men and boys having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total footwear expenditures	Shoes				Boots		Archie's	Rubbers	Shoe shines, repairs	Average 3 number of pairs purchased per person								
		Shoes				Boots					Average 3 number of pairs purchased per person								
		Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leather				Work	Street	Sport	Other	Rubber	Leather			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
OTHER MALES, 2-5 YEARS—continued																			
Southeast—Negro families																			
All incomes	No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	177	88.1	0	88	10	88	2	0	0	0	7	0.00	0.66	0.04	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
500-999	159	97.5	0	100	5	77	2	0	0	0	6	.00	.79	.04	.58	.01	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	30	93.8	0	21	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	.00	.94	.03	.47	.03	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	2	100.0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50	0.00	0 1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average 2 expenditures per person																			
All incomes	Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1.17	28.3	.00	.56	.05	.54	.02	.00	.00	.00	0.01	1.07	1.09	0.98	1.11	1.58	1.08	1.08	1.08
500-999	1.58	26.6	.00	.86	.04	.65	.02	.00	.00	.00	(7)	1.07	1.08	.99	1.13	0 1.61	1.08	1.08	1.08
1,000-1,499	1.72	22.3	.00	1.08	.03	.55	.06	.00	.00	.00	.01	1.08	1.15	.98	1.17	0 1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15
1,500-1,999	0.294	46.7	0.00	1.02	0.00	0 1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 2.04	0 2.04	0.20	0 1.28	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for footwear.

³ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of pairs purchased.

⁵ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

⁶ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁷ 0.0050 or less.

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 19, footnote 6.

TABLE 30.—ACCESSORIES: Number of men having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for husbands and for other males 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

(Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Accessories													Accessories						
	Accessories													Work gloves (pairs)		Street gloves (pairs)		Handkerchiefs	Ties	Col- lars
	Accessories													Cotton	Other	Leather	Other			
	Accessories																			
Total	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	Average 3 number of articles purchased per person						
Persons having expenditures																				
No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
4,929	80.0	3,985	673	568	119	1,840	1,446	27	0	22	101	24	50	5.98	0.49	0.12	0.03	2.01		
75	90.4	50	21	11	2	38	26	0	0	22	1	0	3	5.02	.58	.17	.02	3.39		
4,854	79.9	3,935	652	557	117	1,802	1,420	27	0	22	100	24	47	5.99	.49	.12	.03	2.00		
Average 3 expenditure per article																				
Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
2.08	6.4	1.02	0.16	0.13	0.02	0.19	0.30	(5)	(5)	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.32	1.12	0.70	0.09		
2.45	7.7	.90	.48	.20	.05	.32	.33	0.00	0.00	.16	.01	.00	.08	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
2.07	6.4	1.02	.16	.13	.02	.19	.30	(5)	(5)	.16	.09	(5)	.01	.17	.32	1.12	.68	.09		
Average 6 expenditure per article																				
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
0.469	6.8	.84	.14	.11	.02	.11	.16	.00	.00	.09	.03	.00	.01	.18	.35	1.05	.62	.08		
500-999	1.56	.88	.15	.09	.02	.14	.16	(5)	(5)	.09	.02	.01	.01	.17	.31	1.06	.72	.09		
1,000-1,499	2.01	1.08	.13	.12	.02	.19	.26	(5)	(5)	.14	.07	(5)	.01	.17	.28	1.07	.70	.09		
1,500-1,999	2.27	6.3	1.07	.16	.02	.20	.33	(5)	(5)	.18	.14	.01	.01	.17	.29	1.07	.84	.09		
2,000-2,999	2.76	6.3	1.17	.18	.19	.01	.27	.50	.02	.24	.18	(5)	.02	.17	.34	1.27	.78	.10		
3,000-4,999	2.70	5.4	1.05	.24	.13	.03	.26	.54	.01	.31	.13	(5)	.03	.18	.49	1.28	.46	.08		
5,000 or over	4.94	6.3	1.09	.10	.49	.00	.44	2.01	.01	.46	.34	.00	(5)	.17	.57	1.39	-----	.11		
Average 3 expenditure per person																				
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
0.33	0.59	0.09	0.70	1.12	0.32	0.84	1.20	0.68	0.59	1.05	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
0.33	0.59	0.09	0.70	1.12	0.32	0.84	1.20	0.68	0.59	1.05	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
0.52	0.50	0.08	0.72	1.06	0.35	0.81	1.06	0.62	0.55	1.05	0.62	.08	.55	.50	.50	0.50	0.50	.36		
500-999	0.56	0.50	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.28	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
1,000-1,499	0.57	0.54	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.29	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
1,500-1,999	0.57	0.54	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.29	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
2,000-2,999	0.57	0.54	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.29	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
3,000-4,999	0.57	0.54	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.29	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		
5,000 or over	0.57	0.54	0.09	0.70	1.07	0.29	0.84	1.07	0.62	0.55	0.61	.59	.33	.18	.84	1.20	2.20	.09		

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 30.—ACCESSORIES: Number of men having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for husbands and for other males 18-29 years of age, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Accessories													Other clothing not else- where classi- fied ²	Accessories																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Totals			Work gloves (pairs)			Street gloves (pairs)			Hand- ker- chiefs			Ties			Col- lars			Belts, gar- ters, sus- pend- ers			Jew- elry			Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	No.	Pct. ¹	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.		Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Dol.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	Average ³ number of articles purchased per person													Average ³ expenditure per article																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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0-499.....	144	37.7	47	10	2	1	75	44	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.

Persons having expenditures												Average 3 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
600	56.2	324	39	7	0	2	333	285	0	178	13	4	2	.39	.05	.01	.01	1.25	.21	.00			
129	46.6	57	22	8	1	63	44	0	34	2	2	0	0	.22	.03	.00	0.01	2.08	.42	.00			
296	54.7	165	5	5	1	104	134	0	86	7	0	0	1	.41	.05	.01	(5)	3.00	.93	.00			
125	70.8	76	4	0	0	73	75	0	41	3	1	1	1	.54	.04	.01	.01	3.80	.92	.00			
40	67.8	20				27	26	0	14	0	1	1	1	.49	.08	.00	.00						
Average 3 expenditures per person												Average 3 expenditure per article											
Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
0.69	3.0	0.17	0.02	.01	.00	0.01	.07	.08	.00	.06	.01	.01	0.00	.42	.51	.00	1.02	.06	.41	---	---		
.34	2.2	.09	.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.17	.00	.09	.04	.00	.00	.42	.50	1.08	1.02	.05	.36	---	---		
.64	2.9	.16	.03	.02	.01	.01	.21	.37	.00	.15	.08	(5)	.00	.42	.41	.47	1.55	.06	.41	---	---		
1.07	3.5	.22	.02	.01	.00	.00	.23	.42	.00	.15	.00	.02	.01	.43	.48	1.95	---	.07	.40	---	---		
1.07	3.3	.21	.04	.00	.00	.00	.23	.42	.00	.15	.00	.02	.01	.43	.48	1.95	---	.06	.45	---	---		
Persons having expenditures												Average 3 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,138	51.8	474	68	26	0	630	473	2	152	5	2	4	7	.26	.03	.01	0.01	1.44	.37	(5)			
424	42.3	139	22	6	0	224	149	2	152	8	2	1	4	.15	.02	.01	0.00	.98	.22	(5)			
538	57.8	250	33	14	0	300	239	0	219	8	1	4	4	.33	.04	.02	.00	1.65	.44	.00			
140	65.1	66	12	5	1	84	64	1	58	4	1	2	2	.41	.07	.02	.03	2.41	.66	.01			
1,500-1,499	75.7	14	1	1	0	17	17	0	12	0	0	0	0	.57	.03	.03	.00	2.65	.89	.00			
2,000-2,999	70.0	4	0	0	1	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	.70	.00	.00	.10	1.40	.30	.00			
3,000-4,999	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.80	.00	.00	.00	1.40	.30	.00			
5,000 or over	100.0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.20	.00	.00	.00	1.40	.30	.00			
Average 3 expenditures per person												Average 3 expenditure per article											
Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
0.46	2.7	0.11	0.02	.01	.01	.08	.05	(5)	.06	.01	.03	(5)	(5)	.40	.47	1.18	0.14	.06	.28	.20			
.25	2.1	.06	.01	.02	.02	.00	.09	.13	.00	.12	.02	(5)	(5)	.42	.51	1.26	---	.06	.30	---			
.54	2.9	.14	.02	.02	.02	(5)	.15	.21	(5)	.17	.15	.01	.00	.46	.43	1.04	8.10	.06	.31	---			
.93	3.7	.19	.03	.02	.04	.00	.14	.31	.00	.22	.00	.00	.00	.46	.43	1.04	8.10	.06	.31	---			
1,500-1,999	38.1	.25	.02	.04	.00	.00	.14	.31	.00	.22	.00	.00	.00	.46	.43	1.04	8.10	.06	.31	---			
2,000-2,999	3.1	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10	.18	.00	.17	.00	.00	.00	.37	.37	---	8.40	.07	.60	---			
3,000-4,999	2.5	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	---	8.40	.07	.60	---		
5,000 or over	8.0	1.50	.80	.00	.00	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	---	8.40	.07	.60	---		
10.40	5.8	1.50	.80	.00	.00	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	---	8.40	.07	.60	---		

See footnotes at end of table.

Average 3 expenditures per person										Average 6 expenditure per article											
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct. 7</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
2.64	6.2	0.62	0.11	0.32	0.04	0.25	0.69	(⁵)	0.00	0.15	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.35	1.28	0.95	0.10	0.33	
2.89	7.5	.59	.57	.32	.23	.21	.82	0.00	.00	.25	.36	.36	.01	.01	.17	.84	1.00	.88	.08	.58	
2.64	6.2	0.62	0.10	.32	.04	.25	.69	(⁵)	.00	.25	.36	.36	.01	.01	.18	.33	1.29	.10	.53	.33	
1.46	4.9	.48	.10	.19	.03	.11	.32	.00	.13	.13	.10	.10	(⁵)	.00	.16	.39	1.01	.47	.07	.48	
1.73	5.7	.57	.09	.22	.01	.17	.40	(⁵)	.16	.16	.10	.10	.01	.02	.16	.40	1.11	.67	.09	.46	
2.26	6.3	.54	.10	.26	.04	.22	.55	.01	.16	.38	(⁵)	.38	(⁵)	.01	.18	.27	1.17	.77	.10	.52	
2.63	5.7	.59	.10	.41	.03	.26	.67	.00	.32	.23	.62	.62	.02	.02	.18	.27	1.45	1.16	.09	.48	
3.32	6.7	.79	.12	.31	.04	.26	.82	.00	.27	.69	.02	.02	.02	.02	.17	.49	1.25	1.40	.09	.50	
3.94	6.5	.74	.09	.54	.10	.42	1.04	(⁵)	.51	.50	.18	.18	(⁵)	.03	.20	.30	1.36	.80	.12	.55	
6.28	7.2	.43	.04	.77	.00	.67	3.47	.00	.72	.18	.18	.18	.00	.00	.17	.25	2.22	.11	.99	.25	
Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person											
<i>N</i> o.	<i>Pct. 4</i>	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	<i>N</i> o.	
989	74.6	284	60	116	13	668	721	6	413	33	2	14	0	0	0.31	0.06	0.09	0.01	4.19	1.62	0.02
20	36.4	6	0	0	0	11	10	0	8	5	0	5	1	0	.16	.00	.00	.00	.03	.38	.00
220	60.3	55	15	15	1	135	137	0	78	5	0	5	0	0	.20	.05	.04	(⁵)	2.14	.74	.00
1,000-1,999	265	75.5	76	21	13	3	166	188	2	94	12	0	2	2	.29	.10	.01	.02	3.70	1.37	.04
2,000-2,999	178	86.8	67	9	2	129	135	0	78	6	1	2	1	0	.45	.04	.10	.02	3.38	1.93	.00
3,000-4,999	182	87.1	46	8	2	132	143	2	85	5	0	2	0	0	.33	.05	.14	(⁵)	3.73	2.44	.03
5,000 or over	92	86.0	34	4	23	71	78	1	54	3	0	2	0	0	.35	.05	.23	.05	7.26	2.83	.01
	32	94.1	0	18	1	24	30	1	16	1	1	1	0	0	.00	.09	.53	.03	10.29	4.76	.18
Average 3 expenditures per person										Average 6 expenditure per article											
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct. 7</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
1.95	4.8	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.30	0.78	(⁵)	0.00	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.60	1.68	1.18	0.07	0.49	0.22
2.3	2.3	.04	.00	.00	.00	.05	.10	0.00	.07	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.27	.52	1.30	.80	.05	.25	.25
83	3.5	.09	.03	.05	(⁵)	.14	.29	.00	.14	.09	.00	.02	.00	.00	.42	.46	1.45	.67	.07	.46	.14
1,000-1,999	1.53	4.4	.13	.06	.02	.26	.55	.01	.19	.25	.00	.01	.00	.00	.45	.38	1.45	.07	.07	.46	.46
2,000-2,999	2.31	5.1	.21	.03	.14	.02	.38	.90	.00	.32	.31	(⁵)	.07	.00	.69	.69	1.44	1.16	.07	.46	.25
3,000-4,999	2.86	5.2	.14	.04	.23	(⁵)	.39	1.20	.01	.38	.44	.00	.02	.00	.83	.83	1.67	.81	.07	.49	.25
5,000 or over	3.96	5.8	.27	.03	.44	.10	1.63	.01	.66	.28	.15	1.21	.00	.00	.49	.56	1.90	2.16	.07	.58	.25
	7.09	5.8	.00	.16	.03	.96	3.92	.04	.78	.15	.01	4.12	.01	.01	.42	.42	2.19	1.00	.09	.82	.25

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 30.—ACCESSORIES: Number of men having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for husbands and for other males 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-55—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Accessories										Accessories																			
		Work gloves (pairs)					Street gloves (pairs)					Other clothing not elsewhere classified ²					Work gloves (pairs)					Street gloves (pairs)					Other clothing not elsewhere classified ²				
		Col-ton		Other		Leather		Other		Leather		Other		Col-ton		Other		Leather		Other		Col-ton		Other		Leather		Other			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)			
OTHER MALES, 16-29 YEARS—CONT.																															
Southeast—white sharecroppers																															
All incomes ¹⁰																															
0-499	16	38.1	6	1	1	0	9	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500-999	118	71.5	45	12	3	0	66	72	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,000-1,499	57	75.0	24	2	1	0	40	40	0	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
1,500-1,999	24	75.0	11	4	1	0	13	16	0	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Average ³ expenditures per person																															
Dol.	0.91	3.4	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.34	(¹)	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.41	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.41	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				
All incomes ¹⁰	40	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.50	1.22	0.07	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.42	0.50	1.22	0.07	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				
0-499	83	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.00	0.27	0.44	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.50	1.22	0.07	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.36	0.50	1.22	0.07	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				
500-999	1.19	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				
1,000-1,499	1.19	3.1	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				
1,500-1,999	1.19	3.1	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46	0.54	0.46	1.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	\$ 0.46				

Persons having expenditures										Average ³ number of articles purchased per person					
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>Per¹</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>	<i>N_o</i>
All incomes	528	62.9	194	20	14	2	295	349	2	233	10	2	1	0	0
0-499	89	44.1	24	2	2	0	43	41	0	41	1	1	0	0	0
500-999	292	64.5	104	12	7	1	193	193	0	135	5	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	105	79.1	43	5	4	1	58	81	2	43	3	1	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	30	81.1	16	1	0	0	19	24	0	8	1	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	8	80.0	6	0	0	0	7	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
3,000-4,999	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over	1	100.0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Average ³ expenditures per person										Average ⁴ expenditure per article					
<i>All incomes</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Per¹</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
0-499	0.67	2.9	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.25	0.13	0.02	(⁵)	0.00	0.42	0.42
500-999	.28	2.0	.05	.01	.02	.00	.11	.25	.09	.08	.01	(⁵)	0.00	.37	.69
1,000-1,499	.66	2.9	.12	.01	.05	.01	.13	.36	.01	.14	.01	0.00	(⁵)	.42	.46
1,500-1,999	.92	3.1	.17	.02	.00	.00	.18	.34	.01	.15	.01	.01	0.00	.45	.67
2,000-2,999	1.14	3.5	.24	.01	.00	.00	.25	.77	.00	.10	.27	.00	0.00	.45	.45
3,000-4,999	1.60	3.2	.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	0.00	.33	.33
5,000 or over	1.70	5.5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.16	.54	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.50	.50
	\$19.10	\$7.7	\$.50	\$.00	\$ 4.00	\$.00	\$ 3.60	\$ 9.00	\$.00	\$ 2.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00	\$.50	\$.50

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 31 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes expenditures for miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the other clothing expenditure groups, such as rental of costumes.

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing.

⁴ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2).

⁵ 0.0050 or less.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁷ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 19, column 13).

⁸ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁹ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

¹⁰ See table 19, footnote 6.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 31.—ACCESSORIES: Number of boys under 16 years of age having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average expenditures per person for—					Average number of articles purchased per person		Average expenditures per article				
	Accessories										Clothing not else- where classified ²					Pairs of gloves		Pairs of gloves				
	Any	Work gloves	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Clothing not else- where classified ²	All	Work gloves	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Clothing not else- where classified ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
OTHER MALES, 12-15 YEARS																						
North and West																						
All income classes	813	504	251	362	379	311	4	1.32	0.34	0.22	0.18	0.30	0.28	(⁶)	1.79	0.27	2.13	0.83	0.19	0.80	0.08	0.36
Net losses	9	7	2	7	6	5	0	1.85	.43	.18	.50	.46	.28	0.00	2.00	.18	8.45	.91	.21	7.99	.06	.50
Net incomes	804	497	249	355	373	306	4	1.31	.34	.22	.18	.30	.27	(⁶)	1.79	.27	2.07	.82	.19	7.99	.09	.36
0-499	43	29	20	19	16	19	1	1.13	.31	.28	.13	.24	.17	(⁶)	1.66	.40	1.83	.71	.19	.71	.07	.33
500-999	142	60	43	49	45	51	0	1.17	.34	.20	.17	.28	.28	.00	1.74	.28	1.70	.82	.20	.72	.10	.33
1,000-1,499	203	136	53	81	87	62	0	1.30	.35	.20	.15	.24	.25	.00	1.84	.22	1.74	.67	.18	.85	.09	.36
1,500-1,999	184	100	65	80	89	67	0	1.20	.26	.25	.15	.33	.31	.00	1.83	.28	1.90	.80	.17	.84	.08	.36
2,000-2,999	164	99	48	82	92	75	1	1.47	.36	.25	.23	.40	.32	.03	1.79	.29	2.36	1.09	.10	.86	.08	.34
3,000-4,999	57	35	19	36	34	26	2	1.70	.46	.26	.26	.40	.32	.03	2.49	.36	2.84	1.19	.18	.68	.09	.34
5,000 or over	11	8	1	8	10	5	0	2.04	.54	.04	.37	.88	.21	.00	2.57	.14	4.64	2.14	.21	7.25	.08	.41

Southeast—white operators													
All incomes	562	147	37	364	343	208	6	.80	.07	.04	.17	.26	.26
0-499	12	1	0	9	7	3	0	.12	.01	.00	.03	.05	.03
500-999	128	31	3	74	62	50	1	.33	.04	.01	.08	.10	.10
1,000-1,499	154	43	7	90	88	84	1	.67	.09	.02	.14	.24	.18
1,500-1,999	104	28	13	67	62	36	1	.97	.11	.08	.24	.37	.17
2,000-2,999	95	20	6	61	71	52	2	1.44	.08	.08	.21	.41	.69
3,000-4,999	55	18	6	49	41	32	0	1.87	.12	.08	.41	.55	.71
5,000 or over	14	6	2	14	12	11	1	3.42	.25	.14	.90	1.36	.77
Southeast—white sharecroppers													
All incomes *	96	25	3	46	52	51	0	.35	.05	(*)	.07	.12	.11
0-499	8	0	0	4	4	6	0	.13	.00	.00	.02	.04	.07
500-999	38	12	0	16	15	22	0	.22	.05	.00	.04	.06	.07
1,000-1,499	30	8	3	15	18	12	0	.60	.09	.02	.13	.24	.12
1,500-1,999	17	4	0	9	14	10	0	.61	.06	.00	.09	.23	.23
Southeast—Negro families													
All incomes	240	88	3	124	128	126	0	.28	.06	.01	.05	.08	.08
0-499	43	16	0	19	18	25	0	.14	.03	.00	.02	.03	.06
500-999	133	43	2	72	75	71	0	.27	.05	.01	.05	.08	.08
1,000-1,499	49	20	0	23	25	22	0	.43	.10	.00	.07	.13	.13
1,500-1,999	14	6	1	8	7	6	0	.85	.20	.08	.12	.26	.19
2,000-2,999	4	3	0	2	2	2	0	.65	.18	.00	.11	.20	.16
3,000-4,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7.52	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.52	7.00
OTHER MALES, 6-11 years													
North and West	1,019	568	394	413	355	306	6	.78	.23	.19	.13	.12	.11
All income classes	15	11	10	5	4	6	0	1.40	.40	.46	.17	.22	.15
Net losses	1,004	557	384	408	351	300	6	.77	.23	.18	.13	.12	.11
Net incomes													
0-499	55	36	27	68	19	17	2	.78	.28	.24	.08	.09	.09
500-999	216	135	66	208	66	54	1	.58	.23	.12	.08	.08	.07
1,000-1,499	231	178	110	123	93	85	1	.78	.20	.17	.15	.10	.10
1,500-1,999	188	87	74	82	56	53	0	.74	.21	.18	.14	.11	.10
2,000-2,999	186	82	78	77	82	61	2	.97	.21	.25	.16	.11	.10
3,000-4,999	61	27	27	36	33	28	0	.88	.15	.23	.16	.15	.19
5,000 or over	4	2	2	3	2	2	0	.94	.09	.14	.11	.14	.46

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 31.—ACCESSORIES: Number of boys under 16 years of age having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—						Average ⁴ expenditures per person for—						Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person				Average ⁴ expenditure per article										
	Accessories						Clothing not else-where classified ³	Accessories						Clothing not else-where classified ³	Pairs of gloves		Handkerchiefs		Pairs of gloves		Handkerchiefs						
	Any	Work gloves	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²		All	Work gloves	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²		Work	Street	Work	Street									
																			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
OTHER MALES 6-11 YEARS—continued																											
Southeast—white operators																											
All incomes:																											
0-499	19	3	1	13	5	2	0	.08	(⁶)	.01	.04	.02	.01	0.00	.03	.01	.03	.08	.22	.75	.06	.18	.32	.49	.06	.23	
500-999	100	35	8	53	36	26	0	.14	.03	.01	.05	.03	.02	0.00	.10	.03	.17	.08	.17	.30	.28	.05	.16	.50	.06	.16	
1,000-1,499	117	33	10	61	62	47	1	.27	.04	.02	.07	.08	.06	(⁶)	.14	.04	.33	.38	.30	.40	.06	.22	.30	.40	.06	.22	
1,500-1,999	78	15	4	45	45	18	0	.34	.04	.02	.11	.13	.04	0.00	.11	.03	.56	.33	.37	.57	.07	.24	.57	.37	.05	.24	
2,000-2,999	92	16	12	53	69	48	0	.67	.04	.03	.19	.26	.15	0.00	.11	.08	.27	.16	.33	.36	.07	.25	.33	.36	.06	.23	
3,000-4,999	46	11	9	33	34	18	0	.88	.08	.08	.27	.25	.20	0.00	.18	.15	4.48	1.10	.44	.54	.06	.23	.44	.54	.06	.23	
5,000 or over	11	3	7	6	9	5	0	2.46	.12	.56	.62	.79	.37	0.00	.38	.54	6.38	2.54	.92	1.04	.10	.31	.92	1.04	.10	.31	
Southeast—white share-croppers																											
All incomes ⁸																											
0-499	97	20	9	48	40	35	0	.14	.02	.01	.04	.03	.04	0.00	.06	.03	.75	.17	.82	.34	.05	.19	.82	.34	.05	.19	
500-999	9	1	0	5	3	5	0	.08	.01	.00	.02	.01	.01	0.00	.02	.00	.41	.07	7.50	.32	.05	.16	7.50	.32	.05	.16	
1,000-1,499	48	0	3	27	14	22	0	.13	.01	.01	.05	.02	.04	0.00	.05	.03	.80	.11	.29	.32	.05	.18	.29	.32	.05	.18	
1,500-1,999	24	6	8	14	6	6	0	.17	.02	.01	.06	.03	.03	0.00	.11	.05	.64	.23	.26	.31	.06	.22	.26	.31	.06	.22	
2,000-2,999	11	3	1	6	8	2	0	.29	.06	.02	.07	.08	.06	0.00	.12	.04	1.32	.52	.52	7.52	.05	.15	.52	7.52	.05	.15	

(Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Southeast—Negro families																						
All incomes																						
0-499	35	5	0	8	5	24	0	.04	.01	.00	.01	.02	.03	.00	.02	.00	.10	.03	.35	.50	.05	.18
500-999	86	23	1	38	37	37	0	.10	.02	(9)	.02	.03	.03	.00	.08	(9)	.41	.14	.24	7.25	.06	.15
1,000-1,499	26	11	1	16	5	12	0	.16	.04	(9)	.04	.02	.06	.00	.16	.01	.86	.13	.24	7.26	.05	.15
1,500-1,999	4	3	1	2	3	2	0	.69	.21	.09	.08	.13	.18	.00	.45	.09	1.64	.45	.45	71.00	7.05	.28
2,000-2,999	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	.18	.00	.00	.04	.07	.07	.00	.00	.00	.67	.67		7.06	7.11	
OTHER MALES, 2 5 YEARS																						
North and West																						
All income classes																						
375	0	311	78	49	90	8	.30	.00	.20	.04	.02	.04	.00	.01	.00	.66	.53	.11		.30	.07	.20
Net losses																						
373	0	309	77	49	90	8	.22	.00	.18	.04	.00	.02	.04	.01	.00	.80	.80	.00	7.22	7.05	.30	.07
Net incomes																						
0-499	19	0	17	3	1	6	0	.26	.00	.17	.02	.01	.06	.00	.00	.46	.38	.04		.38	.05	7.20
500-999	89	0	68	10	8	23	1	.21	.00	.15	.01	.01	.04	(9)	.00	.52	.19	.06		.27	.07	7.14
1,000-1,499	112	0	90	28	14	25	2	.27	.00	.18	.04	.01	.04	.01	.00	.65	.59	.09		.27	.07	7.16
1,500-1,999	64	0	58	12	12	16	2	.32	.00	.20	.04	.04	.04	.01	.00	.69	.52	.19		.29	.08	7.20
2,000-2,999	67	0	56	19	11	16	1	.46	.00	.23	.07	.05	.05	.01	.00	.89	1.02	.19		.32	.07	7.25
3,000-4,999	20	0	18	4	2	4	2	.48	.00	.36	.06	.02	.04	(9)	.00	.83	.58	.10		.43	.08	7.21
5,000 or over	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	.25	.00	.10	.11	.04	.00	.00	.00	.28	.43	.14		7.38	7.26	7.26
Southeast—white operators																						
All incomes																						
83	0	44	34	23	13	3	.05	.00	.03	.02	.01	(9)	.01	.01	.00	.08	.35	.06		.33	.05	.20
0-499																						
3	0	0	2	0	1	0	.01	.00	.00	.01	.00	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00			7.05	
500-999	23	0	11	9	5	2	.03	.00	.01	.01	.01	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.04	.16	.03		.38	.05	.20
1,000-1,499	18	0	13	5	5	3	.05	.00	.03	.01	.01	(9)	.01	.00	.00	.11	.22	.04		.20	.05	.16
1,500-1,999	21	0	8	14	7	4	.11	.00	.02	.05	.03	.01	.03	.00	.08	1.09	.15	.03		.32	.04	.17
2,000-2,999	12	0	7	2	6	2	.12	.00	.04	.02	.05	.01	.00	.00	.14	.35	.22	.04		.39	7.05	.24
3,000-4,999	5	0	4	2	0	1	.15	.00	.08	.07	.00	(9)	.02	.00	.21	1.42	.00	.00		.37	7.05	
5,000 or over	1	0	1	0	0	0	.12	.00	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00		7.50		
Southeast—white share-croppers																						
All incomes ^a																						
21	0	12	7	4	3	4	.03	.00	.01	(9)	.01	(9)	.01	.03	.00	.05	.11	.02		.30	.05	.10
0-499																						
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00		.23	.06	7.10
500-999	14	0	7	5	2	3	.01	.00	.01	.01	(9)	.03	.04	.00	.06	.16	.02	.02		.31		
1,000-1,499	2	0	2	0	0	0	.02	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.00	.00		.31		
1,500-1,999	4	0	2	1	2	0	.08	.10	.06	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.27	.13		.39	7.05	7.10

See footnotes at end of table.

MEN AND BOYS

TABLE 31.—ACCESSORIES: Number of boys under 16 years of age having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—							Average ⁴ expenditures per person for—							Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person				Average ⁴ expenditure per article																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Accessories							Clothing not else- where classified ³	Accessories							Clothing not else- where classified ³				Accessories																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Any	Work gloves	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	Street gloves	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	(14)	(15)	Clothing not else- where classified ³	Pairs of gloves		Pairs of gloves		Ties	(23)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
																									Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties			Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs	Ties	Other ²	Work	Street	Handkerchiefs

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 30 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes collars, belts, garters, suspenders, jewelry, and other accessories.

³ This includes expenditures for miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the other clothing expenditure groups, such as rental of costumes.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 19, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing.

⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁶ 0.0050 or less.

⁷ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁸ See table 19, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 32.—TOTAL VALUE OF CLOTHING ACQUIRED DURING THE REPORT YEAR
The sum of expenditures for clothing of women and girls and money value of clothing received as gift or pay, and value of clothing received as gift or pay as a percentage of this total, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wives		Females (other than wives) aged—									
	Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	30 or older		16-29 years		12-15 years		6-11 years		2-5 years	
			Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing and gifts	Percentage received as gifts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH AND WEST												
All incomes.....	Dol. 37.47	Pct. 8.1	Dol. 32.43	Pct. 11.5	Dol. 53.13	Pct. 6.9	Dol. 34.33	Pct. 10.0	Dol. 22.57	Pct. 13.4	Dol. 15.36	Pct. 18.0
Net losses.....	33.43	8.0	² 49.90	² 52.1	52.52	.3	29.64	14.2	21.33	12.7	12.01	11.1
Net incomes.....	37.52	8.1	32.35	11.3	53.14	7.0	34.37	10.0	22.58	13.4	15.39	18.0
0-499.....	25.99	14.9	16.75	23.0	38.44	10.9	34.65	13.3	19.47	16.9	12.11	30.3
500-999.....	26.93	11.3	24.54	22.8	39.29	8.8	26.10	14.9	17.73	17.6	12.72	20.7
1,000-1,499.....	34.91	8.2	27.64	9.9	47.52	7.2	31.56	9.3	19.87	14.2	14.31	16.4
1,500-1,999.....	42.84	7.1	35.41	11.6	54.30	7.1	37.12	11.3	24.46	13.7	17.77	18.1
2,000-2,999.....	49.94	5.0	37.93	6.8	66.51	5.6	40.72	6.3	28.05	9.8	17.56	16.0
3,000-4,999.....	59.95	6.6	54.25	4.4	66.77	6.1	47.06	6.9	30.95	8.8	21.31	11.8
5,000 or over.....	94.32	3.2	80.73	3.1	96.02	8.5	45.14	7.1	49.14	8.7	13.81	24.1
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS												
All incomes.....	31.93	7.0	28.49	8.9	43.83	5.8	26.27	5.6	16.25	7.3	11.51	10.3
0-499.....	13.29	11.4	11.54	23.8	19.10	13.7	10.95	18.7	8.23	16.3	6.97	13.6
500-999.....	19.95	9.7	13.24	14.4	24.20	9.5	18.71	8.7	12.17	8.7	9.23	12.4
1,000-1,499.....	30.26	7.3	24.34	10.1	37.07	5.5	24.91	4.7	16.14	8.6	11.54	8.4
1,500-1,999.....	38.01	5.3	30.59	13.5	46.12	5.0	27.02	4.6	18.98	6.4	13.82	9.3
2,000-2,999.....	48.93	7.0	44.10	3.2	61.04	4.7	40.92	2.6	25.31	3.6	17.49	7.5
3,000-4,999.....	73.05	4.9	56.99	10.1	97.51	4.3	51.41	4.8	29.88	4.7	22.15	11.4
5,000 or over.....	147.32	3.3	115.79	.0	128.72	4.8	69.90	4.9	33.41	.3	56.08	7.1
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
All incomes ²	20.96	5.6	16.98	16.3	26.09	5.8	17.43	4.0	11.63	6.1	8.64	10.2
0-499.....	13.86	6.3	12.00	13.8	14.36	13.9	11.53	9.7	7.06	7.4	6.21	15.8
500-999.....	20.56	6.3	13.26	29.6	24.13	6.5	15.57	4.4	11.05	8.0	8.69	9.3
1,000-1,499.....	29.12	3.9	24.91	5.3	30.18	4.2	22.52	.9	15.63	4.0	10.93	8.0
1,500-1,999.....	29.68	5.1	29.33	4.8	39.04	2.7	24.31	3.9	14.88	3.0	12.65	9.6
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES												
All incomes.....	15.56	7.5	10.48	8.6	16.75	7.3	12.76	7.1	8.13	12.5	5.28	11.2
0-499.....	11.39	8.5	7.29	9.1	11.35	11.3	8.95	12.6	5.86	15.2	4.46	13.7
500-999.....	17.28	6.8	12.39	8.6	17.17	7.3	13.38	6.6	8.63	12.3	5.76	11.5
1,000-1,499.....	23.93	7.4	14.80	8.9	22.85	4.7	16.25	3.8	12.25	11.8	8.45	2.1
1,500-1,999.....	26.82	5.0	² 17.24	² .0	25.24	3.5	18.57	5.4	15.67	.8	8.11	6.2
2,000-2,999.....	24.30	13.4	² 19.35	² .0	34.97	2.9	31.86	.0	20.44	2.4	-----	-----
3,000-4,999.....	² 28.55	² 14.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000 or over.....	² 221.40	² .0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See table 33, footnote 1. Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they received any clothing as gift or pay. Percentages are based on the sum of clothing expenditures and money value of clothing received as gift or pay.

² Based on fewer than 3 persons.

³ Includes a few persons in income classes higher than those shown. See table 33, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 33.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 2—										Average expenditures per person for—										Clothing received as gift or pay	
	Persons having expenditures for 2—										Average expenditures per person for—										Persons	Average value
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
(1)	Any clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories	All clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories and other clothing	No.	Dol.
WIVES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
North and West	6, 129	4, 329	2, 624	5, 171	99	5, 902	5, 851	3, 089	1, 066	3, 281	34.44	1.96	3.78	8.13	0.05	7.56	6.65	2.27	0.40	1.01	2, 272	3.03
All income classes	82	64	33	73	0	80	80	39	19	54	30.75	1.81	3.78	8.13	.00	7.37	5.84	2.28	.34	1.20	37	2.68
Net losses	6, 047	4, 265	2, 591	5, 098	99	5, 822	5, 771	3, 050	1, 047	3, 227	34.48	1.96	5.94	8.63	.05	7.56	6.66	2.27	.40	1.01	2, 235	3.04
Net incomes	559	331	166	440	2	526	515	293	56	242	22.13	1.29	3.02	5.15	.01	5.17	4.88	1.91	.16	.54	226	3.86
0-499	1, 552	955	511	1, 262	12	1, 408	1, 453	769	154	693	23.80	1.32	3.56	5.86	.02	5.44	5.13	1.78	.18	.60	573	3.04
500-999	1, 000-1, 499	1, 608	1, 155	669	373	18	1, 549	1, 537	775	252	32.04	1.88	5.11	7.96	.03	7.18	6.49	2.17	.33	.89	591	2.87
1,000-1,499	1, 500-1, 999	1, 081	831	544	935	22	1, 057	1, 049	561	240	39.80	2.23	7.32	9.90	.06	8.51	7.52	2.53	.48	1.25	405	3.04
2,000-2,999	2, 000-2, 999	870	675	474	754	32	850	848	463	240	47.45	2.64	9.16	11.80	.11	10.19	8.47	2.90	.70	1.48	312	2.49
3,000-4,999	3, 000-4, 999	317	266	191	283	9	315	165	81	199	56.02	3.31	11.19	15.04	.10	11.47	9.10	3.29	.80	1.72	118	3.93
5,000 or over	5, 000 or over	60	52	36	51	4	57	24	24	43	91.34	4.71	18.14	27.75	.20	18.44	12.30	2.97	2.68	4.15	11	2.98

<i>Southeast—white operators</i>														
All incomes	3,514	2,639	1,936	2,608	63	3,416	3,420	2,572	578	1,600	29,08	1.92	4.79	7.40
0-499	378	200	147	219	1	350	358	271	13	71	11.77	.66	1.34	2.29
500-999	1,277	846	615	858	10	1,238	1,236	957	89	428	18.02	1.11	2.34	3.79
1,000-1,499	820	660	488	630	6	801	803	624	134	402	28.06	1.85	4.52	6.57
1,500-1,999	426	309	273	352	11	421	419	317	89	249	35.99	2.53	6.07	8.63
2,000-2,999	369	328	231	323	13	364	364	257	118	252	45.51	3.13	7.18	12.43
3,000-4,999	179	172	132	163	14	177	175	116	95	139	69.44	4.29	13.22	19.95
5,000 or over	65	64	50	63	8	65	65	30	40	59	142.46	8.52	31.00	47.59
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>														
All incomes ^a	1,057	709	561	749	5	1,035	1,031	883	78	390	19.78	1.14	2.68	4.37
0-499	273	151	118	181	0	264	263	220	9	65	12.98	.08	1.52	2.52
500-999	534	355	291	369	1	523	522	448	36	190	19.27	1.08	2.62	4.23
1,000-1,499	177	142	106	142	1	177	176	152	20	92	27.98	1.70	4.11	6.47
1,500-1,999	59	48	35	46	1	58	56	52	11	33	28.18	1.85	3.58	6.93
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>														
All incomes	2,182	1,590	984	1,463	4	2,087	2,029	1,694	103	709	14.40	1.02	2.20	3.11
0-499	991	674	359	610	2	931	899	740	27	242	10.42	.81	1.25	2.14
500-999	927	697	473	652	1	899	877	744	47	355	16.10	1.09	2.50	3.57
1,000-1,499	215	176	117	168	0	209	207	172	22	85	22.17	1.48	4.37	4.78
1,500-1,999	37	33	27	24	0	36	35	30	7	20	25.49	1.56	4.16	6.28
2,000-2,999	10	7	6	7	0	10	9	7	0	5	21.05	2.14	2.23	5.64
3,000-4,999	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	24.55	3.09	2.06	5.15
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	221.40	13.00	114.00	32.00
<i>Oregon—part-time¹</i>														
All incomes	370	259	157	326	25	348	350	217	122	211	41.16	2.48	5.67	11.44
0-499	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.00	.90	.90	.90
500-999	60	31	17	50	0	54	53	36	15	26	23.43	1.03	2.65	5.73
1,000-1,499	107	73	44	88	4	101	103	55	20	53	30.29	1.90	4.26	7.81
1,500-1,999	99	69	42	90	7	93	95	65	36	61	42.19	2.17	6.12	12.09
2,000-2,999	82	66	41	77	9	80	78	55	47	40	55.69	3.63	7.68	15.75
3,000-4,999	20	19	12	20	5	19	20	13	11	15	83.00	6.30	10.30	26.70
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	178.00	12.00	40.00	32.00

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 33.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																								
Persons having expenditures for 1—												Average 3 expenditures per person for—												
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for 1—											Average 3 expenditures per person for—											Clothing received as gift or pay	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	Average 3 money value	
(1)	Any clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories	All clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, nightwear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories and other clothing	Persons	Average 3 money value		
	No. 246	No. 141	No. 98	No. 185	No. 5	No. 227	No. 219	No. 111	No. 29	No. 109	Dol. 28.69	Dol. 1.80	Dol. 4.55	Dol. 7.70	Dol. 0.06	Dol. 6.28	Dol. 5.39	Dol. 3.34	Dol. 0.34	Dol. 0.89	No. 105	Dol. 3.74		
	1	1	0	1	0	1	218	110	29	109	\$ 23.90	\$ 1.53	\$ 4.00	\$ 9.19	\$ 0.06	\$ 2.88	\$ 6.96	\$ 3.34	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	1	\$ 26.00		
	245	140	98	184	5	226	218	110	29	109	28.70	1.80	4.56	7.69	.06	6.29	5.39	3.37	.34	.90	104	3.65		
OTHER FEMALES, 30 OR OLDER																								
North and West																								
All income classes																								
Net losses																								
Net incomes																								
0-499	18	7	7	8	0	15	16	12	0	5	12.89	.64	1.66	1.02	.00	3.29	3.59	2.49	.00	.20	7	3.86		
500-999	56	33	17	40	0	51	51	27	5	18	18.04	1.32	2.11	4.91	.00	4.30	4.18	1.48	.17	.17	28	5.60		
1,000-1,499	59	33	20	47	1	55	49	22	2	28	24.91	1.37	3.81	6.32	.02	6.28	5.03	1.89	.18	1.01	28	2.73		
1,500-1,999	43	20	20	29	2	42	38	7	7	19	31.31	1.84	3.14	10.23	.10	7.28	5.74	1.52	.34	1.12	21	4.10		
2,000-2,999	46	30	21	40	1	42	41	18	2	26	35.34	2.38	6.74	9.77	.00	7.00	6.31	1.97	.29	.88	14	2.69		
3,000-4,999	19	13	11	17	1	19	19	4	1	11	51.88	3.60	13.31	12.93	.26	9.40	7.51	2.41	.87	1.59	5	2.37		
5,000 or over	4	4	2	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	78.23	4.40	11.98	20.86	.00	14.51	11.15	7.07	4.50	2.86	1	2.60		

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Southeast—white operators

	232	157	117	153	4	219	220	105	29	82	25.95	1.84	3.83	6.82	.07	4.89	4.93	2.48	.34	.75	87	2.54
All incomes	13	3	7	4	0	11	13	9	0	1	8.79	.36	2.81	1.25	.00	.90	2.47	.97	.00	.03	7	2.75
0-499	79	38	27	46	0	76	70	59	3	14	11.33	.84	1.02	2.03	.00	2.05	3.27	1.98	.03	.15	27	1.91
500-999	53	47	31	39	0	50	52	40	3	20	21.80	1.80	3.50	4.70	.00	3.04	4.60	2.45	.12	.65	20	2.45
1,000-1,499	32	25	17	21	2	27	32	23	5	13	26.45	2.22	4.38	5.91	.22	5.00	5.45	2.07	.41	.79	15	4.14
1,500-1,999	31	24	20	21	1	31	30	28	10	15	42.71	2.38	5.57	14.38	.00	8.50	6.57	2.72	1.26	1.14	9	1.80
2,000-2,999	17	14	11	13	0	17	16	13	6	13	51.23	3.72	9.63	11.15	.79	10.70	7.30	6.42	1.55	1.80	9	5.76
3,000-4,999	7	6	4	6	1	7	7	3	2	6	115.79	7.53	15.21	47.49	.00	20.61	15.37	2.35	1.29	5.15	0	.00
5,000 or over																						
Southeast—white share croppers																						
All incomes	51	32	28	27	0	45	44	45	2	13	14.21	.92	2.62	2.16	.00	2.61	3.03	2.35	.18	.34	20	2.77
0-499	9	6	4	8	0	9	7	9	0	3	10.34	.64	2.24	2.70	.00	2.17	1.39	1.08	.00	.12	3	1.66
500-999	27	13	11	0	22	22	22	21	0	3	9.34	.70	1.49	1.20	.00	1.48	2.21	1.03	.01	.20	11	3.32
1,000-1,499	9	7	5	6	0	9	9	0	0	3	23.58	1.13	3.46	5.01	.00	4.34	5.67	3.23	.00	.22	3	1.33
1,500-1,999	6	6	6	2	0	5	6	6	1	4	27.91	1.63	6.21	1.40	.00	5.80	3.29	4.74	1.33	1.51	3	1.42
2,000-2,999																						
Southeast—Negro families																						
All incomes	152	74	62	82	0	139	132	119	7	34	9.58	.60	1.21	1.94	.00	1.89	2.28	1.48	.04	.14	36	.90
0-499	67	31	24	29	0	68	54	52	0	11	6.63	.43	.90	.94	.00	1.37	1.71	1.21	.00	.04	15	.66
500-999	67	35	32	41	0	63	61	56	6	18	11.33	.69	1.55	2.36	.00	2.12	2.52	1.83	.08	.18	16	1.06
1,000-1,499	16	6	5	10	0	14	15	10	1	4	13.49	.83	1.14	3.94	.00	2.83	3.13	1.24	.05	.33	5	1.31
1,500-1,999	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	17.24	1.96	1.95	4.76	.00	5.07	3.95	1.25	.00	.30	0	.00
2,000-2,999	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	19.35	1.55	1.00	8.54	.00	2.81	6.12	.00	.00	.00	0	.00
OTHER FEMALES, 10-24 YEARS																						
North and West																						
All income classes	1,200	987	884	1,051	238	1,176	1,169	493	303	880	49.44	2.28	9.86	12.87	.60	9.83	8.51	2.43	.64	2.42	469	3.69
Net losses	13	11	9	13	3	13	13	8	6	11	52.37	2.06	6.80	12.51	.95	11.66	10.38	3.55	.96	3.41	1	.15
Net incomes	1,187	976	875	1,071	235	1,163	1,156	485	297	869	49.41	2.28	9.89	12.88	.61	9.81	8.49	2.40	.64	2.41	468	3.73
0-499	56	42	38	52	8	55	53	29	12	37	34.26	1.34	6.52	8.76	.19	7.61	6.32	1.73	.37	1.39	24	4.18
500-999	210	161	135	181	23	201	204	85	30	141	35.84	1.75	7.12	9.01	.28	7.88	7.93	1.80	.25	1.38	77	3.45
1,000-1,499	319	255	225	292	58	310	306	123	75	233	41.10	1.92	8.08	11.86	.51	8.88	8.76	2.12	.51	2.29	118	3.42
1,500-1,999	238	208	188	225	50	214	213	94	58	182	50.47	2.30	10.59	13.10	.62	9.85	8.76	2.45	.59	2.21	108	3.83
2,000-2,999	247	217	199	228	68	246	245	97	40	193	62.77	3.00	13.35	16.49	.91	12.32	9.92	2.51	1.01	3.26	98	3.74
3,000-4,999	91	77	77	77	20	91	89	51	25	68	62.68	3.12	12.90	15.14	.85	11.81	10.20	4.38	.93	3.35	36	4.09
5,000 or over	16	16	13	16	8	16	16	6	7	15	87.86	3.74	12.57	26.52	2.07	18.24	11.23	4.51	2.62	6.33	7	8.16

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 33.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for specified groups of items of apparel, average expenditures per person, number receiving clothing as gift or pay, and average value of such clothing received, by income and age groups, 5 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for ¹ —										Average ³ expenditures per person for—										Persons	Clothing received as gift or pay
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
	Any clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, night-wear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories	All clothing	Headwear	Coats, jackets, sweaters	Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Special sportswear	Underwear, night-wear, hose	Footwear	Materials, paid help for sewing	Cleaning, pressing	Accessories and other clothing		
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Average ¹ money value
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS—continued																						
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																						
All incomes	975	704	741	854	109	965	964	692	212	636	41.27	2.02	7.46	11.08	0.34	7.77	7.48	2.99	0.53	1.60	233	2.56
0-499	47	27	23	34	1	42	44	27	2	18	16.48	.79	2.32	4.45	.04	3.55	4.05	1.00	.03	.25	15	2.62
500-999	304	212	202	240	8	302	302	229	30	147	51.90	1.13	3.14	5.06	.06	4.36	3.17	2.31	.08	.59	68	2.30
1,000-1,499	235	182	184	213	8	234	253	166	30	151	35.04	1.63	6.37	8.69	.09	6.77	6.31	3.11	.39	1.06	52	2.03
1,500-1,999	138	132	123	145	22	137	136	122	34	121	43.83	2.13	7.75	10.62	.34	8.74	8.37	3.66	.43	1.79	37	2.29
2,000-2,999	132	119	118	126	30	131	130	93	52	110	50.15	2.92	9.97	10.55	.58	10.85	9.89	4.08	.73	2.60	27	2.86
3,000-4,999	74	67	67	71	29	74	74	42	40	66	93.35	4.44	18.34	23.99	1.72	13.76	12.78	3.45	1.79	5.08	24	4.16
5,000 or over	25	25	24	25	8	25	25	13	14	23	122.60	6.18	32.76	36.67	1.54	20.54	13.30	2.95	3.95	4.71	10	6.12
<i>Southeast—white share-croppers</i>																						
All incomes ⁶	217	158	147	186	9	217	215	157	20	97	24.57	1.19	4.22	6.33	.08	4.52	5.31	2.23	.10	.59	52	1.52
0-499	36	19	14	26	0	36	35	18	1	9	12.36	.64	1.10	2.03	.00	2.50	3.79	1.50	.07	.13	8	2.00
500-999	101	70	74	86	4	101	100	83	9	43	22.57	1.05	4.26	5.13	.06	4.11	5.06	2.39	.11	.40	26	1.56
1,000-1,499	48	40	34	44	3	48	48	35	7	23	28.92	1.50	4.68	7.86	.17	5.34	5.95	2.54	.11	.77	9	1.26
1,500-1,999	29	27	23	27	2	29	29	20	3	20	37.99	1.83	6.39	12.11	.14	6.89	6.86	2.21	.10	1.46	8	1.05

<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>												
All incomes	662	547	376	507	4	645	647	499	34	262	15.53	1.11
0-499	186	138	80	119	1	177	179	132	5	48	10.07	1.24
500-999	351	292	204	282	2	343	344	264	16	138	15.92	1.16
1,000-1,499	97	89	69	81	1	97	97	78	12	57	21.77	1.44
1,500-1,999	25	25	21	22	0	25	24	22	1	16	24.36	1.77
2,000-2,999	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	33.97	2.75
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS												
<i>North and West</i>												
All income classes	1,027	741	774	861	192	1,010	1,008	441	100	687	30.89	1.21
Net losses	7	6	4	7	2	7	7	3	0	5	25.43	1.22
Net incomes	1,020	735	770	854	190	1,003	1,001	438	100	682	30.93	1.21
0-499	58	43	40	43	11	58	58	33	4	36	30.04	1.13
500-999	296	138	135	160	28	198	198	75	16	113	22.21	1.82
1,000-1,499	312	225	233	275	43	307	309	132	21	204	28.62	1.10
1,500-1,999	201	144	160	166	44	201	196	95	21	142	32.93	1.23
2,000-2,999	165	128	137	145	42	164	164	66	27	126	38.16	1.63
3,000-4,999	64	45	52	54	16	61	62	33	8	50	43.82	1.90
5,000 or over	14	12	13	11	6	14	14	4	3	11	41.93	1.26
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>												
All incomes	822	564	698	616	65	815	812	624	80	402	24.80	.81
0-499	52	30	31	26	1	50	49	40	0	14	8.90	.38
500-999	267	171	213	189	7	265	263	202	10	97	17.08	.76
1,000-1,499	213	145	191	157	12	212	213	162	20	102	23.73	.76
1,500-1,999	138	99	121	106	4	136	135	108	8	72	25.79	.82
2,000-2,999	95	72	87	86	10	95	95	74	24	71	39.86	1.32
3,000-4,999	47	39	45	43	15	47	47	32	11	39	48.95	1.49
5,000 or over	10	8	10	9	7	10	10	6	7	7	63.50	2.03
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>												
All incomes %	217	135	176	142	5	213	215	179	9	80	16.74	.51
0-499	33	15	20	18	1	29	32	26	2	2	10.41	.26
500-999	115	72	93	74	2	115	114	97	4	46	11.88	.47
1,000-1,499	40	34	44	35	0	49	49	39	2	23	22.32	.70
1,500-1,999	13	8	12	8	2	13	13	12	1	5	23.35	.51

See footnotes at end of table.

0-499	74	47	42	50	6	74	73	39	3	40	16.17	.56	2.26	2.75	.16	3.75	4.73	1.40	.08	.48	34	3.30
500-999	270	166	153	182	17	260	265	127	5	148	14.61	.53	2.20	2.58	.08	3.15	4.45	1.17	.02	.43	133	3.12
1,000-1,499	369	239	248	267	24	362	362	154	9	216	17.05	.58	2.02	3.34	.10	3.49	5.01	1.09	.02	.50	171	2.82
1,500-1,999	274	190	217	215	28	208	273	130	13	136	21.11	.67	3.88	4.08	.16	4.31	5.84	1.54	.05	.58	128	3.35
2,000-2,999	205	145	167	157	25	205	204	115	11	135	25.30	.90	4.62	4.88	.29	5.33	6.52	1.97	.06	.73	83	2.75
3,000-4,999	64	45	57	56	15	64	63	26	4	43	28.24	1.02	6.21	6.62	.45	5.61	5.97	1.41	.09	.86	27	4.71
5,000 or over	14	11	11	12	4	14	14	2	1	10	44.85	2.12	8.99	13.05	.68	9.44	7.90	1.33	.07	1.27	5	4.29
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																						
All incomes	997	692	841	572	55	976	990	805	50	378	15.07	.42	3.28	2.30	.10	2.57	3.85	2.30	.04	.21	257	1.18
0-499	90	48	57	38	0	86	90	72	0	16	6.89	.23	1.01	.80	.00	1.06	2.22	1.51	.00	.06	31	1.34
500-999	334	219	264	181	7	326	331	266	5	96	11.11	.31	2.21	1.53	.01	1.92	3.16	1.83	.01	.13	87	1.06
1,000-1,499	272	197	237	144	7	266	270	214	11	90	14.75	.41	3.42	2.07	.04	2.44	3.92	2.24	.03	.18	76	1.39
1,500-1,999	134	104	123	79	5	132	133	119	6	67	17.76	.49	4.34	2.31	.06	2.99	4.36	2.95	.02	.24	28	1.22
2,000-2,999	121	83	114	90	25	121	120	100	21	79	24.41	.63	5.01	4.60	.47	4.29	5.38	3.37	.18	.48	26	1.40
3,000-4,999	37	33	37	32	7	36	37	29	5	22	28.49	.74	6.68	5.92	.38	5.24	6.15	2.69	.13	.66	8	1.39
5,000 or over	9	8	9	8	4	9	9	5	2	8	33.30	1.18	8.74	7.23	.39	5.33	5.73	3.88	.17	.65	1	1.11
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																						
All incomes	365	223	294	182	4	347	353	310	8	95	10.92	.31	2.40	1.31	.02	1.77	2.99	2.00	.01	.11	69	.71
0-499	72	38	39	23	0	65	69	64	0	10	6.54	.24	.87	.64	.00	.97	2.08	1.70	.00	.04	11	.52
500-999	184	106	157	98	2	174	176	145	2	34	10.17	.28	2.25	1.30	.02	1.66	2.78	1.80	.01	.07	40	.88
1,000-1,499	79	59	71	43	2	78	78	74	5	40	15.01	.43	3.28	1.81	.04	2.77	3.89	2.50	.03	.26	13	.62
1,500-1,999	27	17	25	15	0	27	27	25	0	9	14.44	.34	4.42	1.47	.00	1.88	3.93	2.28	.00	.12	5	.44
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes	627	431	418	306	1	582	612	508	3	101	7.11	.32	1.14	.98	(¹)	1.10	2.24	1.28	(¹)	.05	174	1.02
0-499	250	155	136	110	0	222	244	196	1	32	4.97	.23	.50	.62	.00	.81	1.74	.94	(¹)	.04	80	.89
500-999	289	202	212	142	0	275	281	238	2	32	7.57	.34	1.55	.90	.00	1.13	2.37	1.43	.01	.04	78	1.06
1,000-1,499	76	62	69	46	1	73	75	64	0	22	10.80	.45	1.77	2.07	.03	1.74	3.12	1.35	.00	.07	14	1.45
1,500-1,999	8	8	7	5	0	8	8	6	0	4	13.35	.84	2.96	3.54	.00	1.90	3.68	2.09	.00	.04	1	.12
2,000-2,999	4	4	4	3	0	4	4	4	0	1	13.94	.52	5.39	2.42	.00	2.87	5.32	3.22	.00	.20	1	.50

See footnotes at end of table.

	75	34	47	28	0	71	73	64	1	5	6.02	18	92	83	.00	94	1.74	1.34	.01	.06	24	.95
0-499	235	144	177	100	3	225	223	197	1	21	8.00	.26	1.55	.96	.01	1.31	2.20	1.75	(.)	.05	28	1.14
500-999	132	87	113	76	2	129	129	112	4	25	10.57	.35	2.22	1.37	.01	1.77	2.61	2.11	.02	.11	76	.97
1,000-1,499	53	38	45	25	3	53	52	45	1	20	12.51	.42	2.65	1.47	.04	2.26	3.06	2.42	.01	.21	16	1.28
2,000-2,999	53	35	48	37	3	52	53	44	2	12	16.18	.51	3.05	2.89	.05	2.91	3.76	2.81	.02	.15	14	1.31
3,000-4,999	19	10	19	11	1	19	19	16	2	4	16.63	.50	5.12	2.36	.05	3.80	4.47	3.61	.10	.16	6	2.52
5,000 or over	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	2	4	52.08	2.52	10.11	8.96	1.80	10.73	7.58	8.76	1.20	.39	4	4.00
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																						
All incomes ^a	270	158	200	116	0	290	294	229	4	20	7.76	.24	1.12	.86	.00	1.29	2.11	1.77	.01	.06	63	.88
0-499	77	40	41	27	0	74	71	71	1	1	5.23	.18	.63	.64	.00	.78	1.57	1.40	(.)	.03	21	.98
500-999	127	69	104	57	0	121	126	112	1	12	7.88	.22	1.51	.77	.00	1.31	2.14	1.87	(.)	.06	27	.81
1,000-1,499	49	35	41	22	0	49	48	42	0	5	10.06	.30	1.91	1.33	.00	1.49	2.58	1.80	.00	.13	4	.87
1,500-1,999	14	11	11	7	0	13	13	12	1	1	11.41	.48	3.20	1.63	.00	1.57	2.58	2.50	.05	.03	6	1.21
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes	387	250	250	160	0	337	355	341	0	13	4.69	.25	.76	.61	.00	.70	1.38	.97	.00	.02	85	.59
0-499	210	131	129	76	0	180	189	173	0	3	3.85	.21	.57	.50	.00	.56	1.23	.78	.00	(.)	51	.61
500-999	142	103	102	63	0	124	131	135	0	6	5.10	.30	.83	.58	.00	.77	1.46	1.12	.00	.04	31	.66
1,000-1,499	31	21	25	19	0	29	31	30	0	4	8.27	.34	1.66	1.47	.00	1.29	1.99	1.42	.00	.10	2	.18
1,500-1,999	4	4	3	2	0	4	4	3	0	0	7.61	.42	1.25	.57	.00	1.80	2.26	1.31	.00	.00	1	.60

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the South-east. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-361 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² See tables 43 and 44 for the number of persons having expenditures for clothing classified as "other."

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class giving supplementary clothing schedules who were members of the family for the entire report year and had expenditures for clothing (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing or received clothing as gift or pay. (See footnote 7 for an exception in regard to the special study of part-time farm families in Oregon.)

⁴ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁵ This all-incomes line includes a few persons in atypical families with nonfarm earnings so large that the total family income was over \$2,000. Data for these families (largely in North Carolina and South Carolina) are not presented by income class because of the atypical income (resulting largely from high nonfarm earnings), the wide variation in

income, and the small number of cases. These families were not included in the random income sample since they were a part of the special group obtained by controlled collection methods. They were excluded from all tables presenting data from the expenditure schedules in accord with the practice of omitting small income classes at the upper and lower ends of the income distribution. See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 358, for discussion of sampling procedures.

⁷ Data for this analysis unit are shown only for husbands and wives in this table and table 19, and not for other family members. The data include all wives in the consumption sample who were members of the family for the entire report year, had expenditures for clothing, and reported details of clothing expenditures, regardless of whether they filled supplementary clothing schedules. Differences between the number of wives as given in this table and in table 38 of the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Misc. Pub. 465 are due to the fact that a few wives reported their total clothing expenditure, but did not break them down into the various categories shown in this table. These wives are included in the Family Income and Expenditures report, which gives clothing data on total expenditures only, but are excluded from this report.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 34.—HEADWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for hats and other headwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36
[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—					Average 3 expenditures per person for—					Average 3 number of articles purchased per person					Average 4 expenditure per article				
	Any headwear	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets ²	All headwear	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets	Felt hats	Straw hats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
WIVES																				
North and West																				
All income classes	No. 4,329	Per ¹ 70.6	No. 3,344	No. 1,803	No. 502	No. 364	Dol. 1.96	Per ¹ 5.7	Dol. 1.20	Dol. 0.50	Dol. 0.14	Dol. 0.12	No. 0.64	No. 0.31	No. 0.08	No. 0.15	Dol. 1.87	Dol. 1.62	Dol. 1.66	Dol. 0.84
Net losses	64	78.0	40	34	6	12	1.81	5.9	.92	.63	.16	.10	.51	.43	.07	.17	1.77	1.48	2.20	.62
Net incomes	4,265	70.5	3,304	1,769	496	352	1.96	5.7	1.20	.50	.14	.12	.64	.31	.08	.15	1.87	1.63	1.66	.84
0-499	331	50.2	254	125	37	31	1.29	5.8	.80	.33	.09	.07	.49	.23	.07	.11	1.65	1.42	1.36	.59
500-999	955	61.5	708	388	93	64	1.32	5.5	.83	.34	.08	.07	.51	.25	.06	.09	1.62	1.36	1.32	.76
1,000-1,499	1,155	71.8	897	464	130	81	1.88	5.9	1.19	.47	.13	.09	.67	.30	.08	.13	1.76	1.56	1.62	.72
1,500-1,999	831	76.9	658	342	108	69	2.23	5.6	1.37	.55	.17	.14	.71	.34	.11	.14	1.92	1.65	1.58	.99
2,000-2,999	675	77.6	535	295	82	75	2.64	5.6	1.56	.69	.19	.20	.73	.38	.10	.22	2.14	1.84	2.02	1.90
3,000-4,999	266	83.9	209	125	40	29	3.31	5.9	1.79	.88	.29	.35	.81	.43	.14	.34	2.20	2.06	2.16	1.00
5,000 or over	52	86.7	43	30	6	3	4.71	5.2	3.07	1.26	.23	.15	.93	.50	.10	.15	3.29	2.52	2.28	1.01
Southeast—white operators																				
All incomes	2,639	75.1	2,244	1,249	124	40	1.92	6.5	1.30	.56	.05	.01	.75	.37	.04	.01	1.74	1.52	1.38	.71
0-499	290	52.9	137	89	7	4	.66	5.6	.45	.20	.01	(1)	.38	.24	.02	.01	1.17	.84	.68	.27
500-999	846	60.2	581	347	31	9	1.11	6.2	.77	.32	.02	(1)	.66	.28	.02	.01	1.36	1.15	.93	.54
1,000-1,499	1,000	69.2	736	404	114	37	1.85	6.6	1.32	.47	.03	.01	.79	.34	.03	.01	1.69	1.37	1.39	.56
1,500-1,999	368	88.6	336	188	35	14	2.63	7.0	2.07	.81	.03	.01	1.01	.54	.05	.01	1.69	1.77	1.32	.69
2,000-2,999	328	88.9	299	189	17	2	3.43	6.0	2.07	1.00	.08	(2)	1.00	.74	.03	.01	1.86	1.86	1.64	.88
3,000-4,999	172	96.1	162	107	11	2	4.29	6.2	2.83	1.28	.06	.02	1.33	.64	.06	.01	2.12	2.01	2.62	1.63
5,000 or over	64	98.5	63	45	9	2	8.52	6.0	5.77	2.28	.35	.12	1.72	.74	.15	.03	3.34	3.09	2.30	4.00
Southeast—white sharecroppers																				
All incomes ¹⁰	709	67.1	580	281	44	9	1.14	5.8	.83	.26	.04	.01	.60	.27	.04	.01	1.37	.96	1.05	.57
0-499	151	55.3	112	59	7	5	.68	5.2	.49	.16	.02	.01	.42	.22	.03	.03	1.14	.75	.68	.54
500-999	355	66.5	288	143	21	4	1.06	5.6	.79	.24	.04	.01	.60	.28	.04	.01	1.32	.87	1.04	.61

	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000 or over	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000 or over
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																		
All incomes.....	1,590	72.9	1,205	771	89	58	1.02	7.1	.68	.38	.07	.00	.80	.32	.10	.05	.00	.00
0-499.....	674	68.0	465	327	38	31	.81	7.8	.52	.25	.03	.01	.49	.37	.04	.04	.04	.04
500-999.....	608	75.3	557	338	40	19	1.00	6.8	.74	.31	.03	.01	.65	.35	.04	.03	.03	.03
1,000-1,499.....	123	81.0	146	84	9	5	1.48	6.7	1.01	.42	.01	.01	.77	.40	.05	.02	.10	.10
1,500-1,999.....	37	80.2	28	18	1	0	1.56	6.1	1.06	.47	.03	.00	.86	.49	.03	.00	.22	.07
2,000-2,999.....	7	70.0	7	2	1	0	2.14	10.2	1.89	.20	.05	.00	.90	.20	.10	.00	2.00	8.00
3,000-4,999.....	1	100.0	1	1	0	0	3.00	8.5	2.06	1.03	.08	.00	8.00	1.00	.80	8.00	8.00	8.00
5,000 or over.....	1	100.0	1	1	0	0	13.00	8.5	6.00	7.00	.00	.00	8.00	2.00	.80	8.00	8.00	8.00
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS																		
<i>North and West</i>																		
All income classes.....	987	82.2	793	386	121	258	2.28	4.6	1.34	.51	.16	.27	.82	.34	.11	.33	1.61	1.44
Net losses.....	11	84.6	9	5	1	6	2.06	3.9	1.01	.62	.12	.28	.77	.38	.08	.54	1.35	1.50
Net incomes.....	976	82.2	784	381	120	252	2.28	4.6	1.34	.51	.16	.27	.82	.31	.11	.32	1.61	1.44
0-199.....	42	75.0	28	12	1	14	1.34	3.9	.87	.28	.04	.15	.59	.23	.02	.27	1.50	8.01
500-999.....	161	76.7	134	57	19	33	1.73	4.9	1.06	.38	.10	.21	.71	.28	.10	.32	1.48	1.34
1,000-1,499.....	255	73.9	200	98	36	56	2.32	4.3	1.13	.45	.15	.20	.76	.33	.12	.26	1.40	1.33
1,500-1,999.....	208	83.9	170	75	26	53	2.30	4.6	1.10	.45	.18	.27	.90	.32	.12	.30	1.57	1.42
2,000-2,999.....	217	87.9	173	98	28	67	3.00	4.8	1.70	.68	.22	.34	.94	.43	.12	.37	1.87	1.57
3,000-4,999.....	77	84.6	66	35	9	22	3.12	5.0	1.76	.84	.13	.38	.92	.42	.10	.35	1.90	2.02
5,000 or over.....	16	100.0	11	6	1	7	3.74	4.2	2.00	.63	.13	.38	1.00	.38	.06	1.31	2.00	8.01
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																		
All incomes.....	764	78.4	656	293	59	124	2.02	4.9	1.40	.45	.08	.09	.87	.31	.06	.15	1.62	1.24
0-499.....	27	57.4	15	9	1	5	.79	4.8	.57	.16	.01	.05	.38	.19	.02	.10	1.47	.83
500-999.....	212	69.7	169	68	20	37	1.13	5.2	.79	.22	.06	.06	.53	.23	.07	.14	1.22	1.13
1,000-1,499.....	182	77.4	149	72	12	30	1.65	4.7	1.14	.34	.07	.10	.73	.31	.05	.16	1.51	1.36
1,500-1,999.....	132	83.5	120	56	9	15	2.13	4.9	1.51	.51	.06	.05	.86	.33	.06	.12	1.57	1.44
2,000-2,999.....	119	90.2	114	52	10	18	2.92	5.0	2.03	.69	.10	.10	1.20	.42	.08	.16	1.69	1.62
3,000-4,999.....	67	90.5	61	29	3	14	4.44	4.8	3.17	1.03	.08	.16	1.46	.46	.04	.29	2.17	2.01
5,000 or over.....	25	100.0	25	17	4	5	6.18	5.0	3.94	1.61	.50	.13	1.56	.68	.20	.20	2.53	2.50
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																		
All incomes.....	158	72.8	133	45	6	19	1.19	4.8	.91	.20	.03	.05	.66	.21	.03	.10	1.37	.98
0-499.....	10	52.8	15	7	1	2	.64	5.2	.43	.15	.01	.05	.42	.19	.03	.06	1.04	.75
500-999.....	70	69.3	56	23	4	9	1.05	4.7	.76	.19	.05	.05	.59	.23	.04	.10	.94	.82
1,000-1,499.....	40	83.3	39	6	0	2	1.50	5.2	1.30	.18	.00	.02	.85	.32	.00	.04	1.53	1.30
1,500-1,999.....	27	93.1	21	9	1	6	1.83	4.8	1.20	.40	.07	.16	.83	.31	.03	.21	1.45	8.01

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 34.—HEADWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for hats and other headwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—						Average expenditures per person for—						Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per article				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
							Any headwear	Felt hats													
(1)	No. 547	Per ³ 82.6	No. 420	No. 188	No. 42	No. 130	Dol. 1.11	Per ⁶ 7.1	Dol. 0.75	Dol. 0.23	Dol. 0.04	Dol. 0.09	No. 0.69	No. 0.29	No. 0.07	No. 0.24	Dol. 1.09	Dol. 0.81	Dol. 0.57	Dol. 0.37	
OTHER FEMALES, 16-20 YEARS—continued																					
Southeast—Negro families																					
All incomes																					
0-499	138	74.2	93	47	12	26	.74	7.3	.48	.17	.03	.06	.52	.26	.06	.18	.94	.65	.46	.33	
500-999	292	83.2	234	91	24	75	1.16	7.3	.81	.22	.04	.09	.72	.26	.07	.24	1.11	.85	.56	.38	
1,000-1,499	89	91.8	71	36	6	19	1.44	6.6	.97	.31	.06	.10	.84	.38	.07	.27	1.16	.80	.80	.38	
1,500-1,999	25	100.0	19	12	0	10	1.77	7.3	.99	.59	.00	.19	.84	.52	.00	.44	1.13	1.13	—	.43	
2,000-2,999	3	100.0	3	2	0	0	2.75	8.1	1.93	.82	.00	.00	1.33	.67	.00	.00	1.45	\$ 1.22	—	—	
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS																					
North and West																					
All income classes																					
Net losses	6	85.7	4	2	0	3	1.22	4.8	.76	.25	.00	.21	.71	.28	.00	.43	1.07	\$.88	—	.50	
Net incomes	735	72.1	391	188	98	371	1.21	3.9	.58	.22	.11	.30	.44	.19	.11	.47	1.30	1.14	.98	.64	
0-499	43	74.1	22	11	8	24	1.13	3.8	.54	.22	.12	.25	.46	.19	.14	.60	1.14	1.15	.90	.42	
500-999	138	67.0	72	34	16	69	.82	3.7	.39	.16	.07	.27	.36	.17	.08	.38	1.06	.97	.77	.54	
1,000-1,499	225	72.1	116	52	28	115	1.10	3.8	.55	.21	.07	.27	.44	.18	.09	.46	1.24	1.14	.72	.60	
1,500-1,999	144	71.6	75	41	24	66	1.23	3.7	.59	.24	.12	.28	.42	.21	.14	.44	1.40	1.40	.84	.64	
2,000-2,999	128	77.6	75	38	12	70	1.63	4.3	.81	.28	.08	.46	.54	.23	.07	.56	1.47	1.24	1.04	.83	
3,000-4,999	45	70.3	25	10	8	20	1.90	4.3	.77	.27	.14	.38	.48	.14	.15	.45	1.60	1.56	1.91	.85	
5,000 or over	12	85.7	6	2	2	7	1.26	3.0	.67	.11	.14	.34	.57	.14	.14	.57	1.18	\$.75	\$ 1.00	.59	
Southeast—white operators																					
All incomes																					
0-499	564	68.6	275	129	37	264	.81	3.3	.46	.13	.03	.19	.36	.16	.05	.40	1.26	.78	.70	.49	
500-999	30	57.7	10	9	1	16	.38	4.3	.15	.10	.01	.12	.19	.17	.02	.35	.81	.58	.49	.34	
	171	64.0	73	38	9	74	.68	3.4	.33	.10	.01	.13	.28	.15	.03	.34	1.14	.69	.61	.41	

1,000-1,499	145	68.1	71	30	15	68	.76	3.2	.44	.09	.05	.18	.36	.15	.07	.38	1.19	.65	.68	.49
1,500-1,999	99	71.7	47	21	4	48	.82	3.2	.42	.13	.03	.24	.36	.15	.04	.50	1.18	.88	.71	.50
2,000-2,999	72	75.8	41	23	7	32	1.32	3.3	.76	.25	.06	.25	.52	.25	.07	.42	1.46	1.01	.83	.60
3,000-4,999	39	83.0	26	6	0	22	1.49	3.1	.97	.12	.00	.40	.62	.15	.00	.64	1.57	.80	.62	.62
5,000 or over	8	80.0	7	2	1	4	2.03	3.1	1.40	.28	.10	.25	.80	.20	.10	.40	1.75	1.41	1.00	.63
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																				
All incomes ¹⁰	135	62.2	48	25	13	68	.51	3.0	.25	.07	.04	.15	.23	.12	.06	.33	1.13	.57	.61	.44
0-499	15	45.5	6	2	1	7	.26	2.5	.16	.02	.01	.07	.18	.06	.03	.21	.91	.38	.25	.28
500-999	72	62.6	20	16	6	38	.47	3.2	.22	.08	.03	.14	.18	.14	.05	.34	1.20	.53	.46	.40
1,000-1,499	34	63.4	15	6	3	16	.70	3.1	.36	.08	.05	.21	.33	.12	.06	.39	1.11	.63	.76	.58
1,500-1,999	8	61.5	3	0	1	5	.51	2.2	.29	.00	.04	.18	.23	.00	.08	.38	1.27	—	.49	.46
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																				
All incomes	422	80.8	207	106	21	219	.69	5.8	.37	.13	.02	.17	.42	.21	.04	.47	.89	.62	.46	.36
0-499	106	67.5	51	33	3	46	.49	6.3	.27	.12	.01	.09	.35	.22	.02	.30	.77	.55	.34	.32
500-999	224	83.6	108	51	15	118	.74	5.9	.40	.13	.03	.18	.43	.20	.06	.52	.92	.68	.52	.35
1,000-1,499	74	94.9	41	17	3	43	.93	5.9	.53	.13	.01	.26	.55	.22	.04	.58	.95	.60	.26	.46
1,500-1,999	14	93.3	5	0	0	9	.73	4.2	.31	.23	.00	.19	.33	.33	.00	.67	.93	.70	—	.28
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	2	0	0	3	.95	3.0	.50	.00	.00	.45	.50	.00	.00	.75	1.00	—	—	.60
<i>OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS</i>																				
<i>North and West</i>																				
All income classes	851	66.3	255	162	76	573	.68	3.5	.21	.09	.04	.34	.22	.13	.06	.56	.94	.71	.64	.61
Net losses	8	61.5	1	1	1	6	.36	2.0	.08	.02	.02	.24	.08	.08	.08	.46	1.00	.25	.26	.52
Net incomes	843	66.4	254	161	75	567	.68	3.5	.21	.09	.04	.34	.22	.13	.06	.56	.94	.72	.64	.61
0-499	166	63.5	8	13	6	30	.56	3.5	.14	.13	.06	.23	.15	.19	.08	.51	.95	.70	.69	.45
500-999	47	61.5	45	35	14	115	.53	3.6	.14	.08	.03	.28	.18	.13	.06	.53	.78	.61	.47	.54
1,000-1,499	239	64.8	33	42	21	154	.58	3.4	.19	.08	.03	.28	.22	.12	.06	.51	.85	.70	.52	.55
1,500-1,999	190	69.3	53	26	24	126	.67	3.2	.19	.07	.07	.34	.20	.10	.11	.38	.91	.72	.63	.60
2,000-2,999	145	70.7	44	35	6	108	.90	3.6	.25	.13	.03	.49	.23	.17	.03	.64	1.07	.77	1.10	.76
3,000-4,999	45	70.3	22	7	4	26	1.02	3.6	.43	.10	.07	.42	.38	.11	.06	.53	1.12	.96	1.17	.81
5,000 or over	11	78.6	7	3	0	8	2.12	4.7	1.01	.27	.00	.84	.57	.29	.00	.71	1.74	.90	—	1.19
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																				
All incomes	692	69.4	104	93	26	530	.42	2.8	.09	.03	.01	.29	.11	.09	.03	.63	.82	.37	.50	.44
0-499	48	53.3	3	8	2	38	.23	3.3	.03	.02	.01	.17	.03	.09	.02	.47	1.00	.21	.32	.35
500-999	219	65.6	24	36	9	162	.31	2.8	.05	.03	.01	.22	.08	.11	.03	.57	.65	.28	.49	.39
1,000-1,499	197	72.4	29	18	8	155	.41	2.8	.09	.02	.02	.28	.11	.07	.03	.66	.77	.34	.47	.43
1,500-1,999	104	68.8	6	5	80	.49	.49	2.8	.12	.03	.02	.32	.15	.04	.04	.68	.80	.76	.56	.46
2,000-2,999	83	63.6	20	15	2	68	.63	2.6	.16	.06	.02	.39	.16	.12	.02	.68	.94	.51	.67	.58
3,000-4,999	33	88.2	6	9	0	23	.74	2.6	.14	.11	.00	.49	.16	.24	.00	1.04	.84	.45	.47	.47
5,000 or over	8	88.9	4	1	0	4	1.18	3.5	.65	.08	.00	.45	.44	.11	.00	.67	1.47	.75	—	.67

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 34.—HEADWEAR: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for hats and other headwear, average number of articles purchased per person and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—						Average expenditures per person for—						Average number of articles purchased per person				Average expenditure per article				
	Any headwear		Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets ²	All headwear	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets	Felt hats	Straw hats	Fabric hats	Caps, berets		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(1)	No. 223	Pct. ³ 61.1	No. 27	No. 19	No. 5	No. 190	Dol. 3.31	Pct. ⁶ 2.8	Dol. 0.07	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.21	No. 0.08	No. 0.05	No. 0.01	No. 0.57	Dol. 0.36	Dol. 0.49	Dol. 0.38		
OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS—CON.																					
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																					
All incomes ¹⁰																					
0-499	38	52.8	3	7	0	34	.24	3.7	.03	.04	.00	.17	.04	.10	.00	.50	.83	.42	.32		
500-999	106	57.6	11	7	3	90	.28	2.8	.06	.01	.01	.20	.07	.04	.02	.54	.89	.23	.37		
1,000-1,499	59	74.7	11	2	0	50	.43	2.9	.12	.01	.00	.30	.14	.03	.00	.70	.87	.76	.43		
1,500-1,999	17	63.0	2	3	2	13	.34	2.4	.08	.03	.03	.20	.07	.11	.07	.52	1.13	.23	.38		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																					
All incomes	431	68.7	71	62	22	335	.32	4.5	.08	.04	.01	.19	.13	.10	.04	.60	.61	.37	.37		
0-499	155	62.0	26	24	12	110	.23	4.6	.06	.03	.01	.13	.11	.10	.06	.49	.53	.27	.26		
500-999	202	69.9	36	32	8	160	.34	4.5	.09	.04	.01	.20	.15	.11	.03	.63	.60	.37	.42		
1,000-1,499	62	81.6	7	5	2	54	.45	4.2	.08	.04	.03	.30	.09	.07	.03	.79	.84	.65	.38		
1,500-1,999	8	100.0	2	1	0	7	.84	5.4	.25	.16	.00	.43	.25	.12	.00	1.00	1.02	1.29	.43		
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	0	0	0	4	.52	2.6	.00	.00	.00	.52	.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	1.29	.52		
OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS																					
<i>North and West</i>																					
All income classes	347	48.0	54	41	34	263	.36	2.8	.06	.03	.03	.24	.09	.06	.05	.43	.64	.56	.64		
Net losses	1	16.7	0	1	0	1	.10	.9	.00	.04	.00	.06	.00	.17	.00	.17	1.00	.25	.35		
Net incomes	346	48.3	54	40	34	262	.36	2.9	.06	.03	.03	.24	.10	.06	.05	.43	.64	.56	.64		

0-499	21	47.7	2	2	0	17	27	3.2	.02	.02	.00	.23	.04	.04	.45	8.45	8.47	.51
500-999	67	40.1	9	11	6	49	26	2.6	.05	.03	.02	.16	.08	.07	.33	.58	.48	.48
1,000-1,499	108	53.5	17	11	13	78	40	3.3	.06	.03	.04	.27	.09	.05	.46	.69	.52	.57
1,500-1,999	72	47.4	14	9	11	53	34	2.8	.08	.04	.05	.23	.12	.07	.40	.71	.59	.55
2,000-2,999	53	48.2	7	4	2	45	24	2.4	.04	.02	.01	.29	.07	.04	.49	.61	.60	.59
3,000-4,999	22	61.1	3	3	2	17	57	3.0	.13	.08	.03	.35	.22	.08	.56	.96	.62	.60
5,000 or over	3	90.0	0	0	0	3	15	1.4	.00	.00	.00	.15	.00	.00	.67		.22	
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																		
All incomes	353	61.7	32	33	13	306	34	3.3	.05	.01	.01	.27	.06	.06	.65	.81	.25	.41
0-499	34	45.3	0	3	2	29	18	3.0	.00	.01	.01	.16	.00	.04	.50	.15	.32	.32
500-999	144	61.3	10	15	5	118	26	3.2	.02	.01	.01	.27	.05	.07	.60	.50	.17	.38
1,000-1,499	87	65.9	11	9	1	80	35	3.3	.06	.02	(7)	.22	.08	.07	.68	.75	.35	.37
1,500-1,999	38	71.7	3	4	1	35	42	3.4	.05	.02	.01	.34	.06	.08	.76	.83	.22	.46
2,000-2,999	35	66.0	3	2	3	31	51	3.2	.03	.02	.04	.42	.06	.04	.66	.62	.66	.56
3,000-4,999	10	52.6	1	0	1	9	56	2.8	.06	.00	.01	.49	.05	.00	.94	1.25	.66	.50
5,000 or over	5	100.0	4	0	0	4	2.52	4.8	1.50	.00	.00	1.02	.80	.00	1.60	1.88	.64	
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																		
All incomes ¹⁰	158	58.5	9	17	7	134	24	3.1	.02	.01	.01	.20	.03	.06	.56	.66	.24	.34
0-499	40	51.9	3	2	3	32	18	3.4	.02	(7)	.01	.15	.04	.03	.47	.52	.18	.31
500-999	69	54.3	4	11	2	56	22	2.8	.02	.02	.01	.17	.03	.09	.50	.76	.26	.33
1,000-1,499	35	71.4	1	4	2	32	30	3.0	.01	.02	.02	.25	.02	.08	.73	.39	.19	.34
1,500-1,999	11	78.6	1	0	0	11	48	4.2	.07	.00	.00	.41	.07	.00	1.00	1.01	.41	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																		
All incomes	259	66.9	24	20	8	223	25	5.3	.03	.01	(7)	.21	.06	.05	.70	.41	.28	.29
0-499	131	62.4	8	10	2	116	21	5.5	.02	.01	(7)	.18	.04	.05	.64	.39	.22	.28
500-999	103	72.5	14	8	6	83	30	3.9	.04	.02	.01	.23	.10	.06	.75	.38	.26	.30
1,000-1,499	21	67.7	2	1	0	20	34	4.1	.05	.01	.00	.28	.06	.00	.81	.80	.20	.31
1,500-1,999	4	100.0	0	1	0	4	42	5.5	.00	.04	.00	.38	.00	.25	1.25	.15	.30	

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁵ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁶ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁷ \$0.0050 or less.

⁸ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁹ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

¹⁰ See table 33, footnote 6.

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the South-east. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² A majority of these persons purchased wool caps and berets. The average expenditure per article ranged from \$0.31 to \$0.60 for wool caps and berets, and from \$0.27 to \$1.31 for other caps and berets in the analysis units studied.

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for headwear.

Income	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.	Pct. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	3.02	13.7	1.07	.90	.65	.04	(6)	.04	.07	.02	.01	.17	.03	19.16	11.92	9.89	7.08	3.07	3.52	5.43
500-999	3.56	14.9	1.20	.99	.79	.05	(6)	.02	.05	.02	.01	.23	.04	18.70	14.41	10.56	5.95	3.80	2.86	4.82
1,000-1,499	5.11	15.9	1.85	1.52	1.12	.06	(6)	.03	.05	.02	.02	.35	.04	20.50	15.51	10.77	5.32	3.44	3.11	4.32
1,500-1,999	7.32	18.4	2.97	1.81	1.60	.06	(6)	.05	.07	.02	.03	.39	.09	21.83	17.81	11.82	6.98	3.16	3.83	3.23
2,000-2,999	9.16	19.3	4.05	1.97	1.60	.08	.08	.04	.10	.03	.04	.46	.09	24.17	17.26	13.58	5.12	3.63	3.62	4.82
3,000-4,999	11.19	20.0	4.82	2.59	1.74	.16	.00	.06	.07	.06	.02	.74	.07	26.74	18.65	11.52	5.51	3.04	2.77	6.45
5,000 or over	18.14	19.9	8.26	2.90	4.26	.37	.00	.23	.37	.22	.00	.53	.00	35.38	29.03	19.65	7.43	4.56	4.46	6.70
Southeast—white operators																				
All incomes	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.	Pct. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	147	38.9	6	21	11	0	4	0	0	2	3	68	.46	.02	.06	.03	.00	.01	.00	(6)
500-999	615	48.2	45	90	74	8	11	16	3	11	337	290	.117	.10	.04	.07	.06	.01	.01	(6)
1,000-1,499	488	50.5	65	113	58	7	2	9	8	4	3	269	.73	.08	.14	.07	.01	.01	.01	(6)
1,500-1,999	273	64.1	43	57	38	4	0	13	10	3	2	166	.23	.10	.13	.09	.01	.03	.03	0.01
2,000-2,999	223	62.6	30	50	42	3	4	4	7	2	1	142	.15	.10	.14	.12	.01	.02	(6)	(6)
3,000-4,999	132	73.7	21	33	27	0	2	10	3	0	2	73	.11	.13	.18	.15	.00	.06	.02	(6)
5,000 or over	30	76.9	13	9	9	0	0	5	1	1	0	24	.5	.29	.14	.14	.00	.08	.02	.00
Average 7 expenditure per article																				
All incomes	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 expenditures per person									
	Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1.34	11.4	.16	.44	.19	.00	.00	.03	.00	.01	.01	.36	.14	9.96	7.88	6.57	2.74	2.40	2.48	1.00
500-999	2.34	13.0	.40	.74	.44	.01	.01	.02	.03	.01	.01	.57	.12	11.36	10.49	7.43	2.14	2.52	2.45	1.60
1,000-1,499	4.52	16.1	1.28	1.08	.58	.01	.01	.03	.02	.01	(6)	.78	.12	16.11	12.15	8.26	1.37	2.96	2.74	1.33
1,500-1,999	6.07	16.9	2.45	1.79	.83	.05	.00	.10	.08	.03	.01	1.00	.07	19.78	13.40	9.33	5.34	3.40	2.91	1.43
2,000-2,999	7.18	15.8	2.45	2.02	1.20	.03	.07	.03	.04	.02	(6)	1.00	.05	25.02	14.91	10.30	3.66	2.90	2.16	1.01
3,000-4,999	13.22	19.0	4.07	3.84	2.25	.00	.07	.22	.03	.00	.06	1.30	.20	30.39	20.84	14.96	5.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
5,000 or over	31.00	21.8	14.80	3.40	2.91	.00	.00	.36	.05	.14	.00	1.31	.23	50.63	24.56	21.01	7.29	9.30	9.88	9.88
Average 7 expenditure per article																				
All incomes	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 expenditures per person									
	No.	Pct. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	118	43.2	7	12	5	0	2	2	2	9	57	95	.03	.06	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01	.03
500-999	291	54.5	20	36	42	6	0	4	8	3	4	154	.20	.03	.07	.08	.01	.01	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	106	59.9	11	12	1	0	1	2	0	1	64	14	.06	.12	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01
1,500-1,999	35	59.3	2	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	24	.03	.10	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02
Average 4 number of articles purchased per person																				
Southeast—white sharecroppers																				
All incomes	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.	Pct. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	118	43.2	7	12	5	0	2	2	2	9	57	95	.03	.06	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01	.03
500-999	291	54.5	20	36	42	6	0	4	8	3	4	154	.20	.03	.07	.08	.01	.01	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	106	59.9	11	12	1	0	1	2	0	1	64	14	.06	.12	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01
1,500-1,999	35	59.3	2	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	24	.03	.10	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02
Average 4 number of articles purchased per person																				

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 35.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: Number of women and girls having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Coats				Jackets				Sweaters				Coats ³				Jackets				Sweaters																										
	Heavy, with fur				Heavy, without fur				Light wool				Rayon, silk				Raincoats				Wool				Other																						
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)																										
(2)	(3)	Average ⁴ expenditures per person																	Average ⁷ expenditure per article																												
Persons having expenditures																								Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person																							
No.	Pct ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																									
984	45.1	84	158	104	13	2	55	21	12	5	431	268	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.12																										
359	36.2	17	46	40	5	1	21	8	3	1	143	112	.02	.05	.04	(⁶)	.02	.01	(⁶)	.14	.11																										
473	51.0	47	80	49	5	1	24	9	8	4	211	124	.05	.09	.05	(⁶)	.03	.01	(⁶)	.24	.14																										
1,000-1,499	117	54.4	18	25	10	2	0	8	3	1	0	56	21	.08	.12	.05	.01	.04	.01	0.00	.28	.10																									
1,500-1,999	27	73.0	0	7	4	1	0	1	0	0	17	9	.00	.19	.11	.03	.00	.00	.00	.49	.24																										
2,000-2,999	6	60.0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	.10	.00	.00	.00	.10	.00	.20	.00	.00																									
3,000-4,999	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00																									
5,000 or over	1	100.0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00																									

Average ⁴ expenditures per person													Average ⁷ expenditure per article												
Dol.	Pct. ⁸	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.			
2.20	15.3	0.45	0.73	0.35	0.02	(6)	0.10	0.03	0.01	(9)	0.35	0.13	11.70	7.27	2.54	3.91	3.16	2.52	1.68	1.73	1.05				
1.25	12.0	.17	.37	.26	.01	(6)	.07	.02	.01	(9)	.22	.12	9.72	6.54	1.52	3.24	3.04	2.57	.49	1.52	1.01				
2.50	15.5	.53	.81	.57	.02	(6)	.09	.04	.02	.01	.40	.15	10.55	7.74	3.08	3.41	3.85	2.32	1.97	1.73	1.07				
4.37	19.7	1.24	1.68	.93	.01	0.00	.10	.03	.02	.00	.56	.11	14.83	9.45	7.70	4.48	2.00	9.35	2.00	1.73	1.03				
4.15	16.3	1.00	1.95	.84	.03	0.00	.10	.06	.00	.00	1.06	.28	14.45	7.70	9.48	4.28	2.00	9.35	2.00	1.73	1.03				
2.23	10.1	1.00	1.00	.00	.00	0.00	.40	.13	.00	.00	0.00	.29	10.25	7.82	9.10	4.28	2.00	9.35	2.19	1.14	1.00				
9.06	48.4	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.35	1.30	9.35	9.23	9.10	1.00				
9.14	51.4	9.45	9.00	37.00	9.00	27.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00				
Persons having expenditures																									
Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person																									
No.	Pct. ⁸	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
884	73.7	219	207	221	28	3	83	92	62	23	371	66	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.06				
875	73.7	218	203	220	28	3	83	91	60	23	368	66	.08	.31	.08	.00	.00	.08	.15	.00	.00				
Net incomes																									
Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person																									
No.	Pct. ⁸	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
38	67.9	7	10	14	0	0	2	3	0	1	10	4	.12	.18	.25	.00	.04	.05	.00	.02	.07				
135	64.3	37	33	35	3	0	8	10	10	3	37	9	.18	.16	.17	.01	.04	.05	.05	.01	.18				
225	70.5	55	43	64	6	0	18	29	13	5	93	13	.17	.13	.20	.02	.06	.09	.04	.02	.38				
188	75.8	45	45	42	10	1	18	12	13	8	84	17	.19	.18	.17	.04	.07	.05	.05	.03	.40				
199	80.6	56	50	45	5	2	22	30	17	2	106	13	.23	.20	.18	.02	.09	.12	.07	.01	.52				
77	84.6	18	18	13	3	0	13	6	7	2	33	8	.20	.20	.20	.14	.03	.14	.07	.08	.41				
13	81.2	0	4	7	1	0	2	1	0	2	5	0	.00	.25	.44	.06	.12	.06	.00	.12	.31				
Persons having expenditures																									
Average ⁴ expenditures per person																									
Dol.	Pct. ⁸	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.				
9.86	20.0	3.21	2.31	1.80	0.12	0.02	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.83	0.10	17.54	13.40	9.76	5.28	3.31	3.28	4.27	3.07	2.24				
6.89	13.2	1.08	3.51	.46	.00	.00	.00	.23	.77	.00	.81	.00	14.00	11.42	6.00	5.28	9.30	9.49	4.99	9.00	2.73				
9.89	20.0	3.25	2.30	1.81	.12	.02	.23	.26	.21	.06	.82	.10	17.56	13.44	9.78	5.28	3.31	3.29	4.25	3.07	2.23				
0-499	6.52	19.0	1.80	1.85	1.97	.00	.14	.21	.00	.02	.44	.09	14.41	10.35	7.90	3.85	9.38	3.85	9.00	1.00	2.24				
500-999	7.12	19.9	2.84	1.72	1.55	.07	.00	.14	.18	.03	.40	.05	15.63	10.92	9.33	5.05	2.87	2.74	3.89	2.00	2.21				
1,000-1,499	8.08	18.3	2.65	1.76	1.83	.07	.00	.19	.28	.16	.04	.07	15.32	13.04	9.15	3.82	3.36	3.06	3.04	2.61	1.92				
1,500-1,999	10.59	21.0	3.00	2.64	1.71	.26	.05	.23	.19	.22	.08	.15	16.51	14.38	10.09	6.40	3.19	3.85	4.29	2.63	1.74				
2,000-2,999	13.35	21.3	3.05	2.91	2.00	.11	.03	.31	.42	.30	.02	.08	22.27	14.30	11.01	5.07	3.46	3.32	4.40	2.00	2.64				
3,000-4,999	12.90	20.6	3.50	2.86	1.36	.16	.00	.50	.21	.38	.10	.07	20.17	14.47	9.52	4.93	3.53	3.60	4.90	9.40	2.03				
5,000 or over	12.57	14.3	.00	4.72	5.38	.16	.00	.26	.00	1.06	.73	.00	18.90	12.29	9.50	9.24	9.04	9.48	9.51	2.35	2.35				

See footnotes at end of table.

OTHER FEMALES, 10-29 YEARS

North and West

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
147	67.7	13	31	17	2	0	12	9	3	0	81	9	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01
0-499	11	38.9	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	3	.00	.03	.06	.00	.06	.00	.00
500-999	74	73.3	9	15	10	2	5	9	0	0	31	4	.09	.15	.10	.02	.03	.09	.00
1,000-1,499	33	70.8	1	7	4	0	3	0	2	0	21	1	.02	.15	.08	.00	.06	.01	.00
1,500-1,999	23	79.3	2	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	.07	.24	.03	.00	.00	.00	.03
Average 4 expenditures per person										Average 7 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
4.22	17.2	0.76	1.55	0.65	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.80	0.04	12.66	10.84	8.26	9.2.16	2.55	2.00	3.94
0-499	1.10	8.9	.00	.14	.30	.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.35	.12	12.64	9.36	6.64	9.2.16	3.49	2.00	1.58
500-999	4.26	18.8	1.13	1.42	.66	.04	.00	.15	.18	.00	.63	.03	20.55	10.60	12.39	2.20	2.94	1.92	.87
1,000-1,499	4.68	16.2	.43	1.03	.00	.00	.14	.00	.20	.00	1.31	.02	9.98	13.36	9.37	2.20	2.00	2.25	.52
1,500-1,999	6.39	16.8	.69	3.28	.46	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.95	.02	13.36	13.36	13.37	2.20	2.00	1.84	.69
Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
376	56.8	37	66	41	5	0	28	10	6	4	170	37	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01
0-499	80	43.0	3	13	10	2	6	2	0	2	28	28	.02	.07	.05	.01	.03	.01	.00
500-999	204	58.1	20	36	21	2	11	5	3	1	91	55	.06	.10	.06	.01	.03	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	69	71.1	13	13	7	1	0	8	3	0	37	10	.13	.13	.07	.01	.08	.03	.03
1,500-1,999	21	84.0	1	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	13	4	.04	.16	.12	.00	.08	.00	.04
2,000-2,999	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00
Average 4 expenditures per person										Average 7 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.46	15.8	0.58	0.75	0.38	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.39	0.13	10.36	7.60	6.06	2.60	2.64	2.47	2.10
0-499	1.24	12.3	.08	.34	.03	.00	.07	.04	.00	.02	.19	.13	5.33	4.97	6.26	9.2.50	2.30	9.3.49	9.1.50
500-999	2.38	14.9	.57	.74	.35	.01	.00	.09	.03	.02	.36	.15	9.89	7.19	5.80	9.1.95	2.86	2.24	9.2.00
1,000-1,499	4.61	21.2	1.54	1.41	.03	.04	.00	.23	.07	.00	.73	.09	11.53	10.51	5.91	9.4.12	2.84	2.19	2.02
1,500-1,999	4.46	18.3	.78	1.65	.86	.00	.12	.00	.00	.02	.91	.12	19.55	10.30	7.16	9.1.49	2.19	2.19	9.51
2,000-2,999	1.55	4.6	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.55	.00	10.30	10.30	7.16	9.3.01	2.19	2.19	9.51

See footnotes at end of table.

0-499	6.03	20.1	2.29	7.4	1.14	.19	.00	.08	.05	.42	.12	.68	.32	12.01	10.78	7.33	9.50	9.25	9.28	4.11	9.35	1.41	2.30
500-999	3.84	17.3	1.90	1.43	.59	.07	.00	.08	.35	.03	.05	.65	.09	8.52	8.12	6.70	9.75	2.13	3.31	9.52	1.85	1.78	1.02
1,000-1,499	4.83	20.4	1.19	1.79	1.16	.03	.00	.18	.33	.10	.15	.73	.13	11.61	8.70	7.43	2.49	2.49	3.31	9.52	1.85	1.78	1.02
1,500-1,999	6.33	19.2	1.43	1.61	1.17	.17	.35	.21	.35	.21	.06	.16	.16	10.57	9.19	9.05	3.69	3.69	2.91	2.15	2.16	1.40	1.40
2,000-2,999	7.09	18.6	1.82	1.89	1.03	.23	.01	.17	.22	.24	.09	.18	.13	13.67	10.77	8.48	6.35	3.51	2.81	3.01	3.01	2.03	1.56
3,000-4,999	7.80	17.8	2.23	2.82	.85	.00	.00	.23	.44	.23	.09	.17	.16	14.28	11.23	10.94	---	---	3.12	3.68	1.99	1.47	1.47
5,000 or over	10.12	24.1	4.41	1.87	1.22	.00	.00	.64	.50	.47	.00	.87	.14	13.39	6.54	5.72	9.40	9.32	9.32	9.32	2.00	1.52	9.08

Southeast—white operators												Average 4 number of articles purchased per person											
All incomes												Average 4 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	Pct. 8	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
31	59.6	1	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	15	8	.02	.10	.01	.02	.02	.02	.00	.02	.31	.15	
213	79.8	6	43	24	1	34	15	15	10	4	126	35	.02	.16	.09	.01	.13	.03	.01	.02	.49	.13	
1,000-1,499	191	89.7	15	49	22	2	1	25	15	6	127	20	.07	.23	.10	.01	.12	.08	.03	.03	.67	.09	
1,500-1,999	121	87.7	14	31	15	1	0	17	10	3	4	82	11	.10	.22	.11	.01	.12	.07	.02	.03	.63	.09
2,000-2,999	187	91.6	8	30	20	1	0	13	8	5	3	65	9	.08	.32	.21	.01	.14	.08	.05	.03	.83	.12
3,000-4,999	45	95.7	6	22	4	0	0	10	7	0	2	36	2	.13	.47	.09	.00	.21	.15	.00	.01	.96	.04
5,000 or over	10	100.0	4	6	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	5	0	.40	.60	.10	.00	.20	.40	.00	.00	.00	.00

Average 7 expenditure per article												Average 7 expenditure per article											
All incomes												Average 7 expenditure per article											
No.	Pct. 8	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5.34	21.5	0.68	2.03	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.32	0.20	0.06	0.06	1.12	0.13	10.29	8.99	6.63	2.47	2.55	2.65	2.25	2.50	1.81	1.25	
1.48	16.6	.08	.44	.23	.04	0.00	.04	.02	.00	.02	.46	.15	3.98	4.59	6.00	9.20	9.18	9.18	9.18	9.18	1.49	.37	
3.20	18.7	.14	1.13	.44	.01	.01	.29	.12	.07	.03	.83	.14	6.48	6.97	4.91	9.61	2.27	2.06	1.80	2.21	1.68	1.11	
5.25	22.1	.66	2.01	.70	.02	.02	.26	.20	.07	.07	1.14	.12	9.42	6.73	6.73	9.17	2.23	2.62	2.49	2.51	1.70	1.28	
1,500-1,999	5.90	22.9	1.01	2.25	.63	.06	.00	.35	.18	.07	1.17	.11	9.95	10.04	5.77	9.80	2.83	2.62	3.31	2.06	1.86	1.30	
2,000-2,999	8.89	22.3	1.31	3.23	1.79	.03	.00	.11	.26	.12	1.4	1.67	11.16	10.25	8.51	9.30	2.98	3.01	2.23	4.57	2.14	1.87	
3,000-4,999	11.06	22.6	1.94	5.08	.78	.00	.00	.68	.44	.00	1.20	.03	15.20	10.84	9.14	---	---	3.21	2.95	9.150	2.00	9.75	
5,000 or over	10.19	24.3	5.16	6.36	1.10	.00	.00	.66	1.71	.00	1.20	.00	12.90	10.59	9.11.00	9.332	4.26	---	---	2.00	---	---	

Southeast—white sharecroppers												Average 4 number of articles purchased per person											
All incomes												Average 4 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	Pct. 8	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
176	81.1	6	41	19	1	0	16	8	5	1	103	26	0.03	0.19	0.69	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.12	
20	60.6	0	6	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	7	.00	.18	.06	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.12	.21	
93	80.9	4	20	6	0	0	11	3	1	0	54	15	.03	.17	.05	.00	.10	.03	.01	.00	.50	.13	
1,000-1,499	44	89.8	2	10	7	0	0	2	3	0	30	3	.04	.20	.14	.00	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.08
1,500-1,999	12	92.3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	1	.00	.15	.15	.00	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.09	.08

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 35.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)																										
	Coats				Jackets				Sweaters				Coats ³				Jackets				Sweaters						
	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)					
Average 4 expenditures per person																											
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.⁵</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>		
326	62.5	18	58	28	7	1	31	11	11	4	151	86	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.17		
71	45.2	1	8	2	2	1	13	0	1	1	29	27	.01	.05	.01	.01	.08	.00	.01	.01	.18	.17	.31	.17	.31		
182	67.9	13	27	18	4	0	15	11	7	1	83	45	.05	.10	.07	.02	.06	.04	.03	(6)	.31	.17	.36	.17	.36		
1,000-1,499	57	73.1	2	19	4	1	0	2	0	2	1	27	13	.03	.24	.05	.01	.03	.00	.03	.01	.36	.17	.36	.17		
1,500-1,999	12	80.0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	.00	.27	.13	.00	.07	.00	.07	.00	.53	.07	.53	.07	.53		
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00		

Southeast—Negro families	Average 7 expenditure per article																										
	Coats				Jackets				Sweaters				Coats ³				Jackets				Sweaters						
	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)					
Average 4 expenditures per person																											
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.⁵</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>		
326	62.5	18	58	28	7	1	31	11	11	4	151	86	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.17		
71	45.2	1	8	2	2	1	13	0	1	1	29	27	.01	.05	.01	.01	.08	.00	.01	.01	.18	.17	.31	.17	.31		
182	67.9	13	27	18	4	0	15	11	7	1	83	45	.05	.10	.07	.02	.06	.04	.03	(6)	.31	.17	.36	.17	.36		
1,000-1,499	57	73.1	2	19	4	1	0	2	0	2	1	27	13	.03	.24	.05	.01	.03	.00	.03	.01	.36	.17	.36	.17		
1,500-1,999	12	80.0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	.00	.27	.13	.00	.07	.00	.07	.00	.53	.07	.53	.07	.53		
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00		

Southeast—Negro families	Average 4 expenditures per person																										
	Coats				Jackets				Sweaters				Coats ³				Jackets				Sweaters						
	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other	Heavy, with fur	Heavy, fur	Light wool	Cotton	Raincoats	Wool	Leather	Other	Wool	Other	Wool	Other		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)					
Average 7 expenditure per article																											
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.⁵</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>		
326	62.5	18	58	28	7	1	31	11	11	4	151	86	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.17		
71	45.2	1	8	2	2	1	13	0	1	1	29	27	.01	.05	.01	.01	.08	.00	.01	.01	.18	.17	.31	.17	.31		
182	67.9	13	27	18	4	0	15	11	7	1	83	45	.05	.10	.07	.02	.06	.04	.03	(6)	.31	.17	.36	.17	.36		
1,000-1,499	57	73.1	2	19	4	1	0	2	0	2	1	27	13	.03	.24	.05	.01	.03	.00	.03	.01	.36	.17	.36	.17		
1,500-1,999	12	80.0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	.00	.27	.13	.00	.07	.00	.07	.00	.53	.07	.53	.07	.53		
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00		

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)

OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS—CON.
Southeast—white share-croppers—con.
All incomes uSoutheast—Negro families
All incomes

Average 7 expenditure per article

	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ^a	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All incomes	2.06	17.4	0.28	0.71	0.27	0.03	(6)	0.01	0.39	0.14	8.00	6.40	5.04	2.24	2.32	2.42	1.82
0-499	.79	10.1	.02	.18	.01	.02	.01	.02	.23	.13	4.00	3.62	.75	1.49	1.90	2.98	1.98
500-999	2.22	17.8	.41	.66	.29	.03	.00	.10	.39	.15	8.39	6.59	4.28	1.89	2.52	2.42	1.80
1,000-1,499	3.07	19.6	.20	1.68	.25	.06	.00	.03	.56	.17	9.73	6.92	4.80	5.13	3.75	1.20	1.29
1,500-1,999	4.39	24.9	.00	2.20	1.23	.00	.00	.13	.67	.03	8.24	9.25	9.25	9.198	9.198	1.26	1.45
2,000-2,999	12.56	39.4	3.85	.00	6.18	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	9.70	12.36	12.36	9.200	9.200	2.04	2.04

OTHER FEMALES, 6-11
YEARS

North and West

All income classes

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ^b	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Net losses	9	69.2	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes	895	70.5	96	226	138	35	1	82	71	46	24	468	105	105	105	105	105
0-499	42	56.8	7	5	7	4	1	2	1	2	25	2	.09	.07	.00	.05	.03
500-999	153	56.7	11	32	20	5	0	9	14	8	5	83	10	.04	.12	.07	.03
1,000-1,499	248	67.2	21	57	43	8	0	17	19	9	3	121	32	.06	.15	.12	.02
1,500-1,999	217	79.2	21	67	32	4	0	22	19	8	7	118	28	.08	.25	.12	.01
2,000-2,999	167	81.5	22	44	23	12	0	18	10	14	7	88	23	.11	.22	.11	.06
3,000-4,999	57	89.1	13	14	11	1	0	10	8	4	0	26	5	.20	.22	.17	.02
5,000 or over	11	78.6	1	7	2	1	0	4	0	1	0	7	4	.07	.50	.14	.07

Average 4 number of articles purchased per person

Average 4 expenditures per person

	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ^a	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All income classes	3.44	17.6	0.56	1.07	0.53	0.07	(6)	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.14	.08	.00	.04	.05	.03	0.14
Net losses	3.24	17.4	.77	.78	1.05	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.17	16	10	10	7.34	5.99	5.99
Net incomes	3.44	17.6	.56	1.07	.52	.07	(6)	.14	.14	.10	.10	.14	.14	.10	.05	.13	.14
0-499	2.26	14.0	.63	.29	.36	.14	.07	.08	.03	.06	.03	.55	.02	.42	.29	3.85	2.62
500-999	2.20	15.1	.26	.64	.34	.05	.00	.07	.12	.10	.02	.40	.03	.63	5.39	4.57	2.50
1,000-1,499	2.92	17.4	.57	1.37	.53	.08	.00	.11	.07	.05	.53	.14	.17	7.12	5.81	4.35	3.13
1,500-1,999	3.88	18.4	.57	1.37	.53	.08	.00	.16	.08	.05	.74	.20	.20	7.47	5.40	4.34	3.76
2,000-2,999	4.62	18.2	.88	1.44	.62	.13	.00	.17	.14	.16	.16	.20	.20	8.25	5.40	5.40	2.53
3,000-4,999	6.21	22.0	1.43	1.63	.91	.02	.00	.32	.36	.23	.00	.92	.78	7.55	5.41	9.02	3.00
5,000 or over	8.99	20.0	.73	4.25	1.31	.21	.00	.72	.00	.13	.00	.57	.57	9.10	8.30	9.18	3.00

Average 7 expenditure per article

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 35.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

		[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]											
		Coats				Jackets				Sweaters			
		Total coats, jackets, and sweaters ²				Sweaters				Raincoats			
		Heavy, with fur				Heavy, without fur				Light wool			
		Cotton				Rayon, silk				Wool			
		Light wool				Wool				Leather			
		Wool				Other				Other			
		Wool				Wool				Wool			
		Wool				Wool				Wool			
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		Wool				Wool							

	Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									
	No.	Per. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Southeast—white sharecroppers	294	80.5	10	40	30	5	0	30	10	4	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	39	54.2	0	20	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	20	16	.00	.01	.03	.01	.07	.03	.00
	157	85.3	6	20	18	2	0	16	3	3	2	93	36	.03	.11	.11	.01	.10	.02	.01
	71	89.9	3	17	7	1	0	8	3	1	1	56	9	.04	.22	.00	.01	.04	.01	.01
	25	92.6	1	9	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	15	2	.04	.33	.11	.01	.04	.07	.00
All incomes u.																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
All incomes u.																				
	2.40	22.0	0.21	0.70	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.05	0.02	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	.87	13.3	.00	.03	.11	.01	.00	.12	.04	.00	.00	.36	.20	.9	1.98	4.48	2.43	1.79	1.48	1.31
	2.25	22.1	.26	.53	.26	.01	.00	.19	.02	.04	.02	.76	.16	7.83	4.83	4.11	9.94	1.87	1.41	1.24
	3.28	21.8	.22	1.01	.36	.01	.00	.23	.07	.02	.01	1.21	.14	5.67	4.66	4.11	9.1.00	2.36	1.93	1.38
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
	418	66.7	9	34	23	12	0	31	12	4	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	136	54.4	1	6	3	6	0	13	1	0	3	55	62	(⁶)	.02	.01	.02	.05	(⁶)	.01
	212	73.4	6	23	12	4	0	10	10	4	1	111	65	.02	.08	.04	.01	.04	.04	.01
	59	77.6	2	3	6	2	0	5	1	0	1	44	10	.03	.04	.08	.03	.07	.01	.00
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
2,000-2,999																				
All incomes.																				
	Dol.	Per. ⁵	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	1.14	16.0	0.06	0.23	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.01	(⁶)	.21	.16	9	3.49	2.54	1.76	1.88	1.94	.91
	.59	11.9	.01	.06	.02	.02	.00	.10	(⁶)	.00	.01	.43	.17	9	3.61	4.30	4.30	3.38	2.43	1.08
	1.25	17.8	.08	.34	.12	.02	.00	.07	.09	.03	.01	.81	.11	9	6.31	3.38	4.30	3.38	2.34	1.59
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
2,000-2,999																				
All incomes.																				

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 35.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: Number of women and girls having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures																						Average number of articles purchased per person											
		Coats										Jackets				Sweaters		Coats ³						Jackets				Sweaters							
		Heavy, with fur				Heavy, without fur		Light wool		Cotton		Rayon, silk		Raincoats		Wool		Leather		Other		Wool		Leather		Other		Raincoats		Wool		Leather		Other	
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)													
Total coats, jackets, and sweaters ²		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)											
No.	Per. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.											
431	59.6	53	1	98	81	25	2	13	12	0	0	7	216	62	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.33	0.09												
426	59.4	52	97	81	22	3	2	13	12	2	7	215	60	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.34	0.09													
21	47.7	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	1	1	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.02												
84	48.5	14	19	15	6	0	2	2	3	0	2	33	8	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.05													
172	55.4	10	23	22	9	0	2	2	2	2	2	55	16	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.05													
101	66.4	10	22	22	4	0	4	2	2	0	1	54	22	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.05													
77	70.0	7	20	14	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	41	6	0.06	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.39	0.16													
29	80.6	7	10	5	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	20	3	0.19	0.28	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.72	0.38													
519	83.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.83													

OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS

North and West

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,499

2,500-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

Average ⁷ expenditure per article[illegible]

Average 4 expenditures per person

[illegible]

South-east—white operators

[illegible]Average ⁷ expenditure per article

<i>D₀</i>	<i>P_{red}</i> ^a	<i>D₀₁</i>	<i>D₀₂</i>	<i>D₀₃</i>	<i>D₀₄</i>	<i>D₀₅</i>	<i>D₀₆</i>	<i>D₀₇</i>	<i>D₀₈</i>	<i>D₀₉</i>	<i>D₁₀</i>	<i>D₁₁</i>	<i>D₁₂</i>	<i>D₁₃</i>	<i>D₁₄</i>	<i>D₁₅</i>	<i>D₁₆</i>	<i>D₁₇</i>	<i>D₁₈</i>	<i>D₁₉</i>	<i>D₂₀</i>	<i>D₂₁</i>	<i>D₂₂</i>	<i>D₂₃</i>	<i>D₂₄</i>	<i>D₂₅</i>	<i>D₂₆</i>	<i>D₂₇</i>	<i>D₂₈</i>	<i>D₂₉</i>	<i>D₃₀</i>	<i>D₃₁</i>	<i>D₃₂</i>	<i>D₃₃</i>	<i>D₃₄</i>	<i>D₃₅</i>	<i>D₃₆</i>	<i>D₃₇</i>	<i>D₃₈</i>	<i>D₃₉</i>	<i>D₄₀</i>	<i>D₄₁</i>	<i>D₄₂</i>	<i>D₄₃</i>	<i>D₄₄</i>	<i>D₄₅</i>	<i>D₄₆</i>	<i>D₄₇</i>	<i>D₄₈</i>	<i>D₄₉</i>	<i>D₅₀</i>	<i>D₅₁</i>	<i>D₅₂</i>	<i>D₅₃</i>	<i>D₅₄</i>	<i>D₅₅</i>	<i>D₅₆</i>	<i>D₅₇</i>	<i>D₅₈</i>	<i>D₅₉</i>	<i>D₆₀</i>	<i>D₆₁</i>	<i>D₆₂</i>	<i>D₆₃</i>	<i>D₆₄</i>	<i>D₆₅</i>	<i>D₆₆</i>	<i>D₆₇</i>	<i>D₆₈</i>	<i>D₆₉</i>	<i>D₇₀</i>	<i>D₇₁</i>	<i>D₇₂</i>	<i>D₇₃</i>	<i>D₇₄</i>	<i>D₇₅</i>	<i>D₇₆</i>	<i>D₇₇</i>	<i>D₇₈</i>	<i>D₇₉</i>	<i>D₈₀</i>	<i>D₈₁</i>	<i>D₈₂</i>	<i>D₈₃</i>	<i>D₈₄</i>	<i>D₈₅</i>	<i>D₈₆</i>	<i>D₈₇</i>	<i>D₈₈</i>	<i>D₈₉</i>	<i>D₉₀</i>	<i>D₉₁</i>	<i>D₉₂</i>	<i>D₉₃</i>	<i>D₉₄</i>	<i>D₉₅</i>	<i>D₉₆</i>	<i>D₉₇</i>	<i>D₉₈</i>	<i>D₉₉</i>	<i>D₁₀₀</i>	<i>D₁₀₁</i>	<i>D₁₀₂</i>	<i>D₁₀₃</i>	<i>D₁₀₄</i>	<i>D₁₀₅</i>	<i>D₁₀₆</i>	<i>D₁₀₇</i>	<i>D₁₀₈</i>	<i>D₁₀₉</i>	<i>D₁₁₀</i>	<i>D₁₁₁</i>	<i>D₁₁₂</i>	<i>D₁₁₃</i>	<i>D₁₁₄</i>	<i>D₁₁₅</i>	<i>D₁₁₆</i>	<i>D₁₁₇</i>	<i>D₁₁₈</i>	<i>D₁₁₉</i>	<i>D₁₂₀</i>	<i>D₁₂₁</i>	<i>D₁₂₂</i>	<i>D₁₂₃</i>	<i>D₁₂₄</i>	<i>D₁₂₅</i>	<i>D₁₂₆</i>	<i>D₁₂₇</i>	<i>D₁₂₈</i>	<i>D₁₂₉</i>	<i>D₁₃₀</i>	<i>D₁₃₁</i>	<i>D₁₃₂</i>	<i>D₁₃₃</i>	<i>D₁₃₄</i>	<i>D₁₃₅</i>	<i>D₁₃₆</i>	<i>D₁₃₇</i>	<i>D₁₃₈</i>	<i>D₁₃₉</i>	<i>D₁₄₀</i>	<i>D₁₄₁</i>	<i>D₁₄₂</i>	<i>D₁₄₃</i>	<i>D₁₄₄</i>	<i>D₁₄₅</i>	<i>D₁₄₆</i>	<i>D₁₄₇</i>	<i>D₁₄₈</i>	<i>D₁₄₉</i>	<i>D₁₅₀</i>	<i>D₁₅₁</i>	<i>D₁₅₂</i>	<i>D₁₅₃</i>	<i>D₁₅₄</i>	<i>D₁₅₅</i>	<i>D₁₅₆</i>	<i>D₁₅₇</i>	<i>D₁₅₈</i>	<i>D₁₅₉</i>	<i>D₁₆₀</i>	<i>D₁₆₁</i>	<i>D₁₆₂</i>	<i>D₁₆₃</i>	<i>D₁₆₄</i>	<i>D₁₆₅</i>	<i>D₁₆₆</i>	<i>D₁₆₇</i>	<i>D₁₆₈</i>	<i>D₁₆₉</i>	<i>D₁₇₀</i>	<i>D₁₇₁</i>	<i>D₁₇₂</i>	<i>D₁₇₃</i>	<i>D₁₇₄</i>	<i>D₁₇₅</i>	<i>D₁₇₆</i>	<i>D₁₇₇</i>	<i>D₁₇₈</i>	<i>D₁₇₉</i>	<i>D₁₈₀</i>	<i>D₁₈₁</i>	<i>D₁₈₂</i>	<i>D₁₈₃</i>	<i>D₁₈₄</i>	<i>D₁₈₅</i>	<i>D₁₈₆</i>	<i>D₁₈₇</i>	<i>D₁₈₈</i>	<i>D₁₈₉</i>	<i>D₁₉₀</i>	<i>D₁₉₁</i>	<i>D₁₉₂</i>	<i>D₁₉₃</i>	<i>D₁₉₄</i>	<i>D₁₉₅</i>	<i>D₁₉₆</i>	<i>D₁₉₇</i>	<i>D₁₉₈</i>	<i>D₁₉₉</i>	<i>D₂₀₀</i>	<i>D₂₀₁</i>	<i>D₂₀₂</i>	<i>D₂₀₃</i>	<i>D₂₀₄</i>	<i>D₂₀₅</i>	<i>D₂₀₆</i>	<i>D₂₀₇</i>	<i>D₂₀₈</i>	<i>D₂₀₉</i>	<i>D₂₁₀</i>	<i>D₂₁₁</i>	<i>D₂₁₂</i>	<i>D₂₁₃</i>	<i>D₂₁₄</i>	<i>D₂₁₅</i>	<i>D₂₁₆</i>	<i>D₂₁₇</i>	<i>D₂₁₈</i>	<i>D₂₁₉</i>	<i>D₂₂₀</i>	<i>D₂₂₁</i>	<i>D₂₂₂</i>	<i>D₂₂₃</i>	<i>D₂₂₄</i>	<i>D₂₂₅</i>	<i>D₂₂₆</i>	<i>D₂₂₇</i>	<i>D₂₂₈</i>	<i>D₂₂₉</i>	<i>D₂₃₀</i>	<i>D₂₃₁</i>	<i>D₂₃₂</i>	<i>D₂₃₃</i>	<i>D₂₃₄</i>	<i>D₂₃₅</i>	<i>D₂₃₆</i>	<i>D₂₃₇</i>	<i>D₂₃₈</i>	<i>D₂₃₉</i>	<i>D₂₄₀</i>	<i>D₂₄₁</i>	<i>D₂₄₂</i>	<i>D₂₄₃</i>	<i>D₂₄₄</i>
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Average 4 expenditures per person

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 35.—COATS, JACKETS, AND SWEATERS: Number of women and girls having expenditures for coats, jackets, and sweaters, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures										Average * number of articles purchased per person																				
		Coats					Jackets					Sweaters					Coats †					Jackets					Sweaters					
		Heavy, ‡ with fur			Light wool		Cotton		Rayon, silk		Raincoats			Wool		Leather		Other		Wool		Leather		Other		Raincoats			Wool		Leather	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)										
Total coats, jackets, and sweaters †																																
Average † expenditure per article																																
Average ‡ expenditures per person																																
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Persons having expenditures										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person									

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 36.—SUITS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, AND DRESSES: Number of women and girls 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total suits, skirts, blouses, dresses			Suits			Skirts		Blouses, waists ²				Dresses				Aprons, smocks	Coveralls		
	No.	Per. ³	No.	Wool, with fur	Wool, without fur	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Other	Cot-ton	Linen	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray-on, silk	Cot-ton, street			Cot-ton, house	Other
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(1)	(2)	(3)																		
WIVES																				
North and West																				
All income classes																				
Net losses																				
Net incomes																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
2,000-2,999																				
3,000-4,999																				
5,000 or over																				
Average expenditures per person																				
All income classes																				
Net losses																				
Net incomes																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
2,000-2,999																				

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 36.—SUITS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, AND DRESSES: Number of women and girls 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)		WIVES—continued																			
			Southeast—white operators—con.																			
			All incomes																			
			Average ⁴ expenditures per person																			
Total suits, skirts, blouses, dresses			Suits			Skirts		Blouses, waists ²				Dresses				Aprons, smocks, alls						
Wool, with fur		Wool, without fur	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Other	Cot-ton	Linen	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray-on, silk	Cot-ton, street	Cot-ton, house	Other	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)						(20)	
Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person																						
No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
0-499		0.01	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.09	0.00		
500-999		.01	.05	.02	.01	.03	.01	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.01	.02	.04	.09	.00		
1,000-1,499		.01	.08	.05	.01	.05	.01	.04	.02	.05	.01	.02	.03	.01	.05	.01	.10	.01	.10	.00		
1,500-1,999		.01	.09	.06	.01	.06	.01	.04	.02	.06	.01	.02	.03	.01	.06	.01	.20	.04	.20	.00		
2,000-2,999		.02	.13	.06	.03	.05	.01	.04	.02	.09	.01	.02	.04	.01	.09	.01	.37	.03	.37	.00		
3,000-4,999		.04	.20	.05	.02	.07	.01	.07	.01	.15	.01	.11	.09	.01	.15	.01	.23	.04	.23	.00		
5,000 or over		.06	.37	.09	.06	.05	.03	.11	.15	.32	.03	.25	.32	.03	.26	.12	.63	.20	.43	.00		

Average 7 expenditure per article

	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All incomes	12.19	10.11	5.73	4.89	2.07	1.21	1.05	1.07	2.28	3.40	5.15	4.99	1.34	1.00	3.09	0.42	0.90
0-499	2.49	9.28	2.84	1.65	1.44	.84	.66	1.59	1.94		2.90	3.04	.94	.81	3.00	.26	1.25
500-999	8.51	7.20	4.41	3.33	1.75	1.00	.77	1.48	1.81	1.22	3.36	3.62	1.11	.91	1.64	.31	
1,000-1,499	6.24	8.28	5.08	3.39	2.08	1.42	.90	1.30	2.07	2.82	3.83	4.54	1.25	.92	2.35	.37	.50
1,500-1,999	14.39	9.56	5.30	4.38	2.54	1.66	.81	1.32	2.70		4.60	4.67	1.36	1.03	2.18	.39	
2,000-2,999	10.23	11.54	5.74	4.16	2.18	2.54	1.44	1.69	2.26	5.55	5.89	5.30	1.46	1.07	3.00	.42	
3,000-4,999	13.56	12.07	9.98	5.26	2.54	1.01	1.50	2.15	2.05	1.90	7.37	6.78	1.86	1.14	8.00	.62	2.00
5,000 or over	33.12	17.92	14.81	19.75	2.67	1.00	2.30	2.08	3.19	8.49	11.29	10.88	2.83	1.61	3.99	1.43	

Persons having expenditures

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i> ³	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
All incomes ¹⁰	749	70.9	7	58	30	10	43	7	24	10	40	2	82	384	384	263	28
0-499	181	66.3	0	7	6	0	5	2	3	0	3	0	11	61	101	71	1
500-999	359	69.1	6	25	12	4	23	1	14	2	19	2	39	189	194	134	6
1,000-1,499	142	80.2	1	17	11	5	11	3	6	5	10	0	19	95	56	48	1
1,500-1,999	46	78.0	0	7	1	0	3	1	1	3	6	0	9	30	23	8	0

Average 4 expenditures per person

	<i>Pct.</i> ⁵	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All incomes ¹⁰	4.37	22.1	0.07	0.44	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.32	1.74	0.86	0.56	0.04
0-499	2.52	19.4	.00	.14	.06	.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.02	.00	.13	.72	.80	.59	.01
500-999	4.23	22.0	.10	.33	.09	.02	.09	.03	.01	.05	.01	.00	.30	1.71	.80	.56	.02
1,000-1,499	6.47	23.1	.09	.83	.23	.07	.09	.02	.03	.04	.13	.00	.37	2.97	.81	.67	.01
1,500-1,999	6.93	24.6	.00	1.20	.00	.00	.10	.02	.02	.07	.26	.00	.93	2.65	1.14	.29	.07

Average 4 number of articles purchased per person

	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
All incomes ¹⁰	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.47	0.85	0.62	0.07
0-499	.00	.03	.02	.01	.02	.00	.02	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.04	.25	.80	.64	.02
500-999	.01	.05	.02	.04	.04	.03	.09	.04	.03	.04	.04	.00	.08	.47	.80	.62	.05
1,000-1,499	.01	.10	.06	.02	.03	.03	.06	.03	.05	.03	.06	.00	.11	.69	.75	.71	.01
1,500-1,999	.00	.12	.02	.02	.05	.02	.05	.05	.02	.05	.12	.00	.15	.63	.97	.30	.07

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 36.—SUITS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, AND DRESSES: Number of women and girls 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Total suits, skirts, blouses, dresses	Suits			Skirts			Blouses, waists ²			Dresses					Aprons, smocks, coveralls		
			Wool, with fur	Wool, without fur	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Other	Cot-ton	Linen	Ray-on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray-on, silk	Cot-ton, street	Cot-ton, house		Other	
Average ⁷ expenditure per article																			
Persons having expenditures																			
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,463	67.0	17	68	80	20	71	26	41	1	54	4	130	645	811	355	12	77	2	2
610	61.6	5	23	29	7	22	13	15	1	21	2	31	213	350	165	6	15	1	1
632	70.3	10	31	41	7	32	9	20	0	20	0	73	322	344	146	5	41	1	1
188	78.1	1	11	10	6	13	4	6	0	7	0	19	85	98	34	1	15	0	0
24	64.9	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	5	16	14	7	0	0	0	0
7	70.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	3	2	0	1	0	0
1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Average ⁴ expenditures per person																			
No.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.11	21.6	0.06	0.20	0.15	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.23	1.19	0.75	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.01
2.14	20.5	.02	.15	.09	.03	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.05	.05	.10	.72	.59	.29	.01	.01	.01
All incomes																			
0-499																			

	3.57	22.1	10	.21	.20	.02	.07	.01	.02	0.00	.04	0.01	.33	1.41	.82	.29	.01	.03	(6)
500-999	4.78	21.5	.05	.35	.23	.15	.13	.02	.02	.00	.07	.00	.36	1.96	.81	.32	.01	.06	0.00
1,000-1,499	6.28	24.7	.28	.57	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.76	2.78	.96	.37	.00	.12	.00
1,500-1,999	5.64	26.7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.45	3.74	.81	.34	.00	.10	.00
2,000-2,999	5.15	21.0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.80	4.12	1.03	.81	.00	.00	.00
3,000-4,999	832.00	14.5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.70	10.00	5.00	5.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000 or over																			
Average 4 number of articles purchased per person																			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes																			
0-499			(6)	.02	.03	.01	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02	(6)	.03	.25	.62	.34	.01	.03	(6)
500-999			(6)	.03	.05	.01	.04	.01	.03	.00	.07	(6)	.08	.42	.76	.36	.01	.10	(6)
1,000-1,499			(6)	.05	.03	.06	.02	.03	.00	.03	.00	(6)	.09	.48	.95	.38	(6)	.14	0.00
1,500-1,999			.03	.08	.00	.00	.11	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.14	.68	.89	.43	.00	.16	.00
2,000-2,999			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10	.00	.10	.90	.80	.40	.00	.10	.00
3,000-4,999			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.80	.00	.00	.00
5,000 or over			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00
Average 7 expenditure per article																			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes																			
0-499			4.66	6.28	2.82	3.46	2.29	1.68	.72	.04	2.40	1.12	2.98	2.90	.94	.83	1.26	.21	.49
500-999			9.32	6.41	4.22	2.62	2.00	1.44	.79	.04	1.98	3.46	3.85	3.34	1.08	.81	1.65	.36	.49
1,000-1,499			10.10	6.85	4.43	5.52	2.06	1.27	.72	.04	2.11	3.83	3.83	4.04	1.11	.84	2.00	.41	.49
1,500-1,999			10.30	7.08			2.28				1.40	5.60	5.60	4.12	1.08	.85		.74	
2,000-2,999											2.00	8.50	8.50	4.15	1.01	.86		1.00	
3,000-4,999													7.00	8.50	1.03	1.00			
5,000 or over																			
Persons having expenditures																			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes																			
Net losses																			
Net incomes																			
0-499			40	195	56	47	327	54	199	72	258	38	234	657	647	402	42	183	28
500-999			2	7	2	3	15	4	28	0	10	0	0	34	25	18	3	2	1
1,000-1,499			6	16	12	3	39	5	78	11	40	7	28	103	64	6	6	29	7
1,500-1,999			9	40	15	16	88	13	46	11	63	7	60	175	102	108	9	54	4
2,000-2,999			10	39	10	10	71	12	45	21	57	10	46	140	142	84	8	45	6
3,000-4,999			11	58	11	11	79	17	47	19	50	12	63	143	141	89	12	36	9
5,000 or over			1	20	6	5	23	1	16	6	21	1	21	44	58	28	3	9	1
			1	5	0	0	5	2	6	3	4	0	9	8	8	5	1	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

	Average 7 expenditure per article																	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3,000-4,999	.01	.22	.07	.06	.25	.01	.31	.09	.38	.01	.28	.81	1.84	.77	.04	.21	.02	
5,000 or over	.06	.31	.00	.00	.31	.12	.56	.31	.50	.00	1.00	1.50	4.41	2.19	.12	.88	.00	
All income classes																		
Net losses	9.79	10.50	4.75	3.92	2.28	1.45	0.94	1.29	1.62	1.32	4.32	4.27	1.43	1.00	3.71	0.60	1.27	
Net incomes	9.79	10.50	4.75	3.92	2.29	1.45	.94	1.29	1.62	1.32	4.32	4.26	1.41	1.00	3.71	1.18	1.27	
0-499	8.75	7.21	4.07	3.35	2.04	1.25	.72	1.16	1.26	.79	4.04	3.44	1.40	.91	2.65	.46	1.50	
500-999	7.87	7.27	4.57	4.60	2.04	1.32	.86	1.16	1.78	1.73	4.34	3.96	1.37	.95	1.94	.80	1.27	
1,000-1,499	12.00	9.61	5.03	3.35	2.30	1.46	.92	1.42	1.44	1.78	4.28	4.20	1.40	.95	3.71	.53	1.36	
1,500-1,999	12.95	10.94	4.98	3.42	2.18	1.69	.94	1.29	1.77	1.68	3.65	4.12	1.35	1.00	7.22	.00	1.37	
2,000-2,999	8.12	10.65	4.43	4.34	2.39	1.35	.96	1.18	1.60	1.21	4.28	4.44	1.51	1.04	3.12	.69	1.02	
3,000-4,999	12.36	13.78	5.18	6.70	2.29	1.00	1.15	1.64	1.79	.50	5.88	4.64	1.57	1.06	3.82	.62	2.04	
5,000 or over	14.16	8.60			2.68	2.20	.87	1.41	1.57		4.37	6.23	1.96	1.47	4.52	.51		
Southeast—white operators																		
Persons having expenditures																		
No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
854	87.6	32	149	48	37	243	56	104	68	149	12	188	536	449	169	31	4	
0-499	72.3	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	0	5	16	20	9	0	0	
500-999	78.0	9	26	14	12	49	15	26	11	18	1	35	110	120	47	1	2	
1,000-1,499	90.6	7	36	17	8	57	9	21	12	33	2	39	132	99	39	4	2	
1,500-1,999	91.8	2	25	7	5	44	10	20	12	23	2	36	101	66	24	8	1	
2,000-2,999	93.5	5	25	9	3	42	9	22	15	34	5	29	94	74	25	8	0	
3,000-4,999	95.9	6	26	6	4	34	9	11	14	29	1	27	60	49	17	7	0	
5,000 or over	100.0	3	9	1	1	15	2	4	4	9	1	17	23	21	8	3	0	
Average 4 expenditures per person																		
Dol.	Pct. 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.08	20.9	0.40	1.39	0.23	0.22	0.61	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.63	1.00	3.94	1.74	0.54	0.04	(e)	
4.45	27.0	.00	.34	.10	.02	.14	.05	.00	.00	.15	.00	.32	1.37	1.51	.41	.04	.00	
5.00-999	23.1	.25	.54	.19	.10	.29	.06	.09	.07	.12	(e)	.46	1.53	1.06	.32	.04	.01	
1,000-1,499	24.8	.18	1.23	.19	.34	.52	.05	.10	.07	.28	.62	.62	3.22	1.21	.21	.50	.05	
1,500-1,999	25.2	.12	1.34	.18	.25	.62	.13	.16	.08	.24	.06	1.11	4.10	1.43	.60	.23	.06	
2,000-2,999	28.5	.53	1.71	.47	.06	.83	.09	.20	.24	.52	.65	1.12	6.72	2.75	.66	.58	.02	
3,000-4,999	32.1	1.51	4.21	.86	.66	1.73	.40	.33	.72	1.00	.01	3.14	9.87	4.05	.96	.50	.14	
5,000 or over	29.9	2.80	5.59	.12	.48	1.78	.12	.25	.57	.71	.12	4.90	11.30	5.17	2.18	.40	.18	

See footnotes at end of table.

Persons having expenditures

Southeast—white sharecroppers

All incomes ¹⁰

No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
186	85.7	10	13	7	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
26	72.2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	29	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
86	85.1	4	4	1	0	1	1	7	0	4	17	4	0	0	0	0	1
500-999	85.1	4	4	1	18	8	1	7	0	12	44	20	2	2	1	1	1
1,000-1,499	91.7	3	5	1	10	1	1	5	0	9	28	11	0	0	1	0	0
1,500-1,999	93.1	2	4	1	8	1	3	2	0	5	18	3	0	0	2	0	0

Average 4 expenditures per person

Dol.	Pct. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
6.33	25.8	0.45	0.09	0.03	0.32	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.56	0.34	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
2.63	21.3	.17	.00	.05	.00	.00	.03	.14	.16	.00	.17	.59	.00	.00	.03	.03	.03
5.13	22.7	.32	.30	.02	.33	.01	.11	.01	.12	.00	.45	1.89	.39	.08	.02	.01	.01
7.86	27.1	.75	.59	.05	.44	.02	.09	.02	.24	.00	.97	3.10	.40	.00	.01	.00	.00
12.11	31.9	.84	1.60	.42	.42	.00	.04	.14	.13	.00	.74	4.85	.24	.00	.14	.00	.00

Average 4 number of articles purchased per person

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		0.04	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.13	0.67	1.22	0.39	0.01	0.01
		.03	.00	.03	.00	.21	.00	.03	.06	.08	.00	.06	.19	1.11	.25	.00	.03
		.04	.04	.01	.01	.21	.01	.15	.01	.08	.00	.12	.56	1.05	.44	.02	.01
		.06	.10	.02	.02	.25	.02	.08	.02	.15	.00	.19	.90	1.33	.50	.00	.00
		.07	.14	.28	.03	.31	.00	.03	.14	.07	.00	.17	1.21	1.76	.28	.00	.00

Average 7 expenditure per article

Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
		10.96	8.07	1.70	2.36	1.60	8.1.01	0.84	1.38	1.64		4.21	3.56	1.05	0.87	8.3.99	0.85
		8.5.98	8.1.95	8.1.98	8.2.50	1.60	8.1.01	8.98	8.2.48	8.1.98	3.06	8.3.00	3.06	.95	.95	8.3.99	8.1.25
		8.03	7.61	8.1.98	8.1.50	1.76	8.1.01	.75	8.1.01	1.51	3.75	3.75	3.35	1.00	.90	8.79	8.98
		12.02	5.62	8.2.58	8.1.50	1.08	8.1.01	1.08	1.00	1.63	5.16	5.16	3.46	1.80	.80	8.30	8.30
		8.12.24	11.58	1.53	8.3.07	1.37		8.1.03	1.02	1.94	4.31	4.31	4.01	1.39	.87	8.1.01	8.1.01

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 36.—SUITS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, AND DRESSES: Number of women and girls 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Suits				Skirts		Blouses, waists ²				Dresses				Aprons, smocks	Coveralls			
	Total suits, skirts, blouses, dresses		Other		Wool	Other	Cot- ton	Linen	Ray- on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, street	Cot- ton, house			Other		
	Wool, with- out fur	Wool, with fur	Ray- on, silk	Other	Wool	Other	Cot- ton	Linen	Ray- on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, street	Cot- ton, house			Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
OTHER FEMALES, 10-20 YEARS—continued																			
Southeast—Negro families																			
All incomes.....																			
0-499.....	No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
500-999.....	507	76.6	3	30	33	16	58	11	32	3	29	3	39	266	259	73	3	6	1
1,000-1,499.....	119	64.0	0	4	10	2	8	4	5	0	5	1	7	44	68	20	0	6	0
1,500-1,999.....	282	80.3	3	13	17	13	31	5	17	1	16	0	24	149	139	45	3	6	1
2,000-2,999.....	81	83.5	0	8	6	0	13	2	9	2	5	2	6	53	39	7	0	0	0
	22	1,500-1,999	0	4	0	1	6	0	1	0	2	0	2	17	12	1	0	0	0
	3	9100.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Average ⁴ expenditures per person																			
	Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	3.46	22.3	0.01	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.19	1.47	0.73	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.00
0-499.....	1.99	19.8	.00	.12	.13	.03	.07	.10	.02	0.00	.06	.01	.09	.71	.52	.13	.00	.00	0.00
500-999.....	3.69	23.2	.03	.25	.15	.08	.16	.02	.03	.09	.09	.00	.23	1.58	.76	.24	.04	.02	.01
1,000-1,499.....	4.84	22.3	.00	.92	.18	.00	.21	.02	.09	.02	.08	.02	.13	2.11	.92	.14	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999.....	5.30	21.8	.00	.61	.00	.08	.35	.00	.04	.00	.08	.00	.29	2.77	1.04	.04	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,999.....	8.11	23.8	.00	3.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.69	.00	.00	3.72	.27	.00	.00	.00	.00
Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person																			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....				.04	.05	.02	.09	.02	.06	.04	.04	.01	.06	.52	.75	.24	.01	.02	.00

	Average 7 expenditures per article											
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	0.00	.02	.05	.01	.05	.03	.04	0.00	.03	.01	.05	.66
500-999	.01	.04	.05	.04	.09	.01	.05	(6)	.05	.00	.07	.74
1,000-1,499	.00	.08	.06	.00	.13	.02	.11	.62	.05	.02	.06	.86
1,500-1,999	.00	.16	.00	.04	.24	.00	.04	.00	.08	.00	.08	1.04
2,000-2,999	.00	.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.33
All incomes	3.06	7.48	2.75	2.19	1.66	2.25	0.71	0.93	1.78	0.88	2.78	0.97
0-499	3.06	5.36	2.51	3.00	1.44	3.60	.56	.89	1.71	.875	1.90	2.46
500-999		6.77	2.85	2.08	1.80	1.41	.68	.89	1.98	3.17	3.10	1.03
1,000-1,499		11.18	2.83		1.58	1.02	.83		1.48	3.60	3.01	1.07
1,500-1,999		3.84		1.98	1.46		1.01		1.03		3.60	1.99
2,000-2,999		10.30							2.06			1.80
All incomes												
	Persons having expenditures											
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	861	17	72	21	24	46	147	34	106	17	196	346
500-999	7	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	2
1,000-1,499	854	17	71	21	24	46	144	34	104	17	195	344
1,500-1,999												
2,000-2,999												
All incomes												
0-499	43	74.1	3	6	2	12	4	9	9	3	7	14
500-999	160	77.7	1	13	4	28	5	17	16	2	30	55
1,000-1,499	275	88.1	2	19	8	47	12	52	23	2	48	98
1,500-1,999	166	82.6	5	14	3	27	10	31	23	2	43	94
2,000-2,999	145	87.9	6	14	4	24	9	23	6	6	40	66
3,000-4,999	54	84.4	0	5	1	17	4	1	7	2	13	39
5,000 or over	11	78.6	0	0	1	5	5	0	3	0	4	6
All incomes												
0-499	861	17	72	21	24	46	147	34	106	17	196	346
500-999	7	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	2
1,000-1,499	854	17	71	21	24	46	144	34	104	17	195	344
1,500-1,999												
2,000-2,999												
All incomes												
0-499	43	74.1	3	6	2	12	4	9	9	3	7	14
500-999	160	77.7	1	13	4	28	5	17	16	2	30	55
1,000-1,499	275	88.1	2	19	8	47	12	52	23	2	48	98
1,500-1,999	166	82.6	5	14	3	27	10	31	23	2	43	94
2,000-2,999	145	87.9	6	14	4	24	9	23	6	6	40	66
3,000-4,999	54	84.4	0	5	1	17	4	1	7	2	13	39
5,000 or over	11	78.6	0	0	1	5	5	0	3	0	4	6
All incomes												
	Average 4 expenditures per person											
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	7.00	0.12	0.50	0.08	0.10	0.51	0.21	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.73	1.60
500-999	7.86	.00	1.43	.00	.00	1.38	.00	.00	.34	.00	.14	.78
1,000-1,499	6.99	.12	.49	.08	.11	.51	.08	.21	.05	.03	.73	1.59
1,500-1,999												
2,000-2,999												
All incomes												
0-499	6.06	.54	.67	.07	.09	.40	.07	.16	.32	.07	.47	1.00
500-999	4.91	.07	.39	.07	.06	.28	.05	.14	.10	.01	.48	1.22
1,000-1,499	6.28	.07	.44	.11	.09	.51	.08	.20	.03	.02	.67	1.33
1,500-1,999	7.45	.22	.45	.07	.14	.54	.07	.23	.04	.03	.75	1.73
2,000-2,999	8.92	.23	.61	.06	.06	.67	.07	.26	.11	.06	1.03	2.07
3,000-4,999	10.84	.24	.85	.08	.30	.75	.20	.63	.22	.06	1.19	2.63
5,000 or over	10.49	.23	.00	.00	.37	.72	.30	.25	.32	.00	1.01	3.48
All incomes												
0-499	7.00	0.12	0.50	0.08	0.10	0.51	0.21	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.73	1.60
500-999	7.86	.00	1.43	.00	.00	1.38	.00	.00	.34	.00	.14	.78
1,000-1,499	6.99	.12	.49	.08	.11	.51	.08	.21	.05	.03	.73	1.59
1,500-1,999												
2,000-2,999												
All incomes												
0-499	43	74.1	3	6	2	12	4	9	9	3	7	14
500-999	160	77.7	1	13	4	28	5	17	16	2	30	55
1,000-1,499	275	88.1	2	19	8	47	12	52	23	2	48	98
1,500-1,999	166	82.6	5	14	3	27	10	31	23	2	43	94
2,000-2,999	145	87.9	6	14	4	24	9	23	6	6	40	66
3,000-4,999	54	84.4	0	5	1	17	4	1	7	2	13	39
5,000 or over	11	78.6	0	0	1	5	5	0	3	0	4	6
All incomes												

OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS

North and West

All income classes.....

Net losses.....

0-499.....

500-999.....

1,000-1,499.....

1,500-1,999.....

2,000-2,999.....

3,000-4,999.....

5,000 or over.....

All income classes.....

Net losses.....

0-499.....

500-999.....

1,000-1,499.....

1,500-1,999.....

2,000-2,999.....

3,000-4,999.....

5,000 or over.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Southeast—white operators											
Persons having expenditures											
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
616	74.9	12	52	14	11	155	21	53	19	50	5
26	50.0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
189	70.8	3	9	5	2	28	5	11	4	9	0
157	73.7	3	13	2	2	41	4	17	4	13	2
1,000-1,999											
106	76.8	5	9	1	4	28	5	13	3	9	0
2,000-2,999											
86	90.5	1	16	3	2	30	5	7	6	12	1
3,000-4,999											
43	91.5	0	4	3	0	22	1	3	2	4	1
5,000 or over											
9	90.0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	1
Average 4 expenditures per person											
Dol.	Pct. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.23	21.1	0.08	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.40	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.51
1.09	12.2	.00	.00	.00	.03	.01	.04	.01	.00	.04	.02
3.00	17.6	.04	.19	.06	.18	.02	.03	.05	.00	.31	.17
4.52	19.1	.05	.34	.06	.38	.02	.08	.02	.10	.07	.41
5.19	20.1	.14	.28	.03	.41	.04	.11	.04	.07	.00	.56
10.53	26.4	.21	1.12	.11	.74	.09	.10	.11	.18	.01	1.82
12.27	25.1	.00	.67	.19	1.24	.13	.08	.07	.12	.01	1.56
18.48	27.8	.00	.60	.00	1.50	.00	.10	.00	.10	.20	2.14
Average 4 number of articles purchased per person											
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.01	.00	.07	.02	.01	.01	.22	.03	.09	.03	.07	.16
0-499	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	.02	.02	.00	.04	.02
500-999	.01	.03	.02	.01	.12	.01	.06	.02	.02	.04	.10
1,000-1,499	.01	.06	.01	.01	.23	.01	.12	.06	.02	.04	.28
1,500-1,999	.04	.08	.01	.03	.22	.04	.14	.03	.07	.01	.14
2,000-2,999	.01	.17	.03	.02	.29	.06	.12	.08	.02	.15	.18
3,000-4,999	.00	.08	.06	.00	.53	.04	.09	.06	.06	.15	.30
5,000 or over	.00	.20	.00	.10	.40	.00	.10	.10	.00	.10	.45

See footnotes at end of table.

Average ⁴ expenditures per person

<i>D₀</i> , 3.20	<i>P_rt^s, 19.2</i>	<i>D₀</i> , 0.27	<i>D₀</i> , 0.02	<i>D₀</i> , 0.02	<i>D₀</i> , 0.17	<i>D₀</i> , 0.02	<i>D₀</i> , 0.03	<i>D₀</i> , 0.02	<i>D₀</i> , 0.05	<i>D₀</i> , 0.00	<i>D₀</i> , 0.31	<i>D₀</i> , 0.93	<i>D₀</i> , 1.13	<i>D₀</i> , 0.13	<i>D₀</i> , 0.01	<i>D₀</i> , 0.02
2.05	19.6	.48	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.51	.80	.13	.00	.00
2.41	16.2	.00	.00	.03	.00	.03	.05	.00	.03	.00	.25	.63	.99	.10	.01	.01
4.80	21.5	.00	.00	.00	.03	.02	.01	.04	.12	.00	.60	1.45	1.45	.15	.02	.08
5.42	23.2	.00	.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	2.53	1.25	.00	.00	.00

Average number of articles purchased per person

[illegible]

Average 7 expenditure per article

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 36.—SUITS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, AND DRESSES: Number of women and girls 12 years or older having expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total suits, skirts, blouses, dresses			Suits		Skirts		Blouses, waists ²					Dresses				Aprons, smocks	Coveralls		
	No.	Per. ³	No.	Wool, with- out fur	Ray- on, silk	Other	Wool	Other	Cot- ton	Linen	Ray- on, silk	Other	Wool	Ray- on, silk	Cot- ton, street	Cot- ton, house			Other	
				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)																				
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS—continued																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
All incomes.....	No. 339	Per. ³ 64.9	No. 3	No. 13	No. 7	No. 3	No. 22	No. 6	No. 14	No. 2	No. 15	No. 4	No. 24	No. 125	No. 207	No. 67	No. 4	No. 2	No. 3	
0-499.....	83	52.9	2	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	3	1	4	21	60	18	0	1	0	
500-999.....	179	66.8	0	7	2	3	9	3	10	2	7	2	12	67	107	41	3	1	1	
1,000-1,499.....	61	78.2	1	3	2	0	9	1	2	0	3	1	8	25	34	7	1	0	2	
1,500-1,999.....	13	86.7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	3	* 75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	
Average ⁴ expenditures per person																				
Dol. 2.15	Per. ⁵ 18.1	Dol. 0.03	Dol. 0.14	Dol. 0.03	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.09	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 0.06	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.13	Dol. 0.73	Dol. 0.71	Dol. 0.17	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.00	
0-499.....	1.36	17.3	.10	.07	.02	.00	.03	.01	.01	0.00	.04	.01	.08	.32	.54	.13	.00	.00	0.00	
500-999.....	2.37	19.0	.00	.14	.02	.02	.08	.01	.02	.01	.07	.01	.12	.86	.78	.22	.01	.00	0.00	
1,000-1,499.....	2.78	17.8	.03	.28	.05	.00	.24	.01	.02	.00	.06	.01	.28	.84	.78	.13	.02	0.00	.03	
1,500-1,999.....	2.92	16.6	.00	.07	.20	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	1.55	.96	.00	.00	.00	.00	
2,000-2,999.....	3.32	10.4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	2.82	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00	

Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	0.01	0.02	0.01	.00	.01	.02	.01	.04	.01	.03	.02	.00	.03	.01	.05	.28
0-499.....	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.01	.03	.01	.03	.02	.00	.01	.03	.15	.71
500-999.....	.00	.03	.01	.01	.03	.01	.04	.01	.03	.01	.03	.01	.04	.30	.86	.29
1,000-1,499.....	.01	.04	.03	.00	.13	.01	.04	.00	.05	.01	.05	.01	.10	.36	.95	.15
1,500-1,999.....	.00	.07	.07	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	.07	.00	.07	.00	.00	.93	1.13	.00
2,000-2,999.....	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	.75	.00	.25

Average ⁷ expenditure per article

	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	5.87	5.37	2.36	2.25	1.12	1.86	0.91	0.61	\$ 0.82	1.77	1.50	2.66	2.54	0.86	0.73	1.26
0-499.....	\$ 7.65	\$ 5.45	\$ 1.65	2.25	1.12	1.86	0.91	0.61	\$ 0.82	1.77	1.50	2.66	2.54	0.86	0.73	1.26
500-999.....	5.18	5.18	3.24	2.25	2.15	1.83	.83	.57	8.82	2.15	1.99	2.41	2.18	.78	.71	.72
1,000-1,499.....	7.16	7.16	1.84	2.25	1.90	1.69	.67	.57	8.82	1.14	1.74	2.74	2.82	.90	.86	.86
1,500-1,999.....	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 3.09	2.25	1.90	1.69	.67	.57	8.82	1.14	1.74	2.74	2.82	.90	.86	.86
2,000-2,999.....	1.10	1.10	3.09	2.25	1.90	1.69	.67	.57	8.82	1.14	1.74	2.74	2.82	.90	.86	.86

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 37 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes sweaters worn as blouses.

³ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses.

⁵ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁶ 0.0050 or less.

⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁸ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁹ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

¹⁰ See table 33, footnote 6.

Average 6 expenditures per person													Average 8 expenditure per article												
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct. 9</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
All incomes	0.98	13.8	(1)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.60	0.09	(1)	(1)	0.03	10	2.06	1.19	1.62	0.64	1.89	1.80	0.66	0.53	0.42	0.61	0.61
0-499	62	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.01	(1)	0.01	0.09	0.37	0.11	(1)	(1)	0.02	10	2.06	10.99	10	1.55	1.03	1.25	0.57	0.51	0.20	0.61	0.61
500-999	90	11.9	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.63	0.05	0.00	(1)	(1)	0.03	10	2.06	2.46	10	2.10	1.49	1.49	0.64	0.46	0.49	0.63	0.63
1,000-1,499	2.07	19.2	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.16	1.05	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.04	10	2.06	10.52	10	1.00	0.71	1.97	2.56	0.79	0.74	0.50	0.56	0.56
1,500-1,999	3.54	22.8	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.12	0.88	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	2.06	10	2.50	10	3.00	10	2.34	0.74	0.50	0.56	0.56	0.56
2,000-2,999	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	2.06	10	2.06	10	3.00	10	4.12	10	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Persons having expenditures													Average 8 expenditure per person												
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct. 7</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
464	64.2	19	0	0	0	0	0	2	112	24	106	111	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.19	1.27	0.65	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36
4	12 66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.17	0.67	0.67	0.67	
490	64.2	19	21	20	13	70	91	249	110	24	105	109	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.19	1.27	0.65	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	
0-499	25	56.8	0	1	3	1	4	9	4	2	4	10	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.52	0.48	0.23	0.52	0.52	0.52	
500-999	94	56.3	1	2	6	0	12	11	50	22	6	16	20	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.12	1.00	0.99	0.57	0.24	0.26	0.26	
1,000-1,499	132	65.3	9	4	7	3	25	24	72	34	7	22	22	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	1.17	1.34	0.69	0.25	0.25	0.25	
1,500-1,999	106	69.7	6	10	1	7	14	24	58	22	5	35	34	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.26	1.32	0.82	0.51	0.53	0.53	
2,000-2,999	69	62.7	1	1	3	2	15	20	37	17	3	13	12	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.16	0.26	1.21	0.78	0.27	0.27	0.27	
3,000-4,999	30	83.3	2	3	0	0	3	8	21	10	1	13	10	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.30	2.28	0.94	0.83	0.78	0.78	
5,000 or over	4	12 66.7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.33	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	
Average 6 expenditures per person													Average 8 expenditure per article												
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct. 9</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
All income classes	2.42	19.2	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.19	0.28	0.86	0.37	0.06	0.15	0.24	3.81	3.81	2.88	0.98	0.42	1.51	1.49	0.67	0.57	0.45	0.66	0.66
Net losses	1.40	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.65	0.06	0.05	0.29	3.81	3.81	2.88	0.98	0.42	1.51	1.49	0.67	0.57	0.45	0.66	0.66	
Net incomes	2.43	19.2	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.19	0.28	0.86	0.37	0.06	0.16	0.24	3.81	3.81	2.88	0.98	0.42	1.51	1.49	0.67	0.57	0.45	0.66	0.66
0-499	1.29	15.3	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.30	0.27	0.10	0.06	0.32	10.97	10.95	8.3	10	1.25	1.42	0.56	0.57	0.26	0.59	0.59	
500-999	1.74	17.2	(1)	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.19	0.32	0.64	0.32	0.08	0.08	0.19	10.95	10.99	0.95	1.00	1.40	1.46	0.64	0.57	0.35	0.72	0.72	
1,000-1,499	2.35	19.7	17	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.22	0.23	0.92	0.36	0.04	0.12	1.15	3.83	4.84	0.72	1.41	1.36	0.68	0.52	0.47	0.65	0.65	0.65	
1,500-1,999	3.04	20.9	20	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.41	1.00	0.32	0.06	0.24	3.34	4.24	2.54	10	0.68	1.62	1.56	0.61	0.47	0.65	0.65	0.65	
2,000-2,999	2.65	18.0	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.23	0.42	0.89	0.51	0.07	0.14	0.21	104	10	3.00	2.04	10	1.40	1.40	0.74	0.65	0.50	0.79	0.79
3,000-4,999	4.31	22.9	0.19	0.37	0.00	0.22	0.41	1.57	0.59	0.05	0.46	4.5	10	3.50	4.48	10	0.88	2.00	1.68	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.58	
5,000 or over	1.48	14.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.33	0.00	0.38	0.23	10	3.50	4.48	10	0.88	2.00	1.68	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.58	

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Southeast—white sharecroppers										Average ⁶ number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average ⁸ expenditure per article									
No.	Pct. ⁷	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
116	43.0	6	4	2	0	7	16	61	19	1	11	25	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.74	0.22
27	35.1	2	2	1	0	0	1	17	5	0	3	3	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.64	1.14	0.13
57	44.9	3	0	1	0	4	6	31	9	0	2	13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.23	0.22
22	44.9	1	1	0	0	3	7	10	3	1	4	4	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.27	0.14
7	50.0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.43	0.43
Average ⁶ expenditures per person										Average ⁸ expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁹	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.86	11.1	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.37	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.10	2.72	10.74	1.32	1.14	0.50	0.30	0.54
0.64	12.2	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	1.00	2.80	1.00	0.98	0.52	0.33	0.21
0.77	9.8	0.08	0.00	(1)	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.36	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.12	3.33	10.49	1.31	1.65	0.46	0.48	0.36
1.33	13.2	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.29	0.50	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.38	2.04	1.35	1.38	0.57	0.07	0.37
1.03	9.0	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.18	0.30	---	---	10.44	0.52	0.26	0.43
Southeast—Negro families										Average ⁶ number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average ⁸ expenditure per article									
No.	Pct. ⁷	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
160	41.3	3	1	0	3	2	18	109	30	4	16	13	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.22
76	36.2	1	1	0	1	1	6	57	12	7	8	8	(1)	0.00	(1)	0.04	0.66	0.15	0.08
63	44.4	1	0	0	1	1	7	38	16	2	6	4	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.34	0.16
19	61.3	1	0	0	1	0	5	12	2	1	3	0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.32	1.03	0.32
2	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Average ⁶ expenditures per person										Average ⁸ expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁹	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.61	13.0	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.34	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04	1.90	10.25	0.57	1.32	1.07	0.49	0.41
0.50	13.0	(1)	0.01	0.00	(1)	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.59	10.25	0.48	1.60	1.22	0.45	0.44
0.58	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.30	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.06	0.42	1.00	1.08	0.47	0.36
1.47	17.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.29	0.74	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.00	1.00	3.04	10.40	0.91	0.72	0.84	0.22
0.57	7.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	---	---	---	---	10.43	0.30	0.59

⁷ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).
⁸ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁹ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

¹⁰ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

¹¹ 0.0050 or less.

¹² Based on fewer than 10 persons.

¹³ See table 33, footnote 6.

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 37 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 36 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes wool suits, with or without fur.

³ This includes rayon and silk suits, and other suits, such as cotton and linen.

⁴ This includes wool skirts and other skirts, such as linen, cotton, silk, and rayon.

⁵ This includes cotton, linen, rayon, silk, and other blouses or waists.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for suits, skirts, blouses, and dresses.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 38.—BATHING SUITS: Number of women and girls having expenditures for bathing suits, and average expenditures per person and per suit, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wives			Other females 16-29 years			Other females 12-15 years			Other females 6-11 years			Other females 2-5 years							
	Persons having ex- penditures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons having ex- penditures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons having ex- penditures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons having ex- penditures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures		Persons having ex- penditures for bathing suits	Average ex- penditures						
		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³		Per per- son ²	Per suit ³					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
NORTH AND WEST																				
All income classes.....	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.
Net losses.....	52	0.8	2.81	0.03	178	14.8	0.39	2.56	125	12.2	0.24	2.04	79	6.2	0.10	1.40	23	3.2	0.03	0.88
Net incomes.....	52	.9	2.81	0.03	176	14.8	.39	2.54	124	12.2	.28	1.98	79	6.2	.10	1.40	23	3.2	.00	.88
0-499.....	2	.4	2.28	.01	4	7.1	.11	1.53	9	15.5	.32	2.05	3	4.1	.08	2.05	1	2.3	.02	\$ 1.01
500-999.....	4	.3	2.67	.01	15	12.9	.16	2.26	14	6.8	.11	1.58	13	4.8	.05	1.08	6	3.6	.02	.55
1,000-1,499.....	10	.6	2.45	.01	41	22.9	.32	2.42	37	18.4	.14	1.83	17	4.6	.06	1.15	5	2.5	.02	.81
1,500-1,999.....	13	1.2	3.10	.04	40	16.1	.42	2.55	37	18.4	.39	2.08	19	6.9	.09	1.35	6	3.9	.05	1.13
2,000-2,999.....	16	1.8	2.90	.05	57	23.1	.60	2.55	28	17.0	.36	2.09	13	6.3	.10	1.64	5	4.5	.04	1.03
3,000-4,999.....	5	1.6	3.10	.05	15	5.5	.54	3.02	9	14.1	.41	2.89	12	18.8	.32	1.69	0	0.0	.00	---
5,000 or over.....	2	3.3	2.06	.07	4	25.0	.99	3.95	5	35.7	.77	2.15	2	14.3	.25	1.76	0	0.0	.00	---
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All incomes.....	37	1.1	2.57	.02	84	8.6	.22	2.52	51	6.2	.13	2.06	38	3.8	.05	1.42	9	1.6	.01	.78
0-499.....	1	.3	1.48	(¹)	1	2.1	.04	1.95	0	0.0	.00	---	0	0.0	.00	---	0	0.0	.00	---
500-999.....	6	.5	1.94	.01	2	7.7	.01	1.72	5	1.9	.03	1.34	2	1.6	.02	1.38	1	.8	.01	\$.39
1,000-1,499.....	2	.2	2.50	.01	6	2.6	.07	2.38	3	4.2	.10	2.03	5	1.8	.02	1.38	1	1.8	(¹)	\$.75
1,500-1,999.....	5	1.2	2.21	.02	19	12.0	.26	2.11	11	5.8	.24	1.66	8	2.2	.02	1.65	3	1.7	.05	\$.39
2,000-2,999.....	10	2.7	2.23	.07	23	17.4	.41	2.32	16	16.8	.34	2.05	21	17.4	.28	1.65	3	5.7	.05	\$ 1.00
3,000-4,999.....	8	4.5	3.10	.14	25	33.8	.98	2.91	12	25.5	.63	2.49	3	13.5	.46	1.20	1	5.3	.05	\$ 1.00
5,000 or over.....	5	7.7	3.92	.30	8	32.0	.98	3.06	6	60.0	1.17	1.94	3	63.3	.31	.92	2	40.0	.40	\$ 1.00

SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARE-
CROPPERS

All incomes ¹	2	.2	(7)	\$ 1.27	7	3.2	.07	2.30	3	1.4	.03	1.91	3	.8	.01	1.28	0	.0	.00
0-499	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
500-999	1	.2	(7)	\$.50	2	2.0	.04	\$ 1.90	1	.9	.01	4.59	1	5	(7)	\$.78	0	.0	.00
1,000-1,499	0	.1	.00	—	3	6.2	.17	2.72	0	.0	.00	—	2	2.5	.04	\$ 1.51	0	.0	.00
1,500-1,999	1	1.7	.03	\$ 2.04	2	6.9	.14	\$ 2.06	2	15.4	.40	\$ 2.58	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																			
All incomes	1	(9)	(7)	\$ 1.50	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
0-499	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
500-999	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
1,000-1,499	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
1,500-1,999	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
2,000-2,999	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
3,000-4,999	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00
5,000 or over	1	100.0	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00	—	0	.0	.00

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.

Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classification. This table presents data on bathing suits only. Information on other specific items of special sportswear is not shown. For total special sportswear, see table 33, columns 6 and 16.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for bathing suits.³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of suits purchased.⁴ Percentages are based on the total number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).⁵ Based on fewer than 3 persons.⁶ Based on fewer than 10 persons.⁷ \$0.050 or less.⁸ See table 33, footnote 6.⁹ 0.050 or less.

	7.02 12.04	12.5 13.2	1.56 2.33	1.04 1.67	1.56 2.33	.37 .50	.52 1.25	.28 .45	.27 .85	.16 .55	.05 .41	.49 .79	.42 .63	.08 .10	.12 .20	.41 .39	.59 1.12	.02 .00
Average ^a number of articles purchased per person																		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes	0.63	0.51	0.34	0.49	0.43	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.58	0.17	0.64	0.23	0.11	0.65	0.77	0.02	0.02
Net losses	.27	.61	.49	.70	.95	.21	.07	.01	.00	.50	.27	.10	.13	.24	.65	1.01	.02	.02
Net incomes	.64	.51	.34	.48	.42	.19	.03	.02	.01	.58	.17	.04	.23	.07	.76	.76	.02	.02
0-499	47	33	26	38	31	16	.03	.01	.01	.58	.10	.02	.18	.07	.65	.58	.01	.01
500-999	56	33	23	35	33	12	.05	.01	.01	.51	.11	.05	.19	.07	.62	.61	.02	.02
1,000-1,499	67	49	33	46	46	18	.05	.01	.01	.55	.16	.04	.21	.09	.76	.76	.01	.01
1,500-1,999	69	61	40	55	46	23	.07	.03	.02	.63	.18	.04	.26	.15	.82	.82	.02	.02
2,000-2,999	70	71	48	67	55	25	.11	.03	.02	.67	.25	.03	.33	.13	.95	.94	.02	.02
3,000-4,999	76	85	40	67	60	28	.15	.04	.02	.63	.37	.08	.34	.15	.94	.98	.02	.02
5,000 or over	1.12	1.13	.52	.83	.73	.15	.35	.07	.10	.92	.55	.63	.28	.28	.78	1.67	.00	.00
Average ^b expenditure per article																		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All income classes	0.71	1.09	2.65	0.41	0.35	0.80	1.51	3.63	2.33	0.80	0.94	1.44	0.38	0.52	0.41	0.49	0.91	0.91
Net losses	.50	.98	2.17	.31	.79	.84	1.01	7.10	.65	.81	.66	1.45	.30	.50	.37	.38	.49	.49
Net incomes	.71	1.09	2.66	.41	.96	.80	1.52	3.65	2.33	.81	.95	1.44	.38	.52	.41	.49	.95	.95
0-499	.61	.99	2.52	.34	.85	.69	1.35	3.29	.91	.73	.85	1.38	.34	.42	.38	.44	.50	.50
500-999	.66	1.00	2.17	.36	.86	.72	1.18	2.67	1.72	.80	.91	1.53	.37	.47	.39	.44	.71	.71
1,000-1,499	.73	1.04	2.42	.41	.92	.75	1.22	3.07	1.85	.81	.78	1.53	.37	.49	.43	.47	.73	.73
1,500-1,999	.74	1.09	2.68	.40	.99	.82	1.32	3.41	2.53	.82	1.02	1.27	.39	.53	.41	.47	1.65	1.65
2,000-2,999	.72	1.16	2.96	.45	1.02	.85	1.94	4.01	3.01	.85	.99	1.50	.41	.56	.42	.54	.88	.88
3,000-4,999	.74	1.21	3.84	.55	1.05	1.03	1.74	4.29	2.35	.77	1.14	1.07	.37	.57	.44	.60	7.15	7.15
5,000 or over	.90	1.48	4.52	.60	1.71	1.01	2.42	8.21	4.37	.86	1.15	7.75	.36	.69	.50	.67	.67	.67
Persons having expenditures																		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes	2,775	1,262	392	681	608	332	123	51	257	45	8	145	53	1	1,314	1,147	25	25
0-499	222	46	10	26	21	16	2	3	24	1	0	8	1	8	118	60	2	2
500-999	910	341	69	165	159	76	9	7	6	65	8	2	30	7	487	291	6	6
1,000-1,499	679	82.8	313	77	174	154	89	25	9	6	12	2	37	16	324	281	4	4
1,500-1,999	384	90.1	203	76	104	101	55	13	39	7	1	20	15	15	175	183	5	5
2,000-2,999	345	93.5	117	191	87	119	96	62	32	11	6	2	19	8	133	184	7	7
3,000-4,999	171	95.5	58	115	54	67	58	38	21	7	1	10	4	4	61	102	1	1
5,000 or over	64	98.5	14	29	16	16	21	9	11	2	4	1	2	2	16	46	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																				
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(2)	(3)	Slips		Cor-sets, girdles	Bras-sieres		Nightgowns, pajamas		Bath- robes		Kimo-nos, negligees	Union suits, com-binations		Underwaists, shirts		Bloomers, panties			
			Cotton	Rayon, silk		Cot-ton, flannel	Cot-ton, silk	Cot-ton, other	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk		Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Other		
(1)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Average 3 expenditures per person																				
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Per. 4</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
3.42	11.5	0.40	0.70	0.33	0.04	0.17	0.31	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.41	0.46	0.01	
1.15	9.8	.23	.14	.03	.04	.09	.06	.06	.02	.02	.09	.02	.02	.00	.02	.02	.26	.14	.01	
500-999	10.8	.31	.36	.13	.08	.19	.07	.02	.02	.01	.09	.01	.04	.04	.04	.01	.35	.24	.01	
1,000-1,499	11.2	.41	.65	.22	.16	.32	.18	.22	.07	.03	.01	.14	.03	.04	.04	.02	.41	.45	.01	
1,500-1,999	12.0	.51	.89	.49	.22	.41	.22	.09	.07	.02	.14	.02	.04	.04	.05	.04	.53	.61	.01	
2,000-2,999	13.0	.53	1.22	.77	.34	.50	.36	.25	.15	.11	.17	.05	.01	.01	.02	.02	.52	.84	.04	
3,000-4,999	18.8	.67	1.90	1.20	.43	.68	.44	.41	.17	.21	.12	.12	.03	.05	.04	.04	.52	1.18	.01	
5,000 or over	11.4	.81	4.02	1.57	.88	.92	.89	1.74	.61	1.34	.06	.18	.00	.02	.08	.08	.75	2.39	.00	
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person																				
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Per. 4</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	
0.499	48	0.65	0.66	0.12	0.52	0.38	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.04	1.20	1.16	0.02	
500-999	57	.41	.06	.03	.17	.14	.10	.12	.01	.01	.13	.02	.02	0.00	.05	.01	.84	.42	.01	
1,000-1,499	68	.65	.10	.51	.40	.26	.20	.06	.01	.01	.15	.02	.05	.09	.09	.01	1.15	.68	.01	
1,500-1,999	81	.86	.20	.67	.50	.40	.25	.06	.01	.01	.19	.05	.03	.04	.10	.02	1.17	1.52	.04	
2,000-2,999	75	1.04	.25	1.00	.59	.45	.31	.05	.02	.01	.23	.05	.03	.04	.12	.14	1.42	2.41	.07	
3,000-4,999	82	1.51	.32	1.16	.83	.51	.25	.15	.03	.04	.17	.13	.01	.01	.14	.08	1.36	2.12	.02	
5,000 or over	63	2.54	.32	1.51	.82	.80	.88	.14	.17	.12	.12	.17	.00	.06	.09	.09	1.05	3.65	.00	

Average 6 expenditure per article

	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes...	0.61	1.07	2.80	0.33	0.81	0.76	1.61	3.77	3.83	0.67	7.10	0.78	1.27	0.40	0.43	0.34	0.42
0-499	.48	.86	1.04	.24	.66	.61	1.50	2.64	7.125	.67	.51	.58	.83	.41	.25	.30	.53
500-999	.54	.88	2.37	.27	.73	.64	1.44	2.85	1.58	.61	.58	.61	7.88	.40	.56	.30	.42
1,000-1,499	.60	.90	2.20	.31	.83	.73	1.27	2.96	1.89	.75	.61	.61	7.88	.40	.34	.38	.28
1,500-1,999	.62	1.02	2.46	.33	.83	.71	1.74	3.29	1.76	.62	.81	.81	7.103	.35	.37	.40	.38
2,000-2,999	.70	1.18	3.00	.34	.84	.79	1.51	4.86	3.19	.74	.85	.85	7.114	.37	.52	.39	.40
3,000-4,999	.81	1.25	3.75	.37	.81	.85	1.68	4.28	4.22	.71	.96	.96	7.300	.37	.48	.38	.49
5,000 or over	1.28	1.59	4.88	.58	1.12	1.11	1.90	4.42	7.92	7.45	1.05	1.05	7.25	7.83	.72	.66	7.60

Persons having expenditures

	No.	Per 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Southeast—white sharecroppers																	
All incomes 9	827	78.2	338	203	149	86	9	6	7	56	6	0	0	32	13	456	6
0-499	186	68.1	81	4	36	17	0	0	1	17	1	0	0	8	2	112	1
500-999	420	78.7	168	100	69	40	4	2	3	26	4	0	0	9	5	236	4
1,000-1,499	157	88.7	68	47	40	19	4	3	3	10	1	0	0	9	3	76	1
1,500-1,999	52	88.1	17	14	8	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	28	0

Average 3 expenditures per person

	Dol.	Per 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes 9	2.17	11.0	0.35	0.13	0.20	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.37	(3)
0-499	1.45	11.2	.28	.03	.08	.15	.00	.00	(3)	.08	(3)	.00	.00	.02	.01	.32	.14
500-999	2.03	10.5	.34	.09	.12	.10	.02	.02	.01	.06	.01	.00	.00	.01	.01	.36	.30
1,000-1,499	3.35	12.0	.46	.33	.18	.24	.07	.06	.04	.09	.02	.00	.00	.04	.03	.43	.51
1,500-1,999	2.98	10.6	.41	.27	.17	.24	.00	.05	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.05	.01	.44	.42

Average 3 number of articles purchased per person

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes 9	0.61	0.44	0.06	0.47	0.29	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	1.27	0.01
0-499	.54	.32	.02	.32	.25	.11	.00	.00	(3)	.16	(3)	.00	.00	.06	.02	1.14	.46
500-999	.63	.44	.05	.46	.25	.18	.01	.01	.01	.10	.02	.00	.00	.04	.03	1.26	.88
1,000-1,499	.71	.60	.13	.69	.44	.27	.01	.02	.02	.14	.02	.00	.00	.11	.06	1.41	.01
1,500-1,999	.53	.58	.12	.59	.27	.37	.00	.02	.00	.08	.00	.00	.00	.14	.03	1.36	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36.—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Slips		Cor-sets, girdles		Bras, stoles	Nightgowns, pajamas	Kimonos, negligees	Union suits, combinations		Underwaists, shirts	Bloomers, panties								
	Total underwear, nightwear	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Rayon, silk	Cotton, flannel	Cotton, other	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Other						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Average ⁶ expenditure per article																			
WIVES—continued Southeast—white sharecroppers—Continued All incomes ⁹	No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1,581	72.9	554	373	43	95	274	76	7	2	3	287	6	1	171	12	996	371	9
500-999	659	66.5	219	142	13	29	91	32	1	1	0	102	3	0	64	3	411	139	3
1,000-1,499	709	76.5	260	164	20	42	127	36	5	0	1	130	1	0	77	6	449	177	5
1,500-1,999	180	83.7	62	50	7	17	40	8	0	0	2	45	1	0	21	1	116	38	1
2,000-2,999	32	86.5	10	11	1	5	14	0	1	0	0	8	1	1	7	1	14	15	0
3,000-3,999	9	90.0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	6	2	0
4,000-4,999	1	100.0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over	1	100.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons having expenditures																			
Southeast—Negro families All incomes	No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
500-999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
1,000-1,499	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
1,500-1,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
2,000-2,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
3,000-3,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
4,000-4,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
5,000 or over	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
Average ³ expenditures per person																			
All incomes	No.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
500-999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
1,000-1,499	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
1,500-1,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
2,000-2,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
3,000-3,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
4,000-4,999	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25
5,000 or over	1,46	10.1	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.14	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.25

Average ^a number of articles purchased per person														
0-499	1.06	10.2	.19	.15	.01	.01	.03	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.00	.14	(⁵)	0.00	.06
500-999	1.61	10.0	.30	.19	.02	.02	.17	.04	0.00	0.00	.20	(⁵)	0.00	.09
1,000-1,499	2.24	10.1	.33	.33	.07	.04	.29	.05	0.00	.01	.33	(⁵)	0.00	.11
1,500-1,999	3.02	11.8	.35	.38	.08	.09	.51	.00	.05	0.00	.39	0.01	.16	.16
2,000-2,999	2.19	10.4	.17	.58	.41	.03	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.10	0.00	.00	.05
3,000-4,999	71.55	76.3	7.52	7.00	7.00	7.03	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00
5,000 or over	726.00	711.7	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.40	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Average ^a expenditure per article														
All incomes														
0-499			.39	.19	.01	.05	.14	.06	(⁵)	0.00	.20	(⁵)	0.00	.13
500-999			.54	.24	.02	.08	.24	.07	0.01	0.00	.28	(⁵)	.00	.17
1,000-1,499			.62	.38	.04	.14	.32	.08	.00	.00	.43	0.01	.00	.21
1,500-1,999			.81	.43	.03	.24	.73	.00	.03	.00	.54	.03	.05	.32
2,000-2,999			.30	.70	.20	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.40
3,000-4,999			71.00	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
5,000 or over			7.00	7.00	7.00	7.60	7.40	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Average ^a expenditure per article														
All incomes														
0-499			.47	.74	.85	.24	.63	.60	71.00	7.09	.71	.65	.48	.53
500-999			.54	.78	1.02	.24	.71	.62	.60	.78	.75	.75	.52	.36
1,000-1,499			.53	.87	1.80	.31	.90	.65		71.38	.77	.75	.51	.74
1,500-1,999			.43	.87	2.98	.36	.70		71.98		.73	.75	.49	.35
2,000-2,999			7.52	.83	7.06	7.26					7.50		7.39	.32
3,000-4,999			7.57				7.52			7.50				
5,000 or over			71.50			7.83	71.00			7.00				
Persons having expenditures														
All incomes														
0-499			.45	80.4	15	27	11	5	5	0	3	3	1	3
500-999			172	81.9	70	84	49	95	40	1	7	15	8	11
1,000-1,499			287	90.0	95	137	75	145	90	33	5	6	24	19
1,500-1,999			220	88.7	75	122	53	114	73	31	8	6	23	14
2,000-2,999			237	96.0	84	143	76	144	84	35	44	15	12	26
3,000-4,999			79	86.8	24	45	32	44	19	7	5	13	8	0
5,000 or over			16	100.0	9	7	7	8	8	2	1	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Total under- wear, night- wear		Slips		Cor- sets, girdles	Bras- sieres	Nightgowns, pajamas		Kimo- nos, negi- ges	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts		Bloomers, panties												
	(2)	(3)	Cotton	Rayon, silk			(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	Cot- ton, flannel	(8)	Cot- ton, silk	(9)	(10)	(11)	Cotton	Rayon, silk	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(1)	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct</i> ⁴	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
	5.40	10.9	0.51	1.09	0.50	0.53	0.44	0.16	0.32	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.39	0.74	0.05									
	7.13	13.6	.62	.98	.90	1.12	1.21	.20	.31	.58	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.40	.66	.00									
	5.38	10.9	.51	1.07	.50	.53	.43	.16	.32	.11	.08	.19	.16	.00	.07	.39	.74	.00									
	3.75	10.9	.33	.75	.32	.48	.29	.10	.15	.00	.09	.11	.22	.03	.04	.02	.28	.54	.00								
	3.84	10.7	.52	.65	.40	.39	.24	.08	.24	.02	.07	.14	.07	.01	.04	.02	.33	.58	.04								
	1,000-1,499	10.8	.43	.87	.39	.50	.40	.13	.31	.05	.04	.16	.13	.01	.06	.08	.42	.76	.04								
	1,500-1,999	10.4	.49	1.18	.44	.48	.47	.19	.25	.12	.05	.18	.12	.01	.05	.10	.33	.77	.13								
	2,000-2,999	11.3	.61	1.54	.64	.69	.57	.22	.35	.22	.10	.25	.25	.01	.06	.07	.48	.90	.13								
	3,000-4,999	10.6	.57	1.31	.82	.60	.43	.14	.60	.19	.11	.35	.18	.00	.10	.04	.44	.77	.02								
5,000 or over	13.1	1.04	2.83	1.36	.92	1.12	.19	.85	.27	.45	.18	.57	.19	.05	.28	.27	.95	.00									
Average ³ number of articles purchased per person																											
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
	0.73	1.05	0.34	1.59	0.44	0.19	0.23	.15	.00	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
	1.15	1.08	.46	3.77	1.15	.23	.31	.23	.31	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	.72	1.05	.34	1.57	.44	.19	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
	.68	.89	.37	1.71	.28	.14	.12	.14	.12	.00	.05	.14	.30	.04	.11	.07	.95	1.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.95	1.52	.00	.00
	.71	.71	.30	1.27	.25	.12	.21	.12	.21	(9)	.03	.17	.10	.01	.14	.04	1.01	1.43	.06	.06	.06	.06	.14	1.01	1.43	.06	.06
	.64	.89	.29	1.54	.44	.21	.22	.22	.22	.02	.02	.23	.12	.02	.17	.16	1.19	1.72	.07	.07	.07	.07	.16	1.19	1.72	.07	.07
	.73	1.16	.30	1.49	.50	.21	.18	.21	.18	.03	.02	.22	.16	.01	.17	.20	1.00	1.84	.06	.06	.06	.06	.20	1.00	1.84	.06	.06
	.82	1.39	.43	1.91	.55	.24	.28	.24	.28	.06	.05	.30	.22	.01	.14	.19	2.00	2.00	.09	.09	.09	.09	.19	2.00	2.00	.09	.09

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

OTHER FEMALES, 16-29—CON.

North and West—continued.

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

3,000-4,999.....	.65	1.11	.44	1.54	.38	.13	.34	.06	.36	.25	.14	.11	1.16	1.68	.03				
5,000 or over.....	1.56	2.06	.50	1.81	.94	.19	.50	.12	.31	1.06	.19	.56	.88	2.06	.00				
Average 6 expenditure per article																			
All income classes.....	Dol. 0.70	Dol. 1.03	Dol. 1.47	Dol. 0.33	Dol. 0.98	Dol. 0.81	Dol. 1.37	Dol. 3.58	Dol. 2.24	Dol. 0.81	Dol. 0.88	Dol. 0.94	Dol. 0.36	Dol. 0.44	Dol. 0.35	Dol. 0.43	Dol. 0.84		
Net losses.....	.54	.91	2.15	.30	1.05	.785	1.00	3.75	2.24	.81	.88	.91	.36	.25	.27	.43	.84		
Net incomes.....	.70	1.03	1.46	.34	.98	.81	1.38	3.57	2.24	.81	.88	.91	.36	.44	.35	.43	.84		
0-499.....	.49	.83	.85	.28	1.03	.70	1.18	4.50	1.69	.79	.71	7.75	.39	.30	.30	.36	.62		
500-999.....	.72	.80	1.36	.30	.96	.71	1.14	3.47	2.18	.85	.78	7.10	.27	.54	.33	.41	.53		
1,000-1,499.....	.68	.97	1.35	.32	.91	.61	1.40	3.80	2.34	.71	1.02	7.70	.35	.60	.35	.44	.65		
1,500-1,999.....	.68	1.01	1.45	.32	.94	.92	1.42	3.80	2.26	.81	.78	7.10	.31	.46	.33	.42	.45		
2,000-2,999.....	.74	1.10	1.49	.36	1.03	.94	1.28	3.62	2.04	.84	1.12	7.10	.41	.38	.40	.44	1.42		
3,000-4,999.....	.88	1.19	1.86	.39	1.13	1.08	1.76	3.53	2.00	.96	.72	.68	.38	.33	.38	.49	1.52		
5,000 or over.....	.67	1.37	2.73	.50	1.20	1.01	1.70	2.16	7.14	.59	.54	7.03	.25	.50	.31	.46	.44		
Persons having expenditures																			
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes.....	No. 898	Pct. ² 92.1	No. 314	No. 564	No. 55	No. 515	No. 160	No. 105	No. 93	No. 30	No. 37	No. 18	No. 11	No. 0	No. 11	No. 18	No. 504	No. 12	
0-499.....	30	63.8	18	12	1	11	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	
500-999.....	208	88.2	108	130	12	116	36	18	4	1	2	6	3	0	4	7	126	3	
1,000-1,499.....	221	94.0	79	146	10	121	32	28	15	2	4	6	3	0	3	2	96	6	
1,500-1,999.....	152	96.2	49	116	14	105	23	17	17	5	5	4	2	0	6	52	91	0	
2,000-2,999.....	131	99.2	35	88	9	83	35	25	19	9	11	1	1	0	2	35	85	2	
3,000-4,999.....	71	95.9	21	50	7	58	25	9	22	10	11	0	0	2	1	21	50	0	
5,000 or over.....	25	100.0	4	22	2	21	7	7	16	3	3	0	0	0	1	6	18	0	
Average 3 expenditures per person																			
All incomes.....	Dol. 4.60	Pct. ⁴ 11.1	Dol. 0.48	Dol. 1.28	Dol. 0.07	Dol. 0.49	Dol. 0.32	Dol. 0.18	Dol. 0.25	Dol. 0.11	Dol. 0.11	Dol. 0.03	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 0.00	Dol. 0.01	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 0.43	Dol. 0.79	Dol. 0.01
0-499.....	1.88	11.4	.40	.39	.02	.21	.05	.03	.00	.11	.11	.03	.02	.00	.00	.00	.14	.44	.04
500-999.....	2.36	10.8	.40	.59	.04	.24	.16	.06	.02	.01	.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	.02	.33	.42	.01
1,000-1,499.....	4.04	11.5	.47	1.16	.06	.40	.24	.18	.15	.03	.03	.03	.01	.00	.02	.01	.49	.74	.02
1,500-1,999.....	5.02	11.5	.46	1.61	.14	.64	.28	.17	.25	.10	.06	.04	.01	.00	.00	.04	.42	.80	.00
2,000-2,999.....	6.51	11.2	.58	1.76	.06	.66	.55	.39	.34	.21	.20	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.54	1.14	.02
3,000-4,999.....	10.33	11.1	.81	2.77	.13	1.02	1.03	.20	1.03	.60	.53	.00	.11	.00	.03	.08	.57	1.42	.00
5,000 or over.....	12.50	10.2	.21	3.59	.19	1.20	.62	.69	1.65	.58	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.54	2.50	.00

Persons having expenditures

Southeast—white sharecroppers	Persons having expenditures														
	No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes †	192	83.5	78	95	No.	21	No.	12	No.	6	No.	0	No.	1	No.
0-499	25	69.4	12	11		0		2		0		0		0	
500-999	90	89.1	40	39		7		6		1		0		0	
1,000-1,499	46	95.8	18	27		24		9		1		0		0	
1,500-1,999	28	96.6	7	15		14		6		4		0		0	
Average ‡ expenditures per person															
	Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes †	2.49	10.1	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.27	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
0-499	1.14	9.2	.22	.35	.00	.08	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-999	2.20	9.7	.37	.56	.01	.28	.07	.07	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	3.19	11.0	.42	.88	.05	.33	.30	.08	.02	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.03
1,500-1,999	3.85	10.1	.37	1.09	.00	.39	.44	.00	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	.00
Average § number of articles purchased per person															
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes †			0.61	0.82	0.01	1.07	0.19	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03
0-499			.44	.39	.00	.31	.00	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-999			.68	.71	.01	1.10	.09	.11	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499			.65	1.10	.04	1.29	.35	.08	.02	.00	.02	.00	.04	.00	.04
1,500-1,999			.45	1.24	.00	1.48	.52	.00	.24	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00
Average ¶ expenditure per article															
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes †			0.59	0.82	1.19	0.26	0.84	0.70	1.12	2.06	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
0-499			.49	.90	.27	.27	.26	.40	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
500-999			.55	.78	.26	.26	.82	.61	2.00	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
1,000-1,499			.65	.80	.26	.26	.85	.79	1.01	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
1,500-1,999			.83	.87	.26	.26	.84		.88						

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Total under- wear, night- wear		Slips		Cor- sets, girdles	Bras- sieres	Nightgowns, pajamas			Bath- robes	Kimo- nos, negli- gees	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts		Bloomers, panties			
	No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS—continued																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
All incomes	No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	519	78.4	195	166	14	111	38	14	3	1	1	30	2	0	41	7	337	183	0	0
500-999	120	64.5	45	30	1	15	9	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	4	80	33	0	0
1,000-1,499	284	80.9	102	93	7	67	19	7	3	0	1	18	2	0	27	3	187	101	0	0
1,500-1,999	90	92.8	41	35	4	17	8	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	58	35	0	0
2,000-2,999	22	88.0	6	7	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	13	0	0
	3	\$100.0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Average ³ expenditures per person																				
All incomes	Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0-499	1.39	9.0	0.26	0.25	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.37	0.21	0.00	0.00
500-999	.91	9.0	.17	.16	(⁵)	.03	.04	.02	.00	.00	.00	.07	0.00	0.00	.01	.01	.28	.12	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	1.44	9.0	.25	.29	.02	.08	.04	.03	.01	.00	(⁵)	.06	(⁵)	(⁵)	.07	.07	.38	.21	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	1.97	9.0	.50	.35	.04	.07	.10	.03	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.09	.00	.48	.29	.00	.00
2,000-2,999	1.97	8.1	.21	.23	.03	.20	.16	.08	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.09	.00	.37	.56	.00	.00
	2.65	7.8	.69	.20	.33	.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.17	.00	.00
Average ³ number of articles purchased per person																				
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	0.54	0.38	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	1.25	0.69	0.00	0.00
500-999	.40	.22	(⁵)	.05	.03	.08	.07	.03	.01	.00	.00	.10	.02	.00	.03	.05	1.02	.43	.70	.00
	.53	.41	.03	.03	.03	.38	.07	.03	.01	.00	.00	.10	.02	.00	.15	.01	1.27	.70	.00	.00

Average * expenditure per article															
1,000-1,499	.84	.54	.04	.30	.12	.04	.00	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.18	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	.44	.48	.04	.80	.20	.08	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.24	.00	.00
2,000-2,999	.67	.33	.33	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes															
0-499	.42	.69	71.00	.19	.56	.37	1.34	71.03	71.00	0.60	7.25	.62	.42	.26	.27
500-999	.47	.68	.60	.22	.57	.77	1.34	71.00	71.00	7.56	7.25	.59	.47	.23	.29
1,000-1,499	.59	.65	1.01	.24	.76	.76	1.34	71.00	71.00	7.56	7.25	.30	.52	.29	.30
1,500-1,999	.47	.48	71.71	.23	7.81	71.00	71.03	71.03	71.03			.33	.38	.33	.34
2,000-2,999	71.03	7.59	7.98	7.26								.30	.30	.30	7.51
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS															
North and West															
All income classes															
Net losses	7	4	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Net incomes	871	380	280	233	271	103	60	15	8	148	35	21	125	309	17
0-499	43	14	16	16	10	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	3	18	0
500-999	166	83	51	31	85	16	16	2	2	29	9	6	16	76	55
1,000-1,499	268	112	85	56	85	28	16	3	2	43	6	7	32	19	142
1,500-1,999	178	79	48	26	51	20	13	3	2	35	8	3	30	15	92
2,000-2,999	148	62	53	23	52	23	12	3	0	19	4	4	31	12	75
3,000-4,999	55	25	21	5	13	10	6	2	0	12	2	2	5	2	19
5,000 or over	13	5	6	7	5	1	3	1	0	3	3	0	2	3	6
Average * expenditures per person															
All income classes															
Net losses	3.50	0.47	0.50	0.18	0.37	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.66	0.03
Net incomes	3.76	.51	.65	.14	.46	.12	.07	.00	.00	.58	.07	.05	.10	.53	.00
0-499	3.50	.47	.50	.18	.37	.12	.10	.04	.02	.25	.07	.05	.10	.53	.03
500-999	3.28	.30	.47	.36	.25	.09	.09	.02	.10	.16	.19	.00	.02	.51	.00
1,000-1,499	2.66	.43	.38	.11	.30	.07	.04	.02	.01	.16	.11	.05	.06	.38	.02
1,500-1,999	3.04	.40	.47	.10	.14	.40	.07	.02	.01	.24	.02	.04	.08	.38	.01
2,000-2,999	3.88	.53	.46	.22	.36	.13	.12	.05	.03	.31	.06	.03	.18	.56	.08
3,000-4,999	4.46	.60	.65	.29	.41	.19	.15	.06	.00	.28	.06	.09	.15	.56	.13
5,000 or over	4.43	.54	.69	.16	.26	.43	.24	.08	.04	.34	.04	.06	.05	.66	.00
	6.09	.63	1.05	.54	.62	.47	.39	.21	.00	.43	.44	.00	.06	.48	.56

See footnotes at end of table.

	Persons having expenditures																	
	No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	733	80.2	278	293	8	168	128	48	20	10	3	35	8	1	21	10	398	351
	38	73.1	14	4	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	23	13
	231	86.5	92	66	1	31	41	7	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	4	143	88
	192	86.5	60	80	1	36	21	13	6	2	0	11	3	0	4	2	103	67
	128	82.3	45	59	2	35	17	7	2	1	0	6	2	0	2	2	70	42
	90	83.7	40	57	3	37	28	13	6	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	42	53
	41	83.6	15	27	1	22	14	5	4	3	1	4	0	0	2	1	11	30
	10	100.0	3	6	0	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Average expenditures per person																		
	Dol.	Pct. 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	2.63	10.6	0.39	0.55	0.01	0.16	0.22	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.50	0.52
	1.86	9.7	.21	.05	.00	.03	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	0.00	.01	.00	.31	.14
	1.84	10.8	.37	.31	(5)	.06	.19	.02	.00	.00	.00	.04	.01	.01	.04	.01	.15	.32
	2.40	10.1	.37	.53	(5)	.13	.14	.07	.06	.02	.00	.07	.01	.00	.01	.01	.50	.38
	2.63	10.2	.44	.52	.02	.19	.16	.07	.04	.03	.00	.05	.02	.00	.03	.03	.24	.51
	4.58	11.5	.53	1.08	.63	.33	.53	.21	.18	.12	.04	.01	.02	.00	.02	.01	.31	.90
	4.99	10.2	.40	1.08	.02	.47	.40	.23	.17	.28	.03	.18	.00	.00	.03	.02	.38	1.01
	8.47	12.7	.79	2.21	.00	.55	.80	.40	.40	.35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.13	1.82
Average number of articles purchased per person																		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	0.81	0.69	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.05	1.91	1.82
	.56	.08	.00	.00	.23	.00	.00	.06	.00	.00	0.00	.08	.00	0.00	.01	.00	1.36	.62
	.81	.42	.01	.00	.32	.27	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.01	.01	.11	.05	1.85	1.18
	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999	1,000-1,999
	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999	1,500-1,999
	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999	2,000-2,999
	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999
	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over	5,000 or over
	1.60	1.70	.00	.00	1.60	.80	.00	.40	.40	.10	.00	.23	.00	.00	.11	.00	3.33	.00
	1.72	1.28	.02	.00	1.87	.60	.26	.26	.11	.06	.02	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.06	.00
	1.60	1.70	.00	.00	1.60	.80	.00	.40	.40	.10	.00	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.06	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Income	Average 3 number of articles purchased per person											
	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
1,000-1,499	2.24	10.0	.48	.32	.00	.17	.08	.12	.05	.00	.00	.04
1,500-1,999	3.00	12.9	.38	.86	.00	.22	.41	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes												
Average 3 expenditure per article												
0-499	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
500-999	24	0.58	0.35	0.27	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,000-1,499	53	.20	.01	.35	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	82	.39	.00	.73	.14	.14	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes	.62		.85		1.00	.54	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Average 3 expenditure per article												
0-499	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
500-999	50	.67	.79	.15	.49	.71	.77	.90	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	44	.74	.89	.21	.81	.81	.39	.86	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	59	.82	.24	.56	.82	.76	.78	.78	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes	.62		1.03		.22							
Persons having expenditures												
0-499	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
500-999	111	70.7	38	12	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	216	80.6	64	39	1	19	15	7	0	0	26	1
1,500-1,999	67	83.9	30	15	0	8	4	1	0	0	8	0
2,000-2,999	11	33.3	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
All incomes	412	78.9	136	74	2	40	25	10	0	0	48	3
Average 3 expenditures per person												
0-499	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
500-999	82	10.5	.16	.05	.02	.03	.02	.00	.00	.00	.11	.02
1,000-1,499	1.09	8.7	.19	.12	.03	.04	.02	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00
1,500-1,999	1.65	10.5	.38	.18	.06	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00
2,000-2,999	1.31	7.5	.09	.22	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes	2.62	8.2	.06	.60	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36 Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Slips		Cor-sets, girdles	Bras-siers	Nightgowns, pajamas			Bath- robes	Kimo- nos, negl- ges	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts			Bloomers, panties			
	Rayon, silk				Cot- ton, flannel, other	Rayon, silk	Cotton			Rayon, silk	Wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Other			
	(2)	(3)															(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person																			
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS—continued																			
Southwest—Negro families—Continued																			
All incomes			No., 0.49	No., 0.18	No., 0.01	No., 0.16	No., 0.07	No., 0.03	No., 0.00	No., 0.00	No., 0.00	No., 0.18	No., 0.01	No., 0.00	No., 0.17	No., 0.01	No., 1.39	No., 0.46	No., 0.01
0-499			.41	.10	0.01	.11	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00	.17	.01	.00	.11	.02	1.25	.16	.00
500-999			.44	.18	(9)	.14	.08	.04	.00	.00	.00	.19	(9)	.00	.13	.01	1.39	.49	.03
1,000-1,499			.87	.23	.00	.20	.08	.03	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.36	.00	1.72	.67	.00
1,500-1,999			.33	.53	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00	.53	.00	1.40	.00
2,000-2,999			.25	1.00	.00	2.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.50	.00	1.47	3.25	.00
Average 3 expenditure per article																			
All incomes			Dol., 0.41	Dol., 0.65	Dol., 0.26	Dol., 0.24	Dol., 0.60	Dol., 0.55	Dol., 0.55	Dol., 0.64	Dol., 0.64	Dol., 0.64	Dol., 0.41	Dol., 0.35	Dol., 0.26	Dol., 0.27	Dol., 0.21		
0-499			.40	.68	7.26	.20	.61	7.50	.60	.60	7.25	.60	7.25	.44	7.28	.25	.30		
500-999			.41	.63	7.25	.23	.55	.57	.65	.65	7.25	.65	7.25	.37	7.49	.27	.26		
1,000-1,499			.44	.77	.30	.30	.74	7.49	.45	.63	.63	.63	.63	.45	.37	.27	.30		
1,500-1,999			.26	.41	7.26	.21	7.79	7.50	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	.38	.24	.23	.23		
2,000-2,999			7.26	.60										7.26					
Average 3 expenditure per article																			
OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS																			
North and West																			
All income classes	No., 1,064	Pct. 2, 82.9	No., 355	No., 87	No., 7	No., 7	No., 349	No., 108	No., 18	No., 19	No., 2	No., 456	No., 47	No., 42	No., 189	No., 43	No., 605	No., 222	No., 16
Net losses	12	92.3	5	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	3	9	2	0
Net incomes	1,052	82.8	350	86	7	7	342	107	18	19	2	450	46	41	188	40	596	220	16

Average 3 expenditures per person

	Dol.	Per 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	2.44	12.5	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All income classes	2.44	12.5	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Net losses	2.82	15.1	.25	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Net incomes	2.43	12.4	.27	.08	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
0-499	2.21	13.7	.32	.09	.09	.00	.26	.04	.01	.07	.03	.51	.04	.05	.09	.04	.43	.22	.01	.01
500-999	2.80	12.3	.21	.03	.04	.02	.22	.06	.06	.01	.00	.50	.03	.06	.10	.03	.36	.13	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	2.03	12.9	.22	.05	.03	.01	.27	.07	.01	.01	.00	.59	.04	.06	.08	.04	.45	.14	.01	.01
1,500-1,999	2.67	12.6	.36	.08	.05	.01	.38	.08	.01	.06	.00	.59	.04	.06	.16	.04	.54	.26	.01	.01
2,000-2,999	3.11	12.3	.28	.11	.00	.00	.46	.17	.03	.02	.00	.65	.14	.08	.22	.05	.67	.20	.03	.03
3,000-4,999	3.67	13.0	.28	.17	.00	.00	.61	.15	.03	.15	.00	.81	.18	.10	.15	.16	.82	.35	.01	.01
5,000 or over	6.34	14.1	.59	.76	.00	.00	.86	.36	.27	.00	.00	.89	.79	.29	.18	.00	.55	.80	.00	.00

Average 3 number of articles purchased per person

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	0.64	1.00	.63	.11	.01	.01	0.47	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.85	0.11	0.06	0.40	0.09	1.85	0.60	0.03	0.03
All income classes	0.64	1.00	.63	.11	.01	.01	0.47	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.85	0.11	0.06	0.40	0.09	1.85	0.60	0.03	0.03
Net losses	1.00	.23	.07	.15	.08	.02	1.08	.08	.00	.00	.00	1.15	.15	.15	.31	1.54	2.85	.23	.00	.00
Net incomes	.63	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.47	.14	.02	.02	.00	.85	.11	.06	.40	.09	1.84	.60	.04	.04
0-499	.82	.15	.01	.01	.01	.01	.43	.08	.01	.03	.05	.66	.07	.05	.31	.05	1.62	.86	.03	.03
500-999	.51	.08	.02	.04	.04	.04	.35	.11	.01	.01	.00	.78	.05	.05	.33	.01	1.41	.39	.02	.02
1,000-1,499	.53	.07	.03	.01	.01	.01	.38	.11	.01	.01	.00	.85	.06	.06	.27	.07	1.72	.43	.02	.02
1,500-1,999	.84	.09	.05	.03	.03	.03	.53	.11	.02	.03	.00	.89	.06	.06	.49	.10	2.01	.82	.03	.03
2,000-2,999	.60	.14	.00	.01	.01	.01	.60	.23	.03	.06	.00	.93	.24	.08	.62	.14	2.40	.54	.08	.08
3,000-4,999	.62	.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	.75	.23	.03	.06	.00	.77	.30	.09	.48	.42	1.89	1.09	.08	.08
5,000 or over	1.14	.79	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.36	.29	.00	.00	1.43	.71	.29	.43	.00	2.36	2.07	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

0-499
500-999
1,000-1,499
1,500-1,999
2,000-2,999
3,000-4,999
5,000 or over

40
207
241
183
68
13

81.1
76.7
88.6
89.3
90.6
92.9

23
64
88
97
53
18
7

7
14
16
17
9
5

1
4
2
1
0
0

0
3
2
1
0
0

19
59
83
82
68
23
8

6
20
25
30
36
8
2

1
2
3
7
2
4
0

2
0
3
0
0
0
0

23
90
143
89
81
19
5

2
5
9
6
0
7
3

2
7
11
8
9
7
1

9
36
42
51
27
11
2

31
114
165
140
108
32
6

2
1
9
9
8
17
0

13
38
53
53
32
17
8

1
2
3
3
6
1
0

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Total under- wear, night- wear		Slips		Cor- sets, girdles	Bras- sieres	Nightgowns, pajamas		Bath- robes negli- gees	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts		Bloomers, panties				
		Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cot- ton, flannel	Col- ton, other			Rayon, silk	Cotton		Rayon, silk	Wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Other	
						(2)	(3)			(4)										(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Average 3 expenditures per person																				
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Per 4</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
1.09	10.0	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.43	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
.48	7.3	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00	.00	.04	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00
500-999	9.5	.17	.02	.00	.00	.00	.03	.03	.00	.00	.00	.18	.01	.00	.03	.00	.42	.11	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	12.5	.16	.11	.00	.00	.00	.16	.03	.00	.00	.00	.43	.01	.00	.04	.01	.72	.21	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	6.7	.17	.04	.00	.00	.00	.02	.02	.00	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.04	.00	.35	.21	.00	.00
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person																				
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
		0.40	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.01	2.05	0.61	0.00	0.00
0-499		.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.03	.00	.00	.00	.31	.00	.00	.11	.00	.93	.11	.00	.00
500-999		.49	.03	.00	.00	.00	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00	.29	.02	.00	.09	.00	2.05	.57	.01	.00
1,000-1,499		.38	.14	.00	.00	.00	.25	.05	.00	.00	.00	.67	.05	.00	.23	.04	3.14	.96	.00	.00
1,500-1,999		.44	.11	.00	.00	.00	.04	.04	.00	.00	.00	.22	.00	.00	.07	.00	1.93	1.04	.00	.00
Average 4 expenditure per article																				
		<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
		0.38	0.66				0.59	0.54				0.61	0.38		0.27	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.49	0.49
0-499		.37	.58			7.45	7.82					.51			.38		.19	.21	.20	.20
500-999		.36	.50			7.30	7.30					.63	7.51		.30		.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000-1,499		.41	.78			6.65	7.50					.63	.25		.17	7.26	.23	.22	.22	.22
1,500-1,999		.37	7.34			7.51	7.41					.56			7.52		.19	.20	.20	.20
All incomes 9																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
All incomes 9																				

Persons having expenditures

No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
410	65.4	107	10	No.	1	No.	10	No.	1	No.	0	No.	109	No.	32	No.	48
0-499	62.0	39	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	40	0	0	10	1	122
500-999	64.7	41	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	18	0	128
1,000-1,499	76.3	25	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	1	40
1,500-1,999	75.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
2,000-2,999	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
4																	1

Average 3 expenditures per person

Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.69	9.7	0.12	0.01	Dol.	(³)	Dol.	0.02	Dol.	(³)	Dol.	0.00	Dol.	0.19	Dol.	0.00	Dol.	(³)
0-499	10.5	.09	(³)	.00	0.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.15	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.24	.00
500-999	.68	.10	.01	.00	0.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.27	.05
1,000-1,499	1.18	.29	.03	.00	(³)	.06	.00	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.40	.08
1,500-1,999	.93	.09	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.43	.00
2,000-2,999	1.91	.26	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.36	.00	.00	.00	.38	.00	.50	.26

Average 3 number of articles purchased per person

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		No.	No.	No.	(³)	No.	0.03	No.	0.01	No.	0.00	No.	0.35	No.	0.00	No.	(³)
0-499	---	.30	.01	.00	0.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.31	.00	.00	.00	.08	.00	.18	.07
500-999	---	.30	.01	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.31	.24
1,000-1,499	---	.72	.04	.00	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.43	.00	.00	.00	.08	.05	1.67	.33
1,500-1,999	---	.38	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.62	.50
2,000-2,999	---	.50	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.75	.00	1.75	1.00

Average 6 expenditure per article

Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.33	0.49	7 0.26	0.47	7 0.15	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26	7 0.26
0-499	29	7.27	7.43	7.15	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26
500-999	.32	.46	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42
1,000-1,499	.40	7.70	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26
1,500-1,999	7.25	7.50	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26
2,000-2,999	7.52	7.61	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26

See footnotes at end of table.

Southeast—Negro families

Average 3 number of articles purchased per person

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes	0.36	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.84	0.11	0.08	0.45	0.04	1.56	0.28	0.04			
Net losses	.33	.05	.00	.00	.67	.00	.06	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.08	.83	.33	1.56	.38	.00			
Net incomes	.36	.05	.00	.00	.47	.11	.01	.01	(3)	.43	.11	.08	.85	.01	.01	.28	.01			
0-499	.18	.00	.00	.00	.32	.20	.02	.00	.02	.82	.09	.04	.34	.00	.57	.20	.00			
500-999	.31	.01	.00	.00	.50	.11	.01	.02	.00	.67	.03	.11	.25	.01	1.24	.16	.01			
1,000-1,499	.42	.08	.00	.00	.11	.04	.00	.00	(3)	.88	.05	.12	.51	.06	1.57	.35	.05			
1,500-1,999	.31	.06	.00	.00	.17	.13	.03	.01	.00	.86	.14	.02	.34	.05	2.08	.27	.00			
2,000-2,999	.38	.08	.00	.00	.51	.16	.00	.00	.01	.81	.20	.02	.34	.02	1.85	.29	.09			
3,000-4,999	.50	.00	.00	.00	.69	.14	.00	.06	.00	1.30	.47	.08	.58	.17	1.19	.58	.11			
5,000 or over	.33	.00	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.33	.00	.00	.83	.00	1.33	.00	.00			

Average 6 expenditure per article

	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All income classes	0.33	0.57			0.65	0.59	0.82	1.28	1.38	0.57	0.42	0.88	0.30	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.30			
Net losses	.36	.57			.75	.59	.82	1.28	1.38	.45	.42	.88	.30	.20	.23	.27	.30			
Net incomes	.33	.57			.66	.59				.57										
0-499	.31	.51			.67	.69	.75	.89	1.01	.51	.52	.50	.32	.30	.18	.17	.17			
500-999	.30	.42			.62	.51	.50	.53	.54	.53	.37	.53	.26	.30	.23	.24	.24			
1,000-1,499	.33	.47			.67	.53	.71	.71	.68	.58	.52	.77	.31	.18	.23	.25	.25			
1,500-1,999	.32	.47			.66	.74	1.00	1.85	.63	.53	.32	1.03	.38	.19	.23	.31	.31			
2,000-2,999	.31	.75			.65	.53			.51	.51	.32	1.03	.38	.20	.23	.33	.31			
3,000-4,999	.25				.71	.48			.78	.78	.11	.85	.28	.28	.27	.22	.22			
5,000 or over	.36				.75				.73						.15					

Persons having expenditures

	No.	Per. #	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All income classes	382	66.8	70	13	0	0	0	0	0	91	2	2	63	2	230	121	4	1		
Net losses	36	48.0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	20	4	4	1		
Net incomes	146	62.1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	1	31	2	2		
0-499	93	70.5	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	0	11	0	1	29	0	0		
500-999	47	88.7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	1	28	1	1		
1,000-1,499	40	75.5	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	7	0	20	23	0	0		
1,500-1,999	15	78.9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	7	11	0	0		
2,000-2,999	5	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0		
3,000-4,999																				
5,000 or over																				

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																			
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	(1)	Total under- wear, night- wear		Slips		Cor- sets, girdles	Bras- sieres	Nightgowns, pajamas			Bath- robes negli- ges	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts		Bloomers, panties		
		Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cot- ton, flannel	Rayon, silk			other	Cotton	Rayon, silk		Wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Other	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Other	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Average 2 expenditures per person																			
Dol.	Pct. ⁴	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
0-499	7.8	.06	.02	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.10	.00	.02	.04	.00	.18	.02	0.01	
500-999	9.3	.11	.00	.00	.00	.06	.02	.00	.00	.00	.15	.00	.00	.09	.00	.25	.07	.00	
1,000-1,499	10.1	.08	.02	.00	.00	.12	.02	.00	.00	.00	.17	.02	.00	.06	.01	.37	.14	.00	
1,500-1,999	11.9	.07	.01	.00	.00	.22	.02	.00	.00	.00	.32	.00	.00	.12	.00	.44	.28	.01	
2,000-2,999	11.5	.14	.08	.00	.00	.33	.02	.00	.00	.00	.29	.00	.04	.17	.00	.26	.53	.00	
3,000-4,999	11.5	.35	.00	.00	.00	.35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.42	.00	.00	.08	.00	.50	.55	.00	
5,000 or over	16.6	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.18	1.41	.00	.60	.00	2.72	.00	.00	.65	.00	.26	.80	.00	
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person																			
		N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	
All incomes		38	10.3	.10	.02	.00	.00	.14	.03	.01	.00	.20	.01	.01	.00	.01	.29	.16	
0-499		25	7.8	.06	.02	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.10	.00	.02	.04	.00	.18	.02	
500-999		.42	9.3	.11	.00	.00	.00	.06	.02	.00	.00	.15	.00	.00	.09	.00	.25	.07	
1,000-1,499		.30	9.6	.08	.02	.00	.00	.12	.02	.00	.00	.17	.02	.00	.06	.01	.37	.14	
1,500-1,999		.30	11.9	.07	.01	.00	.00	.22	.02	.00	.00	.32	.00	.00	.12	.00	.44	.28	
2,000-2,999		.47	11.5	.14	.08	.00	.00	.33	.02	.00	.00	.29	.00	.04	.17	.00	.26	.53	
3,000-4,999		1.05	11.5	.35	.00	.00	.00	.35	.00	.00	.00	.42	.00	.00	.08	.00	.50	.55	
5,000 or over		.00	16.6	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.18	1.41	.00	.60	2.72	.00	.00	.65	.00	.26	.80	

Average 6 expenditure per article															
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	0.27	0.43				0.54	0.37	7.25	7.15	7.50	0.50	7.50	7.78	0.30	7.29
0-499	26	24				7.30	7.25				42			26	
500-999	27					30					44			25	
1,000-1,499	27	44				32	7.30				49	7.50		33	7.10
1,500-1,999						34	7.33				40			32	7.36
2,000-2,999	30	58				40	7.32				53			42	7.18
3,000-4,999						40					47			40	7.20
5,000 or over	34					51	47			7.50	85			46	7.25
Persons having expenditures															
	No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Southeast—white sharecroppers	176	65.2	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	2	2	100	1
All incomes 9	35	45.5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	3
0-499	87	88.5	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	2	1	22	44	19
500-999	43	87.8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	30	9
1,000-1,499			2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4
1,500-1,999	8	57.1													
Average 3 expenditures per person															
	Dol.	Pct. 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes 9	0.72	9.3	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.24	0.07
0-499	37	7.1	.01	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.10	.12	.01
500-999	73	9.2	.06	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.15	.01	.01	.12	.23	.07
1,000-1,499	1.16	11.5	.63	.00	.00	.15	.00	.00	.00	.23	.00	.00	.18	.44	.12
1,500-1,999	.81	7.3	.06	.00	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.15	.07	.21	.24
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person															
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All incomes 9	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.42	1.47	0.41
0-499	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00	.30	.78	.13
500-999	.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.30	.04	.02	.46	1.34	.42
1,000-1,499	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00	.00	.43	.00	.00	.55	2.82	.67
1,500-1,999	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.29	1.21	1.11

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 39.—UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for underwear and nightwear, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	(1)	Slips		Cor- sets, girdles	Bras- sieres	Nightgowns, pajamas			Kimo- nos, negli- gees	Union suits, com- binations			Underwaists, shirts			Bloomers, panties				
		Cotton	Rayon, silk			Rayon, silk	Cotton, other flannel	Cotton, other		Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Wool	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Cotton	Rayon, silk	Other		
				(2)	(3)				(4)										(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Average * expenditure per article																				
OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS— continued																				
Southeast—white sharecrop- pers—Continued																				
All incomes *																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				
Persons having expenditures																				
Southeast—Negro families																				
All incomes																				
0-499																				
500-999																				
1,000-1,499																				
1,500-1,999																				

Average ³ expenditures per person

	Dol.	Per 4	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	0.40	8.5	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All incomes																	
0-499	.30	7.8	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-999	.45	8.8	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	.76	9.2	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	1.30	17.1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Average ³ number of articles purchased per person

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	0.16		0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All incomes																	
0-499	.15		.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-999	.19		.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,499	.19		.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,999	.00		.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Average ⁶ expenditure per article

	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	0.24		0.38	7 0.52													
All incomes																	
0-499	.25		7.50	7.52													
500-999	.24		.35														
1,000-1,499	7.20		7.35														
1,500-1,999			7.49														

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for underwear and nightwear.

⁴ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁵ 0.0050 or less.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁷ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 33, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 40.—HOSE: Number of women and girls having expenditures for hose, average number of pairs of hose purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for hose						Average ² expenditures per person for hose						Average ² number of pairs of hose pur- chased per person				Average ³ expenditure per pair of hose		
	Any		Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	(6)	(7)	All		Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
(1)	No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.			Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
WIVES																			
North and West																			
All income classes	5,620	91.7	4,753	3,290	267	9	2.91	9.5	3.15	2.19	2.42	10.67	0.06	3.28	2.27	0.09	0.74	0.28	
Net losses	75	91.5	70	49	258	9	2.91	9.5	3.15	2.19	2.42	10.67	0.06	3.28	2.27	0.09	0.74	0.28	
Net incomes	5,545	91.7	4,683	3,241	258	9	2.91	9.1	3.15	2.41	2.41	10.67	0.06	3.28	2.27	0.09	0.74	0.28	
0-499	499	89.3	370	327	15	2.14	2.14	9.7	2.14	1.46	1.46	6.3	0.05	2.20	2.42	0.07	0.67	0.26	
500-999	1,386	89.3	1,118	832	63	2.39	2.39	10.0	2.39	1.75	1.75	5.9	0.05	2.59	2.23	0.08	0.68	0.26	
1,000-1,499	1,463	91.0	1,270	849	78	3.06	3.06	9.6	3.06	2.36	2.36	6.4	0.06	3.31	2.28	0.10	0.71	0.28	
1,500-1,999	1,009	93.3	875	591	39	3.51	3.51	8.8	3.51	2.74	2.74	7.3	0.04	3.60	2.61	0.08	0.76	0.28	
2,000-2,999	826	94.9	729	451	43	4.15	4.15	8.7	4.15	3.30	3.30	7.8	0.07	4.26	2.64	0.11	0.77	0.29	
3,000-4,999	305	96.2	267	164	18	4.45	4.45	7.9	4.45	3.51	3.51	8.6	0.08	4.25	2.79	0.12	0.83	0.31	
5,000 or over	57	95.0	54	27	2	6.40	6.40	7.0	6.40	5.52	5.52	8.5	0.03	5.72	2.62	0.03	0.97	0.32	
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes	3,333	94.8	2,945	2,064	31	2.41	2.41	8.1	2.41	2.01	2.01	3.0	0.01	2.93	1.94	0.02	0.68	0.20	
0-499	341	90.2	256	245	4	1.16	1.16	9.9	1.16	0.82	0.82	3.3	0.01	1.54	1.91	0.02	0.54	0.17	
500-999	1,203	94.2	993	842	12	1.64	1.64	9.1	1.64	1.24	1.24	3.9	0.01	2.03	2.07	0.02	0.61	0.19	
1,000-1,499	1,785	95.7	722	490	8	2.26	2.26	8.1	2.26	1.84	1.84	4.1	0.01	2.85	1.99	0.02	0.65	0.20	
1,500-1,999	1,500	95.8	390	238	4	2.93	2.93	8.1	2.93	2.47	2.47	4.5	0.01	3.57	2.03	0.02	0.69	0.22	
2,000-2,999	357	96.7	346	166	2	3.61	3.61	7.9	3.61	3.22	3.22	4.8	0.01	4.45	1.63	0.02	0.72	0.23	
3,000-4,999	174	97.2	173	72	1	5.26	5.26	7.6	5.26	4.91	4.91	3.5	(7)	6.10	1.56	0.01	0.81	0.22	
5,000 or over	65	100.0	65	11	0	8.24	8.24	5.8	8.24	8.05	8.05	1.9	0.00	8.57	0.75	0.00	0.94	0.26	
Southeast—white sharecroppers																			
All incomes ⁶	1,022	96.7	907	657	2	1.81	1.81	9.1	1.81	1.45	1.45	0.36	(7)	2.41	1.86	(7)	0.60	0.19	
0-499	260	95.2	219	170	1	1.31	1.31	10.1	1.31	1.01	1.01	0.30	(7)	1.81	1.73	(7)	0.56	0.17	
500-999	517	96.8	450	325	1	1.80	1.80	9.4	1.80	1.45	1.45	0.35	(7)	2.39	1.85	(7)	0.61	0.19	

Southeast—Negro families																			
1,000-1,499	174	98.3	170	117	0	2.40	8.6	1.96	.44	.00	3.12	2.02	.00	.63	.22				
1,500-1,999	58	98.3	55	38	0	2.28	8.1	1.89	.39	.00	3.08	2.10	.00	.61	.19				
All incomes	2,022	92.7	1,588	1,520	8	1.20	8.3	.88	.32	(7)	1.79	1.76	.01	.49	.18	.42			
0-499	899	90.7	655	652	0	.89	8.5	.63	.26	.00	1.46	1.52	.00	.43	.17				
500-999	871	94.0	710	666	7	1.34	8.3	.98	.35	.01	1.97	1.92	.01	.50	.18	.41			
1,000-1,499	207	96.3	183	162	1	2.81	8.2	1.39	.42	(7)	2.42	2.13	.01	.58	.20	.50			
1,500-1,999	35	94.6	31	31	0	2.88	8.2	1.67	.51	.00	2.59	2.39	.00	.64	.20				
2,000-2,999	8	80.0	7	8	0	6.53	7.3	1.08	.45	.00	6.40	2.20	.00	.77	.20				
3,000-4,999	1	100.0	1	1	0	6.248	10.1	6.206	.42	.00	6.400	6.00	.00	.52	.21				
5,000 or over	1	100.0	1	0	0	12.00	6.54	12.00	.00	.00	12.00	6.00	.00	1.00					
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS																			
North and West																			
All income classes																			
1,147	95.6	1,079	403	58	4.43	9.0	3.94	.44	.05	.00	5.76	1.62	.14	.68	.27	.35			
Net losses	12	92.3	12	4	2	4.53	8.6	3.90	.48	.15	6.00	1.46	1.23	.65	.33	6.12			
Net incomes	1,135	95.6	1,067	399	56	4.43	9.0	3.94	.44	.05	5.76	1.62	.12	.68	.27	.38			
0-499	52	92.9	48	23	2	3.89	11.4	3.46	.40	.03	5.87	1.80	.21	.59	.22	6.15			
500-999	193	91.9	180	56	6	3.44	9.6	3.04	.36	.04	4.81	1.32	.16	.63	.27	.24			
1,000-1,499	300	94.0	287	107	19	4.11	9.3	3.68	.36	.07	5.60	1.50	.13	.66	.24	.54			
1,500-1,999	243	98.0	225	80	15	4.58	9.1	4.13	.39	.06	6.04	1.47	.16	.69	.26	.35			
2,000-2,999	240	97.2	229	86	2	5.23	8.3	4.68	.53	.02	6.34	1.73	.06	.74	.31	.43			
3,000-4,999	91	100.0	82	44	2	5.14	8.2	4.27	.86	.01	5.65	2.84	.04	.76	.30	6.32			
5,000 or over	16	100.0	16	3	1	6.72	7.6	6.27	.35	.10	8.00	.94	.12	.78	.37	6.82			
Southeast—white operators																			
All incomes																			
940	96.4	861	424	10	3.17	7.7	2.81	.35	.01	.00	4.26	1.96	.04	.66	.18	.21			
0-499	40	85.1	32	21	0	1.67	10.1	1.27	.40	.00	1.98	2.23	.00	.64	.18				
500-999	290	95.4	253	160	5	2.00	9.1	1.66	.33	.01	2.88	1.62	.07	.58	.17	.15			
1,000-1,499	231	98.3	203	114	2	2.73	7.8	2.34	.38	.01	3.60	2.26	.03	.65	.17	6.23			
1,500-1,999	133	96.8	146	0	2	3.72	8.5	3.31	.40	.01	4.91	2.20	.02	.67	.18	6.34			
2,000-2,999	128	97.0	123	39	1	3.43	7.5	3.93	.23	.03	5.90	1.76	.11	.67	.19	6.25			
3,000-4,999	73	98.6	72	18	0	5.43	8.8	5.77	.35	.00	6.99	1.13	.00	.74	.23				
5,000 or over	25	100.0	25	2	0	8.04	6.6	7.77	.27	.00	10.56	.88	.00	.74	.31				
Southeast—white sharecroppers																			
All incomes																			
214	95.6	186	114	0	2.03	8.3	1.64	.39	.00	.00	2.85	2.06	.00	.57	.19				
0-499	36	100.0	23	0	1.36	11.0	1.03	.33	.00	.00	1.94	1.89	.00	.53	.17				
500-999	100	99.0	90	55	0	1.91	8.5	1.53	.38	.00	2.86	2.27	.00	.53	.17				
1,000-1,499	46	95.8	43	21	0	2.15	7.4	1.71	.44	.00	2.87	1.65	.00	.59	.27				
1,500-1,999	29	100.0	27	15	0	3.04	8.0	2.59	.45	.00	3.86	2.24	.00	.67	.20				

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 40.—HOSE: Number of women and girls having expenditures for hose, average number of pairs of hose purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Persons having expenditures for hose						Average expenditures per person for hose				Average number of pairs of hose purchased per person				Average expenditures per pair of hose		
		Any		Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	All	(7)	(8)	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool
		No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.		Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS—continued																		
Southeast—Negro families																		
All incomes		623	94.1	513	411	3		1.30	8.4	1.04	0.26	(7)	2.16	1.62	0.01	0.48	0.16	0.18
0-499		169	90.9	120	114	1	7.7	.78	7.7	.58	.20	(7)	1.43	1.39	.02	.41	.14	.15
500-999		332	94.6	281	227	2	1.41	1.41	8.9	1.11	.30	(7)	2.25	1.77	.01	.49	.17	.23
1,000-1,499		95	97.9	86	52	0	1.07	1.07	7.7	1.42	.25	0.00	2.92	1.45	.00	.49	.17	
1,500-1,999		24	96.0	23	16	0	2.08	2.08	8.5	1.75	.33	0.00	3.12	1.96	.00	.56	.17	
2,000-2,999		3	100.0	3	2	0	2.48	2.48	7.3	2.12	.36	0.00	4.33	2.33	.00	.49	.16	
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS																		
North and West																		
All income classes		972	94.6	687	633	70		2.87	9.3	1.93	.87	.07	3.64	3.58	.23	.53	.24	.30
Net losses		7	100.0	7	4	0	2.05	2.05	8.1	1.59	.46	0.00	3.71	2.57	.00	.43	.18	
Net incomes		965	94.6	680	629	70	2.88	2.88	9.3	1.94	.87	.07	3.64	3.59	.23	.53	.24	.30
0-499		55	94.8	41	36	6	3.00	3.00	10.0	2.23	.68	.09	4.14	3.22	.45	.54	.21	.19
500-999		187	90.8	112	124	15	2.15	2.15	9.7	1.45	.63	.07	2.73	2.80	.32	.53	.22	.23
1,000-1,499		296	94.9	217	185	21	2.63	2.63	9.2	1.76	.81	.06	3.47	3.42	.20	.51	.24	.33
1,500-1,999		192	95.5	142	130	13	3.04	3.04	9.2	2.06	.92	.06	4.01	3.77	.19	.51	.24	.29
2,000-2,999		162	97.0	114	100	12	3.55	3.55	9.3	2.33	1.13	.03	4.23	4.36	.21	.51	.26	.42
3,000-4,999		62	96.9	44	38	3	3.95	3.95	9.0	2.60	1.28	.07	4.31	4.72	.12	.60	.27	.56
5,000 or over		13	92.9	10	10	0	3.34	3.34	8.0	2.42	.92	.00	3.50	3.50	.00	.69	.26	
Southeast—white operators																		
All incomes		791	96.2	369	614	14		1.47	5.9	.67	.79	.01	2.09	4.78	.06	.32	.16	.24
0-499		48	92.3	20	36	0	.61	.61	6.9	.23	.38	.00	1.17	2.96	.00	.19	.13	
500-999		255	95.5	103	205	4	1.14	1.14	6.7	.46	.67	.01	1.57	4.24	.04	.29	.16	.20

1,000-1,499	207	97.2	97	157	6	1.47	6.2	.67	.78	.02	2.14	4.77	.11	.32	.16	.20
1,500-1,999	132	95.7	63	101	1	1.54	6.0	.72	.81	.01	2.14	4.83	.01	.34	.17	6.52
2,000-2,999	46	97.9	33	67	3	2.10	5.3	1.04	1.02	.04	3.18	5.85	.12	.33	.17	.33
3,000-4,999	33	97.9	26	39	0	2.55	5.2	1.26	1.29	.00	2.87	7.86	.00	.44	.18	
5,000 or over	10	106.0	7	6	0	2.90	4.4	1.63	1.27	.00	5.20	5.80	.00	.31	.22	
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																
All incomes ^a	210	96.8	96	157	4	1.10	6.6	.54	.55	.01	1.76	3.84	.11	.30	.14	.11
0-499	29	87.9	13	22	0	.77	7.4	.40	.37	.00	1.55	2.82	.00	.26	.13	
500-999	113	98.3	44	87	3	.94	6.3	.39	.53	.02	1.42	3.86	.17	.27	.11	.11
1,000-1,499	48	98.0	28	35	0	1.51	6.9	.84	.70	.00	2.12	4.51	.00	.39	.16	
1,500-1,999	13	100.0	8	8	0	1.64	7.0	1.10	.54	.00	3.85	3.77	.00	.29	.14	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																
All incomes	487	93.3	243	388	5	.76	6.4	.39	.37	(7)	1.20	2.48	.02	.32	.15	.19
0-499	139	88.5	64	109	0	.53	6.8	.26	.27	.00	.90	1.80	.00	.29	.15	
500-999	253	94.4	129	203	3	.80	6.4	.43	.37	(7)	1.26	2.57	.03	.31	.14	.20
1,000-1,499	76	97.4	42	57	2	.94	6.0	.47	.40	.01	1.70	2.87	.08	.27	.16	6.19
1,500-1,999	15	100.0	6	15	0	1.08	6.1	.23	.85	.00	.67	5.33	.00	.34	.16	
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	2	4	0	1.72	5.4	.82	.90	.00	1.00	5.50	.00	.682	.16	
<i>OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS</i>																
<i>North and West</i>																
All income classes	1,203	93.8	301	1,037	145	1.65	8.4	.39	1.14	.12	1.26	5.12	.42	.31	.22	.27
Net losses	13	100.0	5	11	3	1.66	8.9	.41	.93	.32	1.85	5.00	1.62	.22	.18	.20
Net incomes	1,190	93.7	356	1,046	142	1.65	8.4	.39	1.15	.11	1.26	5.12	.41	.31	.22	.28
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																
0-499	71	95.9	23	60	14	1.54	9.5	.48	.88	.18	1.45	4.43	.09	.33	.20	.18
500-999	254	94.1	66	225	26	1.35	9.2	.29	.96	.10	.95	4.28	.34	.30	.22	.20
1,000-1,499	339	91.9	110	298	36	1.46	8.6	.36	1.01	.09	1.21	4.79	.38	.29	.21	.25
1,500-1,999	252	92.0	66	217	32	1.64	7.8	.31	1.13	.12	1.21	5.00	.40	.32	.23	.31
2,000-2,999	199	97.1	63	178	22	2.22	8.8	.49	1.60	.13	1.46	6.86	.36	.34	.23	.36
3,000-4,999	62	96.9	20	57	10	1.94	6.9	.43	1.38	.13	1.42	5.84	.47	.30	.21	.28
5,000 or over	13	92.9	8	11	2	3.10	6.9	1.13	1.82	.15	4.36	7.21	.57	.26	.25	6.26
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																
All incomes	943	94.6	290	760	27	.96	6.4	.25	.60	.02	1.46	4.63	.09	.17	.15	.20
0-499	79	87.8	17	68	3	.58	8.4	.17	.40	.01	.80	3.20	.09	.21	.12	.14
500-999	313	93.7	74	267	12	.77	6.9	.14	.61	.02	.94	4.24	.10	.15	.14	.19
1,000-1,499	257	94.5	63	210	6	.88	6.0	.19	.67	.02	1.29	4.66	.07	.15	.15	.23
1,500-1,999	129	96.3	41	97	3	1.11	6.2	.32	.77	.02	1.86	4.97	.06	.17	.16	.32
2,000-2,999	120	99.2	43	84	2	1.47	6.0	.56	.89	.02	2.84	5.80	.13	.20	.15	6.16
3,000-4,999	36	97.3	17	29	1	1.85	6.5	.40	1.17	.03	2.70	6.97	.14	.21	.17	6.20
5,000 or over	9	100.0	5	5	0	1.61	4.8	.40	1.21	.00	3.11	5.33	.00	.13	.23	

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 40.—HOSE: Number of women and girls having expenditures for hose, average number of pairs of hose purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for hose						Average expenditures per person for hose						Average number of pairs of hose pur- chased per person				Average expenditures per pair of hose		
	Any		Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool		All	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk, rayon	Cotton	Wool
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
(1)	No.	Pct. 4	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.			
OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS—continued																			
Southeast—white sharecroppers																			
All incomes 9	333	91.2	67	289	2	0.68	6.2	0.12	0.56	(7)	0.78	3.78	0.01	0.16	0.15	Dol.	0.18		
0-499	65	90.3	15	54	1	.49	7.5	.12	.37	(7)	.71	2.78	.03	.17	.13		6.15		
500-999	167	90.8	33	144	1	.63	6.2	.11	.52	(7)	.80	3.63	.02	.13	.14		6.20		
1,000-1,499	71	89.9	11	65	0	.89	5.9	.13	.76	0.00	.68	4.84	.00	.20	.16				
1,500-1,999	27	100.0	6	25	0	.91	6.3	.13	.78	0.00	.89	4.78	.00	.15	.16				
Southeast—Negro families																			
All incomes	551	87.9	101	478	5	.41	5.8	.07	.34	(7)	.50	2.52	.02	.14	.13		.18		
0-499	207	82.8	35	182	1	.29	5.8	.04	.25	(7)	.33	1.97	.01	.12	.13		6.15		
500-999	262	90.7	51	225	2	.45	5.9	.09	.36	(7)	.60	2.66	.01	.14	.13		6.24		
1,000-1,499	70	92.1	13	60	2	.56	5.2	.09	.46	.01	.55	3.29	.05	.16	.14		6.14		
1,500-1,999	8	100.0	2	7	0	.97	6.2	.26	.71	.00	1.75	5.25	.00	.65	.13				
2,000-2,999	4	100.0	0	4	0	.96	4.8	.00	.96	.00	.00	6.25	.00	.15	.15				
OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS																			
North and West																			
All income classes	649	89.8	115	580	67	1.17	9.3	.19	.91	.07	.74	4.70	.30	.26	.19		.25		
Net losses	6	100.0	0	6	0	.85	8.0	.00	.85	.00	.00	5.17	.00		.16				
Net incomes	643	89.7	115	574	67	1.17	9.3	.19	.90	.08	.74	4.69	.30	.26	.19		.25		
0-499	322	72.7	5	29	5	.79	9.4	.13	.57	.09	.52	3.14	.48	.25	.18		.20		
500-999	146	87.4	30	125	17	1.00	9.9	.18	.73	.09	.84	3.98	.34	.21	.18		.26		
1,000-1,499	183	90.6	33	168	21	1.16	9.7	.15	.94	.07	.67	4.78	.33	.23	.20		.26		

<i>Southeast—white operators</i>												
All incomes.	138	90.8	25	126	12	1.30	8.9	.26	.98	.06	.91	.25
1,500-1,999	104	94.5	15	91	8	1.33	9.0	.22	1.05	.06	.70	.19
2,000-2,999	34	94.4	5	31	4	1.43	7.6	.11	1.21	.11	.33	.20
3,000-4,999	6	100.0	2	4		1.08	10.3	.33	.75	.00	1.33	.20
5,000 or over											.00	.25
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>												
All incomes.	537	93.9	137	437	9	.71	6.9	.18	.52	.01	1.20	.14
0-499	70	93.3	14	60	1	.47	7.8	.09	.38	(7)	.75	.12
500-999	214	91.1	48	175	4	.56	6.9	.10	.45	.01	.80	.13
1,000-1,499	126	95.5	32	105	3	.76	7.2	.16	.59	.01	1.15	.13
1,500-1,999	51	96.2	1	42	1	.77	6.1	.01	.57	.01	1.40	.14
2,000-2,999	52	98.1	17	38	0	1.08	6.7	.39	.69	.00	2.34	.14
3,000-4,999	19	100.0	6	16	0	1.55	7.9	.58	.97	.00	1.89	.15
5,000 or over	5	100.0	4	1	0	2.11	4.1	1.64	.47	.00	10.80	.20
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>												
All incomes.	247	91.5	48	211	2	.57	7.3	.09	.47	.01	.69	.14
0-499	71	92.2	10	62	0	.41	7.8	.05	.36	.00	.42	.12
500-999	114	89.8	29	92	2	.58	7.4	.12	.44	.02	.87	.13
1,000-1,499	47	95.9	7	43	0	.73	7.3	.08	.65	.00	.61	.14
1,500-1,999	12	85.7	2	11	0	.73	6.4	.10	.63	.00	1.00	.15
<i>Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.</i>												
All incomes.	324	83.7	65	269	4	.30	6.4	.07	.23	(7)	.53	.10
0-499	174	82.9	26	152	1	.26	6.8	.04	.22	(7)	.35	.12
500-999	119	83.8	31	92	3	.32	6.3	.08	.24	(7)	.68	.11
1,000-1,499	27	87.1	8	21	0	.53	6.4	.24	.29	.00	1.13	.12
1,500-1,999	4	100.0	0	4	0	.50	6.6	.00	.50	.00	.00	.13

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 17 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for hose.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of pairs purchased.

⁴ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁵ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁶ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁷ 0.0050 or less.

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 33, footnote 6.

Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person					
No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3,420	97.3	2,602	1,786	584	359	654	42	125	282	318	1.08	0.55	0.18	0.12	0.01
358	94.7	253	144	49	38	23	3	6	13	14	.88	.44	.14	.11	.08
1,236	96.8	906	622	197	136	106	12	49	87	101	.97	.60	.17	.12	.01
1,000-1,499	803	97.9	638	412	160	85	5	27	68	73	1.14	.62	.20	.13	.01
1,500-1,999	419	98.4	316	239	68	47	96	8	19	40	1.17	.77	.19	.17	.01
2,000-2,999	364	98.6	294	214	62	32	115	5	9	37	1.24	.82	.19	.11	.01
3,000-4,999	175	97.8	139	110	33	15	72	5	13	25	1.28	.88	.21	.10	.03
5,000 or over	65	190.0		15	6	32	4	2	12	8	1.40	1.09	.25	.09	.06
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5.64	19.0	2.80	1.86	0.38	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	2.60	2.86	2.06	1.83	1.26
3.18	27.0	1.74	.95	.22	.16	.07	.01	.01	(6)	.02	1.98	2.13	1.52	1.50	.68
4.32	24.0	2.12	1.44	.30	.21	.12	.01	.01	.02	.06	2.18	2.42	1.77	1.70	.73
5.61	20.0	2.01	1.22	.41	.24	.19	.01	.03	.03	.07	2.56	2.77	2.03	1.86	.81
1,000-1,999	18.8	3.27	2.24	.46	.28	.27	.03	.05	.04	.11	2.80	2.92	2.46	1.61	.88
2,000-2,999	7.55	16.6	3.80	.39	.19	.40	.02	.03	.04	.07	3.06	3.18	2.04	1.81	.92
3,000-4,999	9.86	14.2	4.53	.64	.37	.43	.03	.07	.07	.19	3.54	4.03	3.08	3.64	1.06
5,000 or over	16.76	11.8	7.85	1.00	.41	.96	.15	.05	.16	.14	5.23	5.53	4.07	4.41	2.49
															7 1.75
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person					
No.	Pct. 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,031	97.5	826	455	160	107	135	6	29	70	52	1.11	0.55	0.17	0.12	0.01
263	96.3	210	91	40	25	21	2	10	13	14	1.04	.42	.17	.10	.01
522	97.8	417	233	88	61	63	4	13	42	24	1.11	.66	.19	.14	.01
1,000-1,499	176	99.4	146	101	26	15	27	0	8	8	1.19	.71	.17	.12	.02
1,500-1,999	56	94.9	43	23	4	19	0	1	6	5	1.14	.63	.08	.07	.00
Average 4 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
4.62	22.9	2.50	1.34	0.29	0.19	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	2.26	2.44	1.68	1.53	1.18
3.44	26.6	2.01	.87	.24	.16	.07	.01	.05	.01	.02	1.93	2.09	1.41	1.58	.67
4.62	23.4	2.48	1.32	.32	.21	.11	.01	.03	.02	.02	2.23	2.52	1.71	1.52	.83
5.80	20.7	3.11	1.96	.30	.18	.16	.00	.01	.01	.03	2.62	2.77	1.80	1.48	.72
1,500-1,999	5.35	19.1	3.63	1.61	.25	.31	.00	.02	.02	.05	2.67	3.07	2.93	1.43	.79
															7 1.29

See footnotes at end of table.

North and West

All income classes

Net losses

Net incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

286218-41-21

FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING

317

OTHER FEMALES, 10-20 YEARS																							
North and West																							
Persons having expenditures												Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person						Average 3 number of pairs purchased per person					
No.	Pel. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,169	97.4	808	7	10	750	388	93	148	281	198	58	280	1.20	0.94	0.40	0.09	0.13	0.24	0.31	0.17	0.08	0.17	
1,156	97.4	861	740	379	89	146	278	197	58	275	5	5	1.20	0.94	0.40	0.09	0.13	0.24	0.31	0.17	0.08	0.17	
53	94.6	39	33	14	2	3	18	1	4	11	4	11	0.96	0.88	0.28	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
204	97.1	153	125	53	10	21	26	37	8	44	8	44	1.20	0.87	0.28	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	
306	95.9	228	200	104	29	28	72	51	12	76	12	76	1.11	0.92	0.42	0.10	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	
1,500-1,999	97.4	1,500-1,999	243	98.0	173	159	84	17	26	62	41	13	51	1.16	1.00	0.43	0.07	0.11	0.26	0.17	0.17	0.17	
2,000-2,999	99.2	2,000-2,999	245	99.2	190	152	88	24	48	74	44	16	63	1.37	0.94	0.44	0.11	0.21	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.19	
3,000-4,999	97.8	3,000-4,999	89	97.8	68	57	30	6	15	22	22	5	26	1.19	0.93	0.47	0.07	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	
5,000 or over	100.0	5,000 or over	16	100.0	10	13	6	1	5	4	1	0	4	1.38	1.31	0.50	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Average 2 expenditures per person												Average 2 expenditure per pair						Average 3 expenditure per pair					
Dol.	Pel. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
8.51	17.2	3.42	2.91	0.99	0.21	0.12	0.32	0.18	0.02	0.31	0.02	0.31	2.85	3.12	2.44	2.26	0.93	1.35	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	
10.38	19.8	1.83	3.42	2.45	1.66	.21	.27	.10	.00	.44	.00	.44	2.38	2.97	2.65	4.31	7.92	.88	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
8.49	17.2	3.44	2.94	.97	.19	.12	.32	.18	.02	.31	.02	.31	2.85	3.13	2.43	2.16	.93	1.36	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	
6.32	18.4	2.51	2.47	.60	.07	.04	.37	.02	.02	.22	.02	.22	2.60	2.52	2.12	7.24	.74	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
7.97	19.4	3.07	2.55	.64	.08	.09	.16	.16	.02	.20	.02	.20	2.57	2.94	2.26	1.35	.92	1.30	.92	.92	.92	.92	
6.93	18.0	3.07	2.74	.98	.30	.69	.30	.18	.01	.26	.01	.26	2.68	2.99	2.33	2.46	.86	1.35	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	
1,000-1,999	97.4	1,000-1,999	8.76	17.4	3.30	3.16	1.03	.18	.10	.36	.17	.03	.34	2.94	3.17	2.38	2.47	.88	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,500-1,999	98.0	1,500-1,999	9.92	15.8	4.15	3.19	1.13	.21	.22	.43	.20	.04	.35	3.02	3.38	2.59	1.96	1.02	1.38	1.07	1.07	1.07	
2,000-2,999	99.2	2,000-2,999	10.20	16.3	4.21	3.26	1.25	.13	.16	.35	.28	.02	.54	3.51	3.48	2.64	2.01	.87	1.40	1.16	1.16	1.16	
3,000-4,999	97.8	3,000-4,999	11.23	12.8	3.61	4.64	1.74	.10	.20	.41	.06	.00	.38	2.62	3.53	3.48	7.15	.94	1.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	
5,000 or over		5,000 or over																					
Persons having expenditures												Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person						Average 3 number of pairs purchased per person					
No.	Pel. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
964	98.9	766	591	230	79	121	20	51	96	105	3	6	1.39	0.94	0.36	0.09	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	
44	93.6	30	20	9	4	1	0	1	3	6	3	6	.91	.66	.21	.09	.02	.00	.02	.02	.02	.02	
302	99.3	226	175	69	24	11	2	17	22	21	22	21	1.15	.78	.36	.09	.08	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	
233	99.1	187	139	74	16	19	3	9	25	22	25	22	1.35	.97	.42	.09	.08	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	
156	98.7	121	102	68	14	24	4	12	17	27	17	27	1.44	1.12	0.49	.06	.12	.03	.08	.08	.08	.08	
130	98.5	112	85	38	14	33	4	5	15	16	15	16	1.75	1.01	.36	.26	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	
74	100.0	66	63	31	4	25	5	6	10	11	10	11	1.85	1.19	.55	.05	.46	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	
25	100.0	24	17	11	3	8	2	1	4	2	4	2	1.84	1.12	.52	.12	.36	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 41.—FOOTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)										
		Total footwear wear		Shoes				House slip-pers	Arctics, gaiters	Rubbers	Shoe repairs
				Shoes							
				Street	Dress	Sport	Other				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Average 2 expenditures per person											
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS—con.											
Southeast—white operators—Continued											
All incomes											
0-499	4.05	24.6	1.93	1.49	.34	.15	.01	.00	.03	.07	.25
500-999	5.17	23.6	2.53	1.80	.49	.16	.04	.01	.06	.02	1.15
1,000-1,499	6.91	19.7	3.37	2.38	.74	.17	.07	.02	.04	.04	1.05
1,500-1,999	8.37	19.1	3.58	3.13	1.00	.18	.15	.03	.08	.04	1.00
2,000-2,999	9.89	17.0	5.07	3.19	.85	.22	.24	.03	.05	.05	1.45
3,000-4,999	12.78	13.7	5.78	4.28	1.75	.13	.45	.08	.11	.08	1.41
5,000 or over	13.30	10.9	6.69	4.05	1.36	.18	.52	.22	.10	.08	72.50
Average 4 expenditure per pair											
Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person											
Southeast—white sharecroppers											
All incomes											
0-499	1.19	.50	1.19	.50	.14	.06	.00	0.00	0.00	.00	.00
500-999	1.29	.66	1.29	.66	.26	.12	.02	.01	.03	.01	.03
1,000-1,499	1.29	.75	1.29	.75	.27	.04	.06	.00	.00	.00	.04
1,500-1,999	1.48	.86	1.48	.86	.17	.03	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00
Average 4 expenditure per pair											
Average 2 expenditures per person											
All incomes											
0-499	2.25	2.46	2.25	2.46	1.99	1.80	1.28	7.79	0.91		
500-999	2.10	2.33	2.10	2.33	1.90	1.58	71.04	7.79	.92		

Southeast—Negro families														
Persons having expenditures														
No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Average ² number of pairs purchased per person		
												No.	No.	
5.95	20.5	3.24	1.83	.68	.06	.07	.00	.04	.01	.02	2.50	2.44	2.52	1.19
6.86	18.1	3.92	2.40	.35	.02	.14	.00	.00	(6)	.03	2.64	2.78	2.02	1.50
Average ² number of pairs purchased per person														
No.	Per. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
647	37.7	580	293	89	35	21	4	7	35	23	1.12	0.56	0.15	0.03
179	96.2	141	72	24	8	2	2	0	8	8	.95	.48	.13	.04
344	98.0	281	162	53	20	14	0	6	15	10	1.13	.57	.17	.07
97	100.0	86	43	9	4	5	0	0	9	4	1.41	.55	.09	.04
1,500-1,999	24	96.0	19	3	3	0	0	2	3	0	1.16	.96	.12	.16
2,000-2,999	3	100.0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.33	2.00	.00	.00
Average ² expenditure per pair														
Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.85	24.8	2.27	1.19	0.23	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.02	2.11	1.55	1.32
0-499	29.5	1.76	.90	.20	.06	(6)	.03	.00	.01	.01	1.84	1.86	1.52	1.41
500-999	24.4	2.26	1.21	.27	.08	.03	.03	.02	.01	.01	1.99	2.12	1.58	1.31
1,000-1,499	22.0	3.20	1.26	.14	.05	.07	.00	.00	.02	.05	2.26	2.32	1.48	1.21
1,500-1,999	22.0	2.63	2.24	.16	.22	.00	.08	.00	.03	.00	2.26	2.34	1.35	1.36
2,000-2,999	26.9	2.89	5.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.30	.00	.30	2.17	2.84	1.35	1.31
Average ² expenditure per pair														
Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.85	24.8	2.27	1.19	0.23	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.02	2.11	1.55	1.32
0-499	29.5	1.76	.90	.20	.06	(6)	.03	.00	.01	.01	1.84	1.86	1.52	1.41
500-999	24.4	2.26	1.21	.27	.08	.03	.03	.02	.01	.01	1.99	2.12	1.58	1.31
1,000-1,499	22.0	3.20	1.26	.14	.05	.07	.00	.00	.02	.05	2.26	2.32	1.48	1.21
1,500-1,999	22.0	2.63	2.24	.16	.22	.00	.08	.00	.03	.00	2.26	2.34	1.35	1.36
2,000-2,999	26.9	2.89	5.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.30	.00	.30	2.17	2.84	1.35	1.31
Average ² expenditure per pair														
Dol.	Per. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
3.85	24.8	2.27	1.19	0.23	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.02	2.11	1.55	1.32
0-499	29.5	1.76	.90	.20	.06	(6)	.03	.00	.01	.01	1.84	1.86	1.52	1.41
500-999	24.4	2.26	1.21	.27	.08	.03	.03	.02	.01	.01	1.99	2.12		

See footnotes at end of table.

Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
5.72	23.1	2.96	1.74	0.68	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.03	2.14	2.16	1.92	1.36	1.07
2.77	31.2	1.99	.52	.17	.03	.00	.00	.02	.01	.03	1.75	1.60	1.12	1.75	1.04
4.73	27.7	2.43	1.46	.56	.15	.01	.01	.05	.02	.04	1.94	1.99	1.79	1.52	.98
5.87	24.7	3.19	1.70	.60	.16	.01	.02	.03	.01	.06	2.17	2.13	1.70	1.47	.84
5.95	23.1	3.06	1.70	.82	.18	.02	.03	.05	.01	.08	2.23	2.07	2.12	1.79	1.26
7.59	19.0	3.34	2.41	1.37	.09	.08	.01	.07	.02	.20	2.34	2.44	2.45	1.65	1.36
8.65	17.7	4.44	2.77	.67	.04	.10	.04	.19	.02	.38	2.54	2.77	1.63	2.00	1.12
9.48	14.3	4.59	3.72	.50	.07	.10	.00	.40	.00	.10	2.86	2.48	2.52	2.69	1.33
Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person					
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
215	99.1	183	88	45	7	7	3	6	10	10	1.41	0.50	0.26	0.04	0.03
32	97.0	30	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.39	.15	.06	.03	.00
114	93.1	93	50	28	5	4	3	2	9	5	1.26	.56	.31	.06	.03
49	100.0	41	28	9	0	2	0	3	0	4	1.71	.67	.24	.00	.06
13	100.0	12	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1.62	.31	.31	.08	.00
Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair					
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
4.46	26.7	2.82	1.00	0.45	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	2.00	2.01	1.69	1.44	1.21
2.97	28.5	2.48	.29	.12	.06	.00	.00	.00	(6)	.02	1.79	1.89	2.00	1.85	1.10
4.34	29.1	2.51	1.10	.52	.08	.04	.04	.02	.01	.02	1.99	1.98	1.68	1.29	1.35
5.42	24.3	3.38	1.36	.43	.00	.09	.00	.08	.00	.08	1.97	2.01	1.76	1.51	1.03
5.29	22.6	3.80	.79	.46	.16	.00	.00	.08	.09	.00	2.35	2.56	1.51	2.04	1.03

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 41.—FOOTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person													
		Total foot-wear		Shoes				House slip-pers		Arctics, gaiters		Rubbers			
				Street	Dress	Sport	Other	Street	Dress	Sport	Other	Street	Dress	Sport	Other
OTHER FEMALES, 12-15 YEARS—CON.															
Southeast—Negro families															
All incomes.....															
0-499.....	141	89.8	109	55	20	8	2	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
500-999.....	262	97.8	223	117	27	17	2	0	2	6	8	3	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	77	98.7	70	33	10	2	1	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	15	100.0	13	6	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	4	100.0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average 3 expenditure per pair															
	Dol.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	3.37	28.4	2.12	0.94	0.20	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2.56	32.7	1.53	.72	.20	.08	(⁶)	.02	0.00	(⁶)	.01	1.55	1.55	1.29	1.26
	3.49	27.9	2.15	1.04	.17	.10	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	1.83	1.50	1.89	1.92
	4.20	26.9	2.82	1.01	.24	.05	.03	.00	.01	.03	.01	2.01	1.67	2.06	1.88
	4.66	26.5	3.21	1.14	.23	.00	.00	.07	.00	.01	.00	2.10	1.89	.69	1.03
	6.03	19.0	4.74	.77	.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.71	2.06	2.06	2.06
Average 4 expenditure per pair															
	Dol.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1.88	1.86	1.86	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.28	1.19	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.29	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
	1.87	1.83	1.99	2.01	1.67	1.80	2.06	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
	2.71	3.09	2.71	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
Average 5 expenditure per pair															
	Dol.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1.88	1.47	1.47	0.64	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.29	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
	1.87	1.83	1.99	2.01	1.67	1.80	2.06	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
	2.71	3.09	2.71	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person															
	No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1,267	98.8	985	567	182	77	72	498	247	10	161	0.66	0.40	0.20	0.20
	13	100.0	8	6	4	4	0	5	0	1	1	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00
	1,254	98.7	977	561	178	73	72	493	247	9	160	0.06	0.40	0.20	0.20

0-499	73	98.6	52	40	5	6	3	23	9	1	8	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair											
500-999	265	98.1	210	103	34	16	12	109	47	3	25	Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
1,000-1,499	362	98.1	277	149	51	16	24	136	65	1	41	1.77	27.5	1.31	0.30	0.12	0.04	0.48	0.18	(%)	0.13	2.03	1.72	1.47	0.66	1.20	0.92	0.32	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.12	
1,500-1,999	273	90.6	209	127	46	17	12	105	59	2	40	1.85	29.2	1.01	0.08	0.03	0.49	0.14	(6)	0.09	1.79	2.03	1.73	1.26	0.56	1.17	0.80	1.20	0.95	0.32	0.07	0.12	
2,000-2,999	204	93.5	166	103	27	13	3	93	49	0	35	2.21	29.4	1.19	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.49	0.14	(6)	0.10	1.90	2.03	1.73	1.26	0.53	1.30	0.80	1.24	0.95	0.32	0.07	0.12
3,000-4,999	63	98.4	53	31	13	3	4	22	14	2	11	3.03	27.7	1.46	0.35	0.14	0.05	0.20	0.06	(6)	0.17	1.91	2.08	1.72	1.48	0.70	1.18	0.81	1.24	0.95	0.32	0.07	0.12
5,000 or over	14	100.0	10	8	2	2	0	5	4	0	0	3.21	25.8	1.62	0.34	0.16	0.06	0.55	0.23	0.00	0.22	1.98	2.13	1.82	1.48	0.70	1.18	0.81	1.24	0.95	0.32	0.07	0.12
												4.43	21.1	1.42	0.38	0.08	0.04	0.43	0.22	0.03	0.16	2.09	2.07	1.75	1.05	0.63	1.26	0.95	0.32	0.07	0.12	0.12	
												4.80	17.6	1.81	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.44	0.27	0.00	0.00	3.06	2.81	2.00	1.22	0.96	1.22	0.96	1.22	0.96	1.22	0.96	1.22

Southeast—white operators																																			
All incomes																																			
0-499	90	100.0	63	25	19	2	0	1	3	4	2	4	Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person												
500-999	331	90.1	250	198	63	13	1	3	11	15	4	14	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}	N _{o.}			
1,000-1,499	270	93.3	208	117	71	16	3	3	6	5	4	4	48	231	44	20	26	50	23	4	4	15	4	2	38	0.62	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
1,500-1,999	133	99.3	103	73	34	10	2	3	6	5	4	4	5	231	44	20	26	50	23	4	4	15	4	2	38	0.62	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
2,000-2,999	120	99.2	94	68	28	5	12	7	6	4	7	7	12	231	44	20	26	50	23	4	4	15	4	2	38	0.62	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
3,000-4,999	37	100.0	30	21	13	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	231	44	20	26	50	23	4	4	15	4	2	38	0.62	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
5,000 or over	9	100.0	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	44	20	26	50	23	4	4	15	4	2	38	0.62	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05

All incomes																																	
0-499	2.22	32.2	1.22	0.56	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair										
500-999	3.16	28.4	1.89	0.83	0.31	0.05	(6)	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	Dol.	Pct. 5	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
1,000-1,499	3.92	26.6	2.29	1.35	0.66	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.04	(6)	0.06	0.06	1.05	25.5	1.05	0.44	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	1.70	1.44	1.40	1.31	0.82	1.01	0.87	0.87	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.87
1,500-1,999	4.36	24.1	2.21	1.35	0.66	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.06	1.05	25.5	1.05	0.44	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	1.70	1.44	1.40	1.31	0.82	1.01	0.87	0.87	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.87
2,000-2,999	5.38	22.0	2.76	1.75	0.49	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.09	1.05	25.5	1.05	0.44	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	1.70	1.44	1.40	1.31	0.82	1.01	0.87	0.87	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.87
3,000-4,999	6.15	21.6	3.43	1.78	0.79	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	1.05	25.5	1.05	0.44	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	1.70	1.44	1.40	1.31	0.82	1.01	0.87	0.87	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.87
5,000 or over	5.73	17.2	2.88	1.45	0.62	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.05	25.5	1.05	0.44	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	1.70	1.44	1.40	1.31	0.82	1.01	0.87	0.87	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.87

See footnotes at end of table.

Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
2.24	31.5	1.55	0.48	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	(9)	0.01	1.41	1.43	1.20	1.06	1.79	0.96			
1.74	35.0	1.13	.38	.14	.05	.00	.03	.00	(9)		1.31	1.27	1.19	.98	1.98				
2.37	31.4	1.66	.52	.11	.04	.00	.06	.00	(9)		1.45	1.45	1.14	.90	1.60	.84			
3.12	28.8	2.41	.60	.04	.01	.00	.00	.02	0.00	.04	1.62	1.75	1.40	1.03	1.60	1.20			
3.68	23.7	1.75	1.31	.38	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.28	1.31	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.20			
5.32	26.7	4.10	.64	.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.05	2.58	1.55	1.90					

Persons having expenditures										Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person									
<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
698	96.5	488	265	39	75	42	153	115	2	0	1.26	0.61	0.06	0.19	0.26	0.06	0.16		
6	100.0	3	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	.67	.50	.00	.83	.00	.50	.00		
692	96.5	485	262	39	72	42	150	115	2	22	1.26	.64	.06	.18	.07	.26	.16		
41	93.2	21	20	1	5	3	7	2	0	4	.91	.73	.02	.20	.09	.16	.04		
157	91.0	103	55	5	21	3	31	16	0	5	1.18	.82	.03	.23	.02	.41	.10		
193	95.5	137	77	16	18	11	48	25	0	6	1.15	.85	.11	.15	.06	.21	.17		
150	100	103	66	8	15	13	33	23	1	2	1.38	.71	.05	.18	.10	.22	.15		
100	99.1	87	30	6	9	6	22	26	1	4	1.43	.45	.05	.18	.06	.20	.24		
36	100.0	30	12	3	4	6	6	10	0	1	1.61	.67	.08	.11	.17	.17	.30		
6	100.0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	.83	.47	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		

Average 2 expenditures per person										Average 4 expenditure per pair									
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.³</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
3.29	26.1	1.76	0.82	0.08	0.22	0.04	0.23	0.12	(9)	0.02	1.40	1.38	1.23	1.19	0.88	0.78			
2.59	26.1	1.76	.48	.00	.98	.00	.37	.00	0.00	.00	1.14	.97	1.23	1.20	.75	.78			
3.30	26.1	1.76	.82	.08	.22	.04	.23	.13	(9)	.02	1.40	.97	1.23	1.20	.88	.78			
2.71	32.1	1.25	.90	.02	.24	.07	.15	.04	.00	.04	1.38	1.24	1.00	1.16	.92	.88			
2.84	28.1	1.52	.68	.04	.26	.01	.21	.07	.00	.02	1.28	.82	1.21	1.16	.37	.58			
2.97	24.8	1.53	.72	.13	.16	.01	.25	.13	.00	.01	1.32	1.36	1.24	1.06	.63	.76			
3.80	26.1	1.98	1.10	.07	.33	.05	.20	.12	(9)	.04	1.43	1.49	1.31	1.24	.52	1.10			
4.04	27.4	2.40	.84	.06	.27	.01	.21	.18	.00	.04	1.60	1.84	1.14	1.48	.57	.78			
3.78	20.1	2.33	.75	.06	.10	.10	.18	.25	.00	.01	1.44	1.60	.76	.90	.62	.82			
2.37	22.6	1.31	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.58	1.00			1.09	.78			

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 41.—FOOTWEAR: Number of women and girls having expenditures for footwear, average number of pairs of footwear purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per pair, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS—continued																									
		Southeast—white operators																									
		All incomes																									
		Average 2 number of pairs purchased per person																									
Total foot-wear		Shoes				House slip-pers		Are-ties, gaiters		Rub-bers		Shoe shines		Shoe repairs		Shoes				House slip-pers		Are-ties, gaiters		Rub-bers			
		Street	Dress	Sport	Other													Street	Dress	Sport	Other						
(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)									
Persons having expenditures																											
No.	Pct. ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
500	97.9	409	225	60	38	10	0	4	6	14		1.21	0.59	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.01									
73	97.3	54	21	4	6	0	0	0	0	5		1.05	.32	.08	.11	.00	.00	.00									
229	97.4	166	83	22	15	1	0	0	2	5		1.20	.52	.11	.10	.00	.00	.00									
1,000-1,499		97	56	18	7	2	0	2	1	2		1.20	.60	.17	.08	.02	.00	.02									
1,500-1,999		36	22	8	5	4	0	0	2	1		1.28	.55	.24	.19	.08	.00	.00									
2,000-2,999		38	30	5	2	1	0	0	0	5		1.32	1.02	.11	.04	.02	.00	.00									
3,000-4,999		14	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		1.47	1.16	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00									
5,000 or over		4	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0		1.60	1.00	.00	.60	.80	.00	.40									
Average 2 expenditures per person																											
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.			
2.59	25.1	1.53	0.75	0.15	0.13	0.01	.00	0.01	.00	0.01	0.01	1.26	1.27	1.15	1.24	0.47	0.90										
1.74	28.9	1.15	.35	.09	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.09	1.10	1.14	1.38	0.35	0.90										
2.20	27.2	1.35	.60	.12	.12	(6)	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.13	1.14	1.02	1.16	0.35	0.90										
2.61	24.7	1.58	.72	.21	.08	(6)	.00	.01	.00	.01	(6)	1.31	1.20	1.20	1.01	0.33	0.90										
3.06	24.4	1.73	.66	.30	.26	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.34	1.20	1.22	1.38	.54	0.90										
2,000-2,999		3.75	23.2	2.06	1.14	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.56	1.46	1.27	1.24	.54	0.90										
3,000-4,999		4.47	22.8	2.18	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.48	1.80	1.33	1.83	.54	0.90										
5,000 or over		7.58	14.6	3.06	.00	1.10	.40	.00	.00	.40	.00	1.92	2.62	---	1.83	.54	0.90										
Average 4 expenditure per pair																											
Dol.	Pct. ⁵	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.			
2.59	25.1	1.53	0.75	0.15	0.13	0.01	.00	0.01	.00	0.01	0.01	1.26	1.27	1.15	1.24	0.47	0.90										
1.74	28.9	1.15	.35	.09	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.09	1.10	1.14	1.38	0.35	0.90										
2.20	27.2	1.35	.60	.12	.12	(6)	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.13	1.14	1.02	1.16	0.35	0.90										
2.61	24.7	1.58	.72	.21	.08	(6)	.00	.01	.00	.01	(6)	1.31	1.20	1.20	1.01	0.33	0.90										
3.06	24.4	1.73	.66	.30	.26	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.34	1.20	1.22	1.38	.54	0.90										
2,000-2,999		3.75	23.2	2.06	1.14	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00	(6)	1.56	1.46	1.27	1.24	.54	0.90										
3,000-4,999		4.47	22.8	2.18	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.48	1.80	1.33	1.83	.54	0.90										
5,000 or over		7.58	14.6	3.06	.00	1.10	.40	.00	.00	.40	.00	1.92	2.62	---	1.83	.54	0.90										

Southeast—white sharecroppers										Persons having expenditures										Average ² number of pairs purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
264	97.8	202	88	20	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.21	0.45	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	96.1	55	17	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.20	.26	.10	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
126	93.2	93	46	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.20	.51	.09	.09	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01
48	98.0	39	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.43	.61	.02	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	92.9	12	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.43	.43	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
All incomes ⁹										Average ² expenditure per pair										Average ² expenditure per pair									
Dol.	Pct. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
2.11	27.2	1.40	0.54	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.16	1.20	1.10	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	7.078
1.57	30.1	1.11	.30	.11	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.12	1.24	1.07	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	7.78
2.14	27.1	1.32	.63	.09	.05	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.10	1.23	1.08	.92	—	—	—	—	—	7.78
2.58	25.6	1.77	.72	.02	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.24	1.17	1.78	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	7.78
2.58	22.6	1.73	.56	.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	1.21	1.29	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.78
Southeast—Negro families										Persons having expenditures										Average ² number of pairs purchased per person									
No.	Pct. ³	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
355	91.7	272	94	15	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.91	0.30	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
189	90.0	139	53	9	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.81	.28	.06	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
131	92.3	103	32	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.98	.27	.04	.09	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
31	100.0	27	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.16	.45	.03	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	100.0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.25
All incomes										Average ² expenditure per pair										Average ² expenditure per pair									
Dol.	Pct. ³	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1.38	29.5	0.97	0.31	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	1.04	0.98	0.92	—	—	—	—	—	7.051
1.23	31.9	.85	.28	.05	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.03	.99	.89	.90	—	—	—	—	—	7.051
1.46	28.6	1.05	.20	.04	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.07	1.04	1.18	.92	—	—	—	—	—	7.051
1.09	24.0	1.24	.56	.03	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.15	1.21	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	7.051
2.26	29.7	1.50	.63	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.20	1.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.051

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for footwear.

³ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of pairs purchased.

⁵ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁶ .0000 or less.

⁷ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ See table 33, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 42.—MATERIALS, PAID HELP FOR SEWING: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for materials and paid help for sewing, and average expenditures per person and per yard, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average ^a expenditures per person for—										Average ^a expenditure per yard of goods					
	Yard goods							Findings			Paid help for sewing			Yard goods							Findings			Paid help for sewing		
	Any home sewing	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool	Other ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool	Other ²	No.	Dol.	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)			
WIVES North and West All income classes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
	3,089	2,925	112	262	360	155	204	1,879	122	2.27	1.30	0.04	0.10	0.26	0.11	0.07	0.30	0.09	0.19	0.29	0.42	0.83	0.72			
	39	35	3	6	7	5	2	22	1	2.28	1.11	.06	.16	.28	.32	.08	.26	.01	.19	.30	.49	.67	1.05			
	3,050	2,890	109	256	353	150	202	1,857	121	2.27	1.30	.04	.10	.26	.11	.07	.30	.09	.19	.29	.42	.83	.71			
	253	277	8	23	26	6	22	150	5	1.91	1.19	.02	.09	.20	.04	.07	.23	.07	.17	.27	.51	.72	.86			
	769	727	25	72	59	28	43	390	21	1.78	1.12	.03	.11	.13	.07	.07	.21	.04	.18	.27	.38	.71	.82			
	1,000-1,499	775	738	20	61	88	32	62	507	32	2.17	.03	.09	.25	.09	.06	.29	.09	.18	.26	.44	.83	.73			
	1,500-1,999	561	535	18	42	70	39	27	367	31	2.53	.04	.10	.24	.18	.04	.35	.11	.19	.24	.46	.76	.74			
	2,000-2,999	463	439	23	38	65	32	30	304	17	2.90	.06	.11	.43	.15	.08	.39	.12	.20	.32	.39	1.05	.60			
	3,000-4,999	165	150	15	17	40	11	15	115	13	3.29	.15	.12	.60	.20	.20	.40	.28	.18	.36	.40	.86	.64			
5,000 or over	24	24	0	3	5	2	3	24	2	2.97	.00	.20	.46	.11	.05	.75	.7	.22	.53	.82	.50	.50				
Southeast—white operators All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
	2,572	2,504	108	153	308	95	152	2,034	101	2.85	1.90	.06	.08	.28	.10	.04	.32	.07	.17	.44	.42	.70	.92			
	271	266	3	15	10	3	11	206	9	1.88	1.47	.01	.05	.08	.02	.02	.19	.04	.15	.41	.30	.64	.58			
	957	936	31	43	90	20	64	733	25	2.43	1.81	.03	.06	.16	.05	.05	.25	.02	.16	.33	.44	.59	.89			
	1,000-1,499	624	605	27	45	78	32	36	496	24	3.14	.06	.10	.29	.14	.04	.36	.06	.17	.48	.39	.68	1.04			
	1,500-1,999	317	307	16	13	54	13	22	259	17	3.38	.06	.12	.41	.09	.06	.41	.11	.17	.35	.45	.70	.96			
	2,000-2,999	257	249	17	21	48	11	15	214	11	3.55	.12	.16	.48	.11	.06	.38	.10	.19	.50	.44	.79	.88			
	3,000-4,999	116	112	10	12	20	11	3	97	8	3.96	.20	.12	.54	.29	.01	.45	.27	.20	.60	.34	.88	1.32			
	5,000 or over	30	29	4	4	8	5	1	29	7	4.19	.17	.17	.73	.42	.01	.80	.41	.23	.65	.57	.79	1.36			

<i>Southeast—white share-croppers</i>														
All incomes ⁷	883	832	21	43	74	19	47	672	25	2.62	1.88	.02	.00	.22
0-499	290	203	6	7	5	6	17	176	2	1.91	1.48	.03	.03	.05
500-999	448	428	10	28	37	6	24	327	13	2.61	1.89	.02	.00	.23
1,000-1,499	152	142	3	7	19	5	6	123	9	3.36	2.33	.02	.09	.31
1,500-1,999	52	49	2	5	10	2	0	40	1	3.64	2.10	.04	.31	.55
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>														
All incomes	1,694	1,684	34	63	63	23	90	1,300	88	1.94	1.53	.02	.04	.08
0-499	740	736	8	18	12	3	36	539	46	1.50	1.26	.01	.02	.02
500-999	714	739	17	35	32	16	46	591	30	2.90	1.69	.02	.06	.11
1,000-1,499	172	171	8	8	12	3	7	141	11	2.61	1.91	.05	.07	.17
1,500-1,999	50	30	1	4	5	1	0	27	1	2.55	2.13	.05	.13	.25
2,000-2,999	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2.47	2.12	.00	.00	.00
3,000-4,999	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.92	3.25	.00	.02	.06
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00	.00	.00	.00
<i>OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS</i>														
<i>North and West</i>														
All income classes	493	451	34	74	134	90	39	235	21	2.43	1.00	.05	.15	.49
Net losses	8	6	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	3.55	1.44	.00	.18	.95
Net incomes	485	445	34	73	131	87	39	234	21	2.40	1.00	.05	.14	.48
0-499	29	25	2	4	7	5	0	6	1	1.73	.91	.05	.21	.20
500-999	85	77	6	10	21	14	6	35	2	1.80	.83	.06	.11	.35
1,000-1,499	123	120	7	19	40	15	11	53	7	2.12	1.02	.04	.11	.45
1,500-1,999	94	86	11	15	24	24	7	54	4	2.45	.96	.08	.13	.46
2,000-2,999	97	88	4	20	21	16	11	49	2	2.51	.89	.04	.22	.45
3,000-4,999	51	46	4	5	14	12	3	31	5	4.38	1.80	.08	.13	.89
5,000 or over	6	3	0	0	4	1	1	6	0	4.54	.79	.00	.00	2.24
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>														
All incomes	692	674	69	50	137	70	35	499	16	2.99	1.69	.15	.07	.44
0-499	27	27	1	0	0	2	0	15	0	1.00	.81	.02	.00	.00
500-999	229	223	14	13	37	17	6	154	3	2.31	1.50	.07	.06	.32
1,000-1,499	166	164	18	20	35	18	16	117	3	3.11	1.74	.15	.12	.45
1,500-1,999	122	119	8	8	29	13	8	90	2	3.66	2.14	.10	.08	.55
2,000-2,999	93	90	14	2	22	11	3	78	5	4.08	1.97	.23	.02	.68
3,000-4,999	42	40	9	2	11	7	0	34	3	3.45	1.65	.40	.03	.55
5,000 or over	13	11	5	5	3	2	2	11	0	2.95	1.00	.38	.32	.48

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 42.—MATERIALS, PAID HELP FOR SEWING; Number of women and girls having expenditures for materials and paid help for sewing, and average expenditures per person and per yard, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family- income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average expenditures per person for—										Average expenditure per yard of goods			
	Any sewing	Yard goods					Findings	Paid help for sewing	Yard goods					Paid help for sewing	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool					
		Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool			Other ²	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk							Wool	Other ²			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS—continued																								
<i>Southeast—white share- croppers</i>																								
All incomes ⁷	No., 157	No., 148	No., 11	No., 14	No., 15	No., 9	No., 10	No., 118	No., 4	2.23	1.51	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.23	0.03	0.17	0.30	0.48	0.57	0.70	
0-499	18	18	1	0	1	2	1	16	0	1.50	.93	.04	.00	.20	.19	.02	.12	.00	.16	.50		.73	.53	
500-999	83	77	9	7	9	6	4	57	0	2.39	1.59	.09	.09	.17	.15	.04	.26	.00	.16	.27	.40	.53	.82	
1,000-1,499	35	33	1	4	3	1	5	27	4	2.54	1.85	.02	.12	.08	.06	.00	.20	.12	.18	.40	.45	.46	.69	
1,500-1,999	20	19	0	3	2	0	0	17	0	2.21	1.53	.00	.26	.13	.00	.00	.29	.00	.19	.68		.63		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																								
All incomes	499	497	6	28	27	9	13	360	13	1.62	1.26	.01	.06	.10	.03	.01	.13	.02	.15	.17	.35	.52	.84	
0-499	132	131	0	7	7	4	3	88	3	1.28	1.04	.00	.05	.06	.04	(e)	.08	.01	.14	.32		.50	.67	
500-999	264	264	6	17	11	4	4	182	8	1.64	1.29	.02	.07	.07	.03	.01	.12	.03	.15	.17	.36	.53	1.09	
1,000-1,499	78	77	0	4	3	1	3	67	2	2.80	1.47	.00	.07	.05	.03	(e)	.21	.03	.17	.37	.45	.61	.69	
1,500-1,999	22	22	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	2.65	1.55	.00	.00	.92	.00	.00	.18	.00	.14	.14	.61	.61		
2,000-2,999	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3.83	3.21	.00	.00	.44	.00	.00	.18	.00	.14	.14		.17		

OTHER FEMALES, 12-15

YEARS

North and West

All income classes

	441	425	13	48	63	42	33	203	11	1.54	1.02	.02	.00	.16	.12	.06	.13	.04	.19	.28	.36	.61	.56
Net losses	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	.88	.46	.00	.00	.00	.00	.21	.21	.00	.20	.28	.36	.61	.56
Net incomes	438	422	13	48	63	42	32	201	11	1.65	1.02	.02	.00	.16	.12	.06	.13	.04	.19	.28	.36	.61	.56
0-499	33	32	0	2	4	1	2	5	0	1.55	.99	.00	.20	.16	.05	.07	.08	.00	.18	.46	.62	.61	.56
500-999	75	71	2	11	7	6	3	30	0	1.01	.69	(6)	.11	.06	.08	.01	.06	.00	.18	.46	.62	.61	.56
1,000-1,499	132	131	1	15	22	12	13	61	0	1.57	.98	(6)	.09	.19	.10	.06	.11	.01	.19	.46	.62	.61	.56
1,500-1,999	95	90	4	12	15	5	5	40	5	1.71	1.10	.02	.10	.18	.06	.12	.07	.07	.19	.46	.62	.61	.56
2,000-2,999	66	61	4	4	3	9	12	7	37	4	2.14	.04	.03	.15	.26	.09	.20	.13	.19	.46	.62	.61	.56
3,000-4,999	33	30	2	4	6	5	2	22	0	2.54	1.49	.04	.13	.38	.25	.09	.19	.00	.19	.46	.62	.61	.56
5,000 or over	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1.16	.81	.00	.07	.00	.14	.00	.14	.00	.20	.46	.62	.61	.56
South-east—white operators																							
All incomes	624	609	39	51	90	55	21	419	20	2.66	1.85	.06	.00	.22	.14	.02	.25	.03	.17	.37	.41	.59	.89
0-499	40	40	0	1	0	0	0	20	1	1.58	1.41	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.13	(9)	.14	.25	.49	.53	.70
500-999	202	199	14	16	18	15	9	153	6	2.27	1.63	.05	.10	.13	.11	.03	.20	.02	.16	.25	.49	.53	.70
1,000-1,499	162	160	12	15	29	16	6	106	2	2.70	1.81	.09	.08	.27	.15	.03	.26	.01	.17	.47	.37	.58	.87
1,500-1,999	108	105	7	7	20	12	3	82	2	2.91	1.99	.06	.07	.31	.18	.02	.25	.03	.17	.42	.40	.62	.87
2,000-2,999	74	69	1	4	16	5	1	55	4	3.16	2.23	.02	.05	.34	.14	.01	.30	.07	.19	.25	.39	.60	1.14
3,000-4,999	32	30	3	8	6	6	2	27	3	3.97	2.62	.12	.25	.23	.24	.02	.41	.08	.18	.58	.47	.53	1.13
5,000 or over	6	6	2	0	1	1	0	6	2	3.81	1.81	.30	.00	.63	.20	.00	.41	.40	.20	.51	.90	.90	6.98
South-east—white share-croppers																							
All incomes ⁷	179	175	7	16	12	7	10	131	2	2.09	1.58	.04	.10	.10	.06	.02	.18	.01	.16	.31	.40	.52	.75
0-499	26	25	1	1	0	1	0	23	0	1.61	1.27	.02	.07	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00	.14	.22	.40	.52	.75
500-999	97	94	4	10	7	4	8	64	1	2.22	1.69	.04	.13	.11	.06	.03	.16	(9)	.16	.30	.41	.58	.87
1,000-1,499	30	30	1	2	5	2	2	30	1	2.12	1.54	.01	.06	.19	.06	.02	.22	.02	.16	.25	.42	.44	.66
1,500-1,999	12	12	1	3	0	0	0	11	0	2.52	1.85	.12	.23	.00	.00	.00	.32	.00	.17	.52	.33	.44	.66
South-east—Negro families																							
All incomes	424	420	4	26	6	5	15	291	12	1.55	1.29	.01	.06	.02	.02	.01	.11	.03	.14	.19	.33	.52	.79
0-499	117	116	2	5	1	0	5	60	5	1.17	.96	.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	.08	.07	.13	.19	.27	.51	.72
500-999	223	223	1	16	5	3	8	157	5	1.61	1.33	(9)	.09	.03	.02	.01	.12	.01	.14	.25	.35	.52	.72
1,000-1,499	165	164	1	3	0	1	2	50	2	1.88	1.60	(9)	.04	.00	.02	.02	.17	.03	.16	.10	.34	.52	.72
1,500-1,999	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2.26	2.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.16	.00	.14	.10	.34	.52	.72
2,000-2,999	4	4	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	4.03	2.84	.00	.46	.00	.25	.00	.48	.00	.18	.30	.44	.66	.87

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 42.—MATERIALS, PAID HELP FOR SEWING: *Number of women and girls having expenditures for materials and paid help for sewing, and average expenditures per person and per yard, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average ² expenditures per person for—					Average ⁴ expenditure per yard of goods				
	Any home sewing					Findings					Paid help for sewing					Cotton				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Yard goods					Yard goods					Yard goods					Yard goods				
	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool	Other ³	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool	Other ³	Findings	Paid help for sewing	All home sewing	Cotton	Linen	Rayon	Silk	Wool
OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS																				
North and West																				
All income classes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net losses	598	592	587	5	5	5	598	592	587	5	5	5	598	592	587	598	592	587	5	5
Net incomes	593	587	582	12	12	12	593	587	582	12	12	12	593	587	582	593	587	582	12	12
0-499	39	38	38	1	1	1	39	38	38	1	1	1	39	38	38	39	38	38	1	1
500-999	127	127	127	0	0	0	127	127	127	0	0	0	127	127	127	127	127	127	0	0
1,000-1,499	154	151	151	4	4	4	154	151	151	4	4	4	154	151	151	154	151	151	4	4
1,500-1,999	130	130	130	3	3	3	130	130	130	3	3	3	130	130	130	130	130	130	3	3
2,000-2,999	115	114	114	1	1	1	115	114	114	1	1	1	115	114	114	115	114	114	1	1
3,000-4,999	26	25	25	0	0	0	26	25	25	0	0	0	26	25	25	26	25	25	0	0
5,000 or over	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Southeast—white operators																				
All incomes	805	794	794	27	27	27	805	794	794	27	27	27	805	794	794	805	794	794	27	27
0-499	72	72	72	1	1	1	72	72	72	1	1	1	72	72	72	72	72	72	1	1
500-999	266	262	262	8	8	8	266	262	262	8	8	8	266	262	262	266	262	262	8	8
1,000-1,499	214	210	210	6	6	6	214	210	210	6	6	6	214	210	210	214	210	210	6	6
1,500-1,999	119	119	119	5	5	5	119	119	119	5	5	5	119	119	119	119	119	119	5	5
2,000-2,999	100	98	98	5	5	5	100	98	98	5	5	5	100	98	98	100	98	98	5	5
3,000-4,999	29	28	28	2	2	2	29	28	28	2	2	2	29	28	28	29	28	28	2	2
5,000 or over	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0

Southeast—white sharecroppers																							
All incomes?	310	309	10	14	22	15	6	224	5	2.00	1.61	.03	.05	.07	.07	.01	.15	.01	.16	.32	.40	.53	.77
0-499	64	64	1	1	0	4	3	42	1	1.70	1.45	.01	.02	.00	.08	.01	.12	(6)	.15	.22	.35	.60	
500-999	145	145	7	6	9	8	3	98	1	1.86	1.51	.04	.03	.07	.07	.01	.13	(6)	.15	.41	.44	.60	.81
1,000-1,499	74	73	1	3	9	1	0	63	1	2.50	2.03	.03	.06	.13	.01	.00	.24	(6)	.17	.50	.45	.48	.62
1,500-1,999	25	25	1	3	4	2	0	19	1	2.28	1.55	.04	.12	.19	.18	.00	.19	.01	.16	.10	.40	.52	.98
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes	508	507	3	6	9	7	13	344	9	1.28	1.11	(6)	.01 <th>.02<th>.01<th>.01<th>.11<th>.01<th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.01<th>.01<th>.11<th>.01<th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.01<th>.11<th>.01<th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.11<th>.01<th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th></th></th>	.11 <th>.01<th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th></th>	.01 <th>.13<th>.16</th><th>.53</th><th>.51</th><th>.44</th></th>	.13 <th>.16</th> <th>.53</th> <th>.51</th> <th>.44</th>	.16	.53	.51	.44
0-499	106	105	1	0	2	1	3	121	3	.94	.84	(6)	.00 <th>.01<th>.01<th>.01<th>.07<th>(6)</th><th>.13<th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.01<th>.01<th>.07<th>(6)</th><th>.13<th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.01<th>.07<th>(6)</th><th>.13<th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.07<th>(6)</th><th>.13<th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th></th></th>	.07 <th>(6)</th> <th>.13<th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th></th>	(6)	.13 <th>.15<th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th></th>	.15 <th>.35<th>.51</th><th>.50</th></th>	.35 <th>.51</th> <th>.50</th>	.51	.50
500-999	288	288	2	3	4	4	9	164	6	1.43	1.24	(6)	.02	.02	.01	.01	.11 <th>.02<td>.14</td><td>.17</td><td>.70</td><th>.51</th><th>.33</th></th>	.02 <td>.14</td> <td>.17</td> <td>.70</td> <th>.51</th> <th>.33</th>	.14	.17	.70	.51	.33
1,000-1,499	64	61	0	2	1	1	1	50	0	1.55	1.33	.00 <td>.03</td> <td>.08</td> <td>.01</td> <td>.02</td> <th>.15<th>.00<th>.14<th>.64<th>.19<th>.52<th>.50</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03	.08	.01	.02	.15 <th>.00<th>.14<th>.64<th>.19<th>.52<th>.50</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.14<th>.64<th>.19<th>.52<th>.50</th></th></th></th></th>	.14 <th>.64<th>.19<th>.52<th>.50</th></th></th></th>	.64 <th>.19<th>.52<th>.50</th></th></th>	.19 <th>.52<th>.50</th></th>	.52 <th>.50</th>	.50
1,500-1,999	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	2.09	1.53	.00 <td>.06</td> <td>.38</td> <td>.00</td> <th>.12<th>.00<th>.15<th>---<th>.25<th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.06	.38	.00	.12 <th>.00<th>.15<th>---<th>.25<th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.15<th>---<th>.25<th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th>	.15 <th>---<th>.25<th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th>	--- <th>.25<th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th></th>	.25 <th>.10<th>.52</th><th>1.00</th></th>	.10 <th>.52</th> <th>1.00</th>	.52	1.00
2,000-2,999	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	3.22	2.06	.00 <th>.00<th>.44<th>.25<th>.00<th>.47<th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.44<th>.25<th>.00<th>.47<th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.44 <th>.25<th>.00<th>.47<th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.25 <th>.00<th>.47<th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.47<th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.47 <th>.00<th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.20<th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>---<th>.59</th><th>---<th>---</th></th></th>	--- <th>.59</th> <th>---<th>---</th></th>	.59	--- <th>---</th>	---
OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS																							
North and West																							
All income classes	410	399	6	23	18	31	19	146	1	1.31	1.03	.01	.04 <th>.03<th>.09<th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.09<th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.09 <th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.09 <th>(6)</th> <th>.18<th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th></th>	(6)	.18 <th>.25<th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th></th>	.25 <th>.30<th>.45<th>.59</th></th></th>	.30 <th>.45<th>.59</th></th>	.45 <th>.59</th>	.59
Net losses	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	.77	.42	.07	.00	.00	.20	.00 <th>.08<th>.00<th>.21<th>.20<th>---<th>---<th>.60</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.08 <th>.00<th>.21<th>.20<th>---<th>---<th>.60</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.21<th>.20<th>---<th>---<th>.60</th></th></th></th></th>	.21 <th>.20<th>---<th>---<th>.60</th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>---<th>---<th>.60</th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>.60</th></th>	--- <th>.60</th>	.60
Net incomes	408	397	5	23	18	30	19	145	1	1.31	1.03	.01	.01 <th>.03<th>.09<th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.09<th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.09 <th>.02<th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.09<th>(6)</th><th>.18<th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th></th></th>	.09 <th>(6)</th> <th>.18<th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th></th>	(6)	.18 <th>.26<th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th></th>	.26 <th>.30<th>.45</th><th>.59</th></th>	.30 <th>.45</th> <th>.59</th>	.45	.59
0-499	22	22	0	1	1	0	3	5	0	.84	.74	.00 <th>.01<th>.02<th>.00<th>.03<th>.01<th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.02<th>.00<th>.03<th>.01<th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.00<th>.03<th>.01<th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.03<th>.01<th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.01<th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.16<th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th></th>	.16 <th>.20<th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>.38<th>---<th>---</th></th></th>	.38 <th>---<th>---</th></th>	--- <th>---</th>	---
500-999	93	92	1	9	6	4	4	23	0	1.00	.88	(6)	.05	.03	.03	.02	.08 <th>.00<th>.16<th>.20<th>.25<th>.41<th>.51</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.16<th>.20<th>.25<th>.41<th>.51</th></th></th></th></th>	.16 <th>.20<th>.25<th>.41<th>.51</th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>.25<th>.41<th>.51</th></th></th>	.25 <th>.41<th>.51</th></th>	.41 <th>.51</th>	.51
1,000-1,499	104	99	1	7	6	9	5	33	0	1.22	.93	.01 <td>.06</td> <td>.03</td> <td>.10</td> <th>.01<th>.08<th>.00<th>.18<th>.40<th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.06	.03	.10	.01 <th>.08<th>.00<th>.18<th>.40<th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.08 <th>.00<th>.18<th>.40<th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.18<th>.40<th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th></th></th>	.18 <th>.40<th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th></th>	.40 <th>.40<th>.44<th>.61</th></th></th>	.40 <th>.44<th>.61</th></th>	.44 <th>.61</th>	.61
1,500-1,999	98	93	2	6	1	9	3	44	0	1.49	1.12	.01 <td>.03</td> <td>.01</td> <th>.15<th>.02<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03	.01	.15 <th>.02<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.11 <th>.00<th>.18<th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.18<th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th></th>	.18 <th>.38<th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th></th>	.38 <th>.21<th>.40<th>.67</th></th></th>	.21 <th>.40<th>.67</th></th>	.40 <th>.67</th>	.67
2,000-2,999	68	68	1	0	1	3	4	27	0	1.61	1.30	.01 <th>.00<th>.02<th>.05<th>.03<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.02<th>.05<th>.03<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.05<th>.03<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.05 <th>.03<th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.11<th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.11 <th>.00<th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.18<th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th></th>	.18 <th>.12<th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th></th>	.12 <th>---<th>.45<th>.31</th></th></th>	--- <th>.45<th>.31</th></th>	.45 <th>.31</th>	.31
3,000-4,999	20	20	0	0	3	4	0	11	1	1.73	1.07	.00 <th>.00<th>.15<th>.31<th>.04<th>.13<th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.15<th>.31<th>.04<th>.13<th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.15 <th>.31<th>.04<th>.13<th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.31 <th>.04<th>.13<th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.04 <th>.13<th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.13 <th>.04<th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.04 <th>.18<th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th></th>	.18 <th>.82<th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th></th>	.82 <th>---<th>.53<th>.82</th></th></th>	--- <th>.53<th>.82</th></th>	.53 <th>.82</th>	.82
5,000 or over	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2.43	1.87	.00	.00	.00	.35 <th>.00<th>.21<th>.00<th>.26<th>---<th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.21<th>.00<th>.26<th>---<th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.21 <th>.00<th>.26<th>---<th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.26<th>---<th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th></th></th>	.26 <th>---<th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>.35</th><th>.35</th></th>	--- <th>.35</th> <th>.35</th>	.35	.35
Southeast—white operators																							
All incomes	482	475	12	29	50	21	14	308	14	2.05	1.55	.02	.05 <th>.12<th>.06<th>.01<th>.19<th>.05<th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.12 <th>.06<th>.01<th>.19<th>.05<th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.06 <th>.01<th>.19<th>.05<th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.19<th>.05<th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th></th></th>	.19 <th>.05<th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th></th>	.05 <th>.15<th>.27</th><th>.38</th><th>.54</th><th>.88</th></th>	.15 <th>.27</th> <th>.38</th> <th>.54</th> <th>.88</th>	.27	.38	.54	.88
0-499	64	61	1	4	2	1	3	35	0	1.34	1.13	.01 <th>.04<th>.03<th>.01<th>.02<th>.10<th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.04 <th>.03<th>.01<th>.02<th>.10<th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.01<th>.02<th>.10<th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.02<th>.10<th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02 <th>.10<th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.10 <th>.00<th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.14<th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th></th>	.14 <th>.20<th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>.31<th>.52<th>.85</th></th></th>	.31 <th>.52<th>.85</th></th>	.52 <th>.85</th>	.85
500-999	197	194	3	6	10	6	4	118	6	1.75	1.30	.01 <td>.02</td> <td>.11</td> <th>.04</th> <th>.01<th>.14<th>.03<th>.15<th>.33<th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.02	.11	.04	.01 <th>.14<th>.03<th>.15<th>.33<th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.14 <th>.03<th>.15<th>.33<th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.03 <th>.15<th>.33<th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th></th></th>	.15 <th>.33<th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th></th>	.33 <th>.53<th>.76<th>.92</th></th></th>	.53 <th>.76<th>.92</th></th>	.76 <th>.92</th>	.92
1,000-1,499	112	112	2	11	12	5	6	73	2	2.11	1.65	.01 <th>.08<th>.15<th>.08<th>.01<th>.26<th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.08 <th>.15<th>.08<th>.01<th>.26<th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.15 <th>.08<th>.01<th>.26<th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.08 <th>.01<th>.26<th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.01 <th>.26<th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.26 <th>.00<th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.16<th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th></th>	.16 <th>.16<th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th></th>	.16 <th>.48<th>.58<th>.81</th></th></th>	.48 <th>.58<th>.81</th></th>	.58 <th>.81</th>	.81
1,500-1,999	45	45	3	4	7	2	1	31	3	2.42	1.74	.03 <th>.06<th>.15<th>.13<th>.00<th>.36<th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.06 <th>.15<th>.13<th>.00<th>.36<th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.15 <th>.13<th>.00<th>.36<th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.13 <th>.00<th>.36<th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.36<th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.36 <th>.20<th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>.16<th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th></th>	.16 <th>.28<th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th></th>	.28 <th>.58<th>.61<th>.97</th></th></th>	.58 <th>.61<th>.97</th></th>	.61 <th>.97</th>	.97
2,000-2,999	44	43	3	4	5	3	0	35	3	2.81	1.80	.08 <th>.00<th>.23<th>.14<th>.00<th>.35<th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.23<th>.14<th>.00<th>.35<th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.23 <th>.14<th>.00<th>.35<th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.14 <th>.00<th>.35<th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.35<th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.35 <th>.18<th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.18 <th>.30<th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th></th>	.30 <th>.30<th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th></th>	.30 <th>.85<th>.49<th>.89</th></th></th>	.85 <th>.49<th>.89</th></th>	.49 <th>.89</th>	.89
3,000-4,999	16	16	0	3	3	2	0	11	2	3.01	2.29	.00 <th>.00<th>.80<th>.00<th>.00<th>.100<th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.80<th>.00<th>.00<th>.100<th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.80 <th>.00<th>.00<th>.100<th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.00<th>.100<th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>.100<th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th>	.100 <th>.20<th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th>	.20 <th>.27<th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th>	.27 <th>---<th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th></th>	--- <th>.62<th>.80</th><th>1.00</th></th>	.62 <th>.80</th> <th>1.00</th>	.80	1.00
5,000 or over	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	8.76	4.26	.00	.00 <th>1.50<th>.80<th>.00<th>1.00<th>.120<th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	1.50 <th>.80<th>.00<th>1.00<th>.120<th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.80 <th>.00<th>1.00<th>.120<th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	.00 <th>1.00<th>.120<th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th></th>	1.00 <th>.120<th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th></th>	.120 <th>.27<th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th></th>	.27 <th>---<th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th></th>	--- <th>---<th>.62</th><th>1.00</th></th>	--- <th>.62</th> <th>1.00</th>	.62	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 42.—MATERIALS, PAID HELP FOR SEWING: Number of women and girls having expenditures for materials and paid help for sewing, and average expenditures per person and per yard, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average 3 expenditures per person for—					Average 4 expenditure per yard of goods				
	Any home sewing					Paid help for sewing					All home sewing					Findings				
	Yard goods					Other 2					Cotton					Linen				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS—continued																				
Southeast—white sharecroppers																				
All incomes 1	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	71	70	0	2	0	2	39	0	1.40	1.77	1.46	1.25	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.87
500-999	112	110	1	7	6	4	3	71	1.87	1.53	1.53	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.43
1,000-1,499	42	42	0	3	4	3	1	30	0	1.89	1.06	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.91
1,500-1,999	12	12	0	1	2	1	0	0	2.50	1.69	1.69	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.29	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.66
Southeast—Negro families																				
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-499	341	328	1	5	2	2	205	6	0.97	0.84	0.84	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.75
500-999	173	172	0	2	1	1	9	103	0.78	0.69	0.69	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.78
1,000-1,499	30	26	0	0	0	0	2	20	1.12	0.95	0.95	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.74
1,500-1,999	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.42	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.50

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-361 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications.

² This includes mixtures that were not predominantly cotton, linen, rayon, silk, or wool.

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for home sewing.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of yards purchased.

⁵ \$0.0030 or less.

⁶ See table 33, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 43.—ACCESSORIES: Number of women having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for wives and for other females 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Accessories												Clothing not elsewhere classified ²
	Accessories						Accessories						
	Total			Pairs of gloves			Handkerchiefs			Handbags, purses			
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)		Un-broth-as
(1)	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
WIVES	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
North and West	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
All income classes	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Net losses	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Net incomes	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
0-499	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
500-999	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
1,000-1,499	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
1,500-1,999	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
2,000-2,999	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
3,000-4,999	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
5,000 or over	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
All income classes	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Net losses	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Net incomes	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Average 3 expenditures per person	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
Average 9 expenditures per article	PERSONS HAVING EXPENDITURES												
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as
	No.	Per. ⁴	(2)	Col-ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	(7)	(8)	No.	Per. ⁴	(9)	Un-broth-as

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 43.—ACCESSORIES: Number of women having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for wives and for other females 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Accessories										Clothing not elsewhere classified ²	Accessories																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Total		Pairs of gloves				Handkerchiefs	Handbags, purses	Unbrass	Jewelry		Other	Pairs of gloves				Handkerchiefs	Handbags, purses	Unbrass																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Silk, rayon		Wool								Silk, rayon		Wool																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Cotton	(4)	(5)	(6)							(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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WIVES—continued

Southeast—white operators

All incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

All incomes

0-499

500-999

1,000-1,499

1,500-1,999

2,000-2,999

3,000-4,999

5,000 or over

Southeast—white sharecroppers										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct.4	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
390	36.9	80	13	18	3	302	141	4	7	3	1	0	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
0-499	23.8	10	0	0	0	53	18	1	1	1	0	0	.04	.00	.00	.00	1.05	.08	(5)
500-999	100	35.6	30	9	2	132	48	1	2	2	1	1	.07	.02	.02	(5)	1.98	.12	(5)
1,000-1,499	102	52.0	28	2	0	70	45	0	2	0	0	0	.21	.01	.03	.00	2.92	.26	0.00
1,500-1,999	33	55.9	12	2	1	22	17	0	2	0	0	0	.20	.03	.02	.02	2.64	.29	.00
Average 3 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct.7	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.36	1.8	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	.06	.04	(5)	.05	(5)	0.00	0.58	0.69	1.46	0.67	.06	.48	.68	1.28
0-499	9	.02	.00	.00	.00	.06	.01	(5)	(5)	(5)	0.00	.48	.69	1.62	.75	.06	.48	.64	1.03
500-999	28	.04	.01	.03	(5)	.11	.08	(5)	.01	(5)	0.00	.61	.62	1.27	.75	.05	.64	.73	1.03
1,000-1,499	69	.11	.01	.04	.00	.17	.19	0.00	.07	0.00	.00	.49	.78	1.03	.51	.06	.73	.80	---
1,500-1,999	1.33	.15	.03	.02	.01	.19	.23	.00	.70	.00	.00	.75				.07	.80	---	---
Southeast—Negro families										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
Persons having expenditures										Average 3 number of articles purchased per person									
No.	Pct.4	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
709	32.5	196	27	18	10	516	236	18	58	7	4	0	0.09	0.01	0.01	(5)	1.24	0.12	0.01
0-499	24.4	53	10	1	2	179	70	5	26	5	3	0	.05	.01	(5)	(5)	.83	.07	(5)
500-999	355	38.3	109	9	5	256	124	5	25	1	1	1	.12	.01	.01	(5)	1.48	.14	(5)
1,000-1,499	85	39.5	24	4	3	61	29	6	6	0	0	0	.24	.02	.02	0.01	1.71	.15	.03
1,500-1,999	20	54.1	9	1	2	17	9	1	1	0	0	0	.00	.03	.05	.00	3.78	.27	.03
2,000-2,999	5	50.0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.30	.00	.00	.90	.20	.00
3,000-4,999	1	100.0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$1.00
5,000 or over	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Average 3 expenditures per person										Average 3 expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct.7	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
0.22	1.5	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.07	.05	.04	(5)	.01	(5)	0.45	0.62	1.49	0.63	0.06	.57	.48	.80	---
0-499	1.2	.02	.01	.01	(5)	.08	.07	(5)	.01	(5)	.40	.55	1.98	.99	.06	.48	.80	---	---
500-999	.25	.06	.01	.01	(5)	.10	.14	(5)	.01	(5)	.46	.61	1.20	.54	.05	.51	.52	---	---
1,000-1,499	.44	.06	.02	.04	0.01	.10	.17	.05	.02	0.00	0.00	.49	.79	1.90	.53	.06	.94	---	---
1,500-1,999	.66	.13	.01	.07	.00	.20	.19	.05	.01	.00	0.00	.53	.80	1.25	.06	.69	.94	---	---
2,000-2,999	.46	.22	.00	.00	.00	.05	.17	.00	.00	.03	0.00	.70			.05	.86	---	---	---
3,000-4,999	1.55	8.52	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.52				\$1.03	---	---	---
5,000 or over	\$7.00	8.3.2	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 43.—ACCESSORIES: Number of women having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for wives and for other females 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Status in family, age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Accessories										Accessories									
	Total					Pairs of gloves					Clothing not elsewhere classified ²					Pairs of gloves				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	Cot- ton	Silk, rayon	Leather	Wool	Hand- ker- chiefs	Hand- bags, pur- ses	Um- brel- las	Un- clas- sified
(1)	Persons having expenditures																			
	No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
OTHER FEMALES, 16-29 YEARS																				
North and West																				
All income classes	880	73.3	303	134	239	194	453	438	41	103	38	9	0.33	0.12	0.22	0.18	3.85	0.49	0.04	0.04
Net incomes	869	84.6	5	1	5	2	8	430	0	3	2	0	.46	.08	.38	.23	8.08	.85	.00	.00
0-499	37	66.1	9	4	10	8	24	18	0	3	2	1	.21	.07	.18	.16	4.91	.39	.00	.00
500-999	141	67.1	53	21	37	24	64	54	4	11	1	2	.28	.11	.18	.12	2.28	.31	.02	.02
1,000-1,499	233	73.0	78	29	51	50	128	120	9	24	9	1	.34	.10	.17	.18	3.78	.50	.03	.03
1,500-1,999	182	73.4	59	30	56	35	105	74	10	21	12	0	.29	.13	.24	.15	4.22	.42	.04	.04
2,000-2,999	193	78.1	66	34	52	51	108	122	12	29	8	2	.37	.16	.25	.21	4.48	.71	.05	.05
3,000-4,999	68	74.7	24	14	22	19	38	35	4	9	3	2	.41	.19	.24	.25	3.76	.49	.04	.04
5,000 or over	15	93.8	9	1	6	5	8	7	2	3	1	1	.62	.06	.38	.38	3.94	.56	.12	.12
Average ³ expenditures per person																				
	Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All income classes	2.41	4.9	0.19	0.11	0.33	0.13	0.31	0.51	0.07	0.70	0.06	0.01	0.65	0.87	1.52	0.74	0.08	1.04	1.92	1.92
Net losses	3.41	6.5	.25	.06	.54	.12	.68	.81	.07	.86	.09	.00	.54	.85	1.42	.80	.08	.96	1.92	1.92
Net incomes	2.40	4.9	.19	.11	.32	.13	.30	.51	.07	.71	.06	.01	.58	.77	1.52	.75	.08	1.04	1.92	1.92
0-499	1.38	4.1	.11	.06	.20	.11	.33	.30	.00	.26	.01	.01	.52	.80	1.14	.68	.07	.78	1.57	1.57
500-999	1.37	3.9	.16	.09	.25	.08	.19	.31	.03	.26	.00	.01	.58	.78	1.36	.70	.08	.96	1.57	1.57
Average ⁶ expenditure per article																				
	Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All income classes	2.41	4.9	0.19	0.11	0.33	0.13	0.31	0.51	0.07	0.70	0.06	0.01	0.65	0.87	1.52	0.74	0.08	1.04	1.92	1.92
Net losses	3.41	6.5	.25	.06	.54	.12	.68	.81	.07	.86	.09	.00	.54	.85	1.42	.80	.08	.96	1.92	1.92
Net incomes	2.40	4.9	.19	.11	.32	.13	.30	.51	.07	.71	.06	.01	.58	.77	1.52	.75	.08	1.04	1.92	1.92
0-499	1.38	4.1	.11	.06	.20	.11	.33	.30	.00	.26	.01	.01	.52	.80	1.14	.68	.07	.78	1.57	1.57
500-999	1.37	3.9	.16	.09	.25	.08	.19	.31	.03	.26	.00	.01	.58	.78	1.36	.70	.08	.96	1.57	1.57

Southeast—white operators																					
All incomes																					
Persons having expenditures																					
No.		Pct. ⁴		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
636		65.2		182		83		125		69		441		347		13		41		3	
1,000-1,499	2.29	5.2	.17	.10	.26	.12	.29	.51	.05	.70	.09	(⁵)	.52	.98	1.54	.69	.08	1.03	1.89		
1,500-1,999	2.21	4.4	.19	.12	.38	.12	.31	.42	.07	.55	.05	.00	.64	.90	1.56	.78	.07	1.02	1.66		
2,000-2,999	3.24	5.2	.24	.13	.40	.16	.37	.74	.11	1.03	.06	.02	.64	.83	1.60	.77	.08	1.05	2.09		
3,000-4,999	3.30	5.3	.21	.16	.33	.20	.40	.59	.11	1.14	.13	.05	.51	.87	1.51	.78	.10	1.19	2.43		
5,000 or over	6.02	7.2	.39	.04	.68	.41	.48	.86	.25	2.72	.19	.31	.62	8.62	1.81	1.09	.12	1.54	8 1.98		
Average 3 number of articles purchased per person																					
No.		Pct. ⁴		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
18		38.3		5		0		13		64		5		0		11		.00		.11	
0-499	147	48.4	45	11	16	12	93	64	3	4	2	2	2	15	.04	.06	.04	.00	1.87	.01	
500-999	151	64.3	44	11	25	5	105	78	3	9	0	0	0	21	.06	.11	.02	3.32	3.39	.01	
1,000-1,499	121	76.6	33	12	23	14	76	71	3	9	0	1	0	24	.08	.15	.09	3.86	.52	.01	
2,000-2,999	110	83.3	32	23	25	13	90	75	3	9	1	0	0	27	.20	.20	.10	6.32	.74	.03	
3,000-4,999	66	89.2	20	18	24	18	48	39	1	8	4	0	0	34	.30	.38	.24	7.34	.85	.01	
5,000 or over	23	92.0	3	8	12	7	16	15	0	2	1	0	0	16	.36	.48	.28	7.44	.96	.00	
Average 3 expenditures per person																					
Dol.		Pct. ⁷		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.	
1.59		3.9		0.14		0.09		0.24		0.04		0.26		0.42		0.02		0.35		0.03	
0-499	.25	1.5	.07	.03	.00	.00	.12	.06	.00	.08	.00	.00	.67	.70	1.12	.51	.06	.54	1.41		
500-999	.58	2.6	.09	.03	.07	.02	13	15	.01	.08	.00	.00	.57	.93	1.47	.62	.07	.66	.94		
1,000-1,499	1.06	3.0	.12	.06	.16	.01	.22	.30	.01	.18	.00	.00	.56	.94	1.71	.60	.07	.77	1.15		
2,000-2,999	1.77	4.0	.19	.06	.26	.05	.26	.45	.03	.47	.01	.00	.79	.74	1.91	.78	.06	.86	1.48		
3,000-4,999	2.60	4.5	.21	.18	.38	.08	.41	.71	.05	.57	.01	.00	.76	.91	2.12	.67	.08	1.27	2.98		
5,000 or over	5.08	5.4	.27	.33	.81	.16	.61	1.09	.04	1.58	.19	.00	.81	1.10	2.12	.67	.10	1.55	-----		

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 43.—ACCESSORIES: Number of women having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income, for wives and for other females 16-29 years of age, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[illegible]

Southeast—Negro families										Persons having expenditures										Average ³ number of articles purchased per person									
All incomes																													
No.	Pct. ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																				
262	39.6	82	23	5	10	187	95	6	33	3	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.										
0-499	48	25.8	8	2	1	37	19	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
500-999	138	30.3	41	14	2	5	98	47	3	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
1,000-1,499	57	58.8	22	3	2	37	19	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
1,500-1,999	16	64.0	9	4	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
2,000-2,999	3	100.0	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
All incomes										Average ³ expenditures per person										Average ⁶ expenditure per article									
Dol.	Pct. ⁷	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.										
0.29	1.9	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.04	(9)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.53	1.12	0.52	0.06										
13	1.3	.02	(5)	.01	(5)	.04	.04	.01	.01	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.36	.44	.81	.37	.05										
27	1.7	.05	.02	.01	.01	.07	.06	.01	.04	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.40	.43	.81	.48	.06										
46	2.1	.14	.02	.01	.02	.14	.10	.02	.01	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.56	.59	.81	.52	.06	.45										
74	3.0	.29	.14	.00	.00	.22	.18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.56	.56	.90	.05	.05	.46										
3.45	10.2	.25	.00	.00	.34	.52	.17	.00	2.17	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	.38	.05	1.01	.05	.26										

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 44 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes expenditures for miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the other clothing expenditure groups, such as rental of costumes.

³ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing.

⁴ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁵ 0.0050 or less.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁷ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁸ Based on fewer than 3 persons.

⁹ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

¹⁰ See table 33, footnote 6.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 44.—ACCESSORIES: Number of girls under 16 years of age having expenditures for specified accessories, and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average ⁴ expenditures per person for—										Average ⁴ number of articles purchased per person				Average ⁴ expenditure per article																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Accessories										Accessories										Clothing not elsewhere classified ³				Gloves (pairs) ²		Handkerchiefs		Handbags, purses																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Any					Gloves ²					Handkerchiefs					Handbags, purses					Jewelry					Umbrellas, other accessories					Clothing not elsewhere classified ³																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	No.	Per. ⁴	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

1,000-1,499.....	102	47.9	54	74	24	5	3	0	.50	2.1	.15	.17	.07	.10	.01	.00	.28	2.69	.13	.66	.06	.57
1,500-1,999.....	72	52.2	32	55	16	6	1	0	.73	2.8	.12	.18	.07	.34	.02	.00	.23	2.73	.14	.63	.06	.43
2,000-2,999.....	71	74.7	36	55	24	1	3	0	.91	2.3	.28	.32	.22	.01	.05	.00	.40	5.17	.25	.70	.06	.86
3,000-4,999.....	30	83.0	29	30	16	2	1	0	2.48	5.1	.54	.37	.80	1.26	.01	.00	.74	6.00	.40	.73	.06	.73
5,000 or over.....	7	70.0	6	5	6	0	0	0	1.02	2.4	.58	.42	.62	.00	.00	.00	.70	6.00	.80	.83	.07	.78
<i>Southeast—white sharecroppers</i>																						
All incomes under \$100.....	80	36.9	42	56	13	3	2	0	.29	1.7	.13	.07	.03	.05	.01	.00	.19	1.37	.06	.63	.05	.53
0-499.....	2	6.1	1	2	1	0	0	0	.05	.5	.01	.02	.02	.00	.00	.00	.03	.30	.03	.44	.05	.50
500-999.....	46	40.0	19	33	6	1	1	0	.21	1.4	.07	.08	.02	.02	.02	.00	.17	1.45	.05	.44	.05	.45
1,000-1,499.....	23	46.9	16	15	4	2	0	0	.50	2.2	.22	.10	.03	.15	.00	.00	.33	1.80	.08	.68	.05	.41
1,500-1,999.....	5	38.5	4	4	2	0	1	0	.76	3.3	.37	.11	.20	.00	.08	.00	.31	1.77	.23	1.22	.06	.86
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes.....	174	33.3	53	135	44	19	6	2	.15	1.3	.04	.06	.02	.02	.01	(10)	.11	1.18	.09	.41	.05	.28
0-499.....	36	22.9	5	31	11	5	1	1	.09	1.2	.01	.05	.02	.01	(10)	(10)	.03	.79	.08	.42	.05	.24
500-999.....	96	35.8	13	71	28	13	4	1	.18	1.4	.05	.07	.03	.02	.01	(10)	.12	1.26	.11	.41	.05	.29
1,000-1,499.....	31	39.7	13	23	3	1	1	0	.17	1.1	.07	.07	.01	(10)	.02	.00	.18	1.42	.04	.39	.05	.34
1,500-1,999.....	9	60.0	2	8	1	0	0	0	.17	1.0	.05	.11	.01	.00	.00	.00	.13	2.13	.07	.98	.05	.11
2,000-2,999.....	2	50.0	2	2	1	0	0	0	.63	2.0	.35	.16	.12	.00	.00	.00	.50	3.00	.25	.70	.05	.50
<i>OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS</i>																						
<i>North and West</i>	788	61.4	653	351	117	27	30	10	.54	2.8	.32	.14	.04	.02	.02	.01	.78	2.16	.11	.42	.06	.33
All income classes.....	6	46.2	3	3	2	0	0	1	.30	1.6	.15	.09	.06	.00	.00	.02	.31	1.69	.23	.50	.05	.25
Net losses.....	782	61.6	650	348	115	27	30	9	.55	2.8	.33	.14	.04	.02	.02	.01	.78	2.17	.11	.42	.06	.34
<i>Southeast</i>	40	54.1	35	20	5	0	0	0	.48	3.0	.31	.14	.03	.00	.00	.00	.83	2.40	.08	.36	.06	.40
0-499.....	148	54.8	131	46	23	4	6	2	.42	2.9	.29	.09	.03	(10)	.01	.01	.68	1.22	.08	.42	.07	.31
500-999.....	216	58.5	173	94	27	8	5	3	.48	2.8	.30	.12	.03	(10)	.02	.02	.73	1.86	.10	.39	.07	.28
1,000-1,499.....	189	69.0	158	83	27	4	9	3	.57	2.7	.35	.14	.04	.01	.03	.01	.83	2.31	.12	.42	.06	.32
1,500-1,999.....	136	66.3	111	78	25	8	6	0	.73	2.9	.37	.20	.06	.07	.03	.00	.85	3.18	.17	.43	.08	.36
2,000-2,999.....	43	67.2	34	20	6	3	3	1	.78	2.8	.46	.21	.06	.01	.04	.08	.80	2.66	.11	.62	.08	.56
3,000-4,999.....	10	71.4	8	7	2	0	1	0	1.27	2.8	.49	.57	.07	.00	.14	.00	1.07	7.64	.21	.45	.07	.34
5,000 or over.....																						
<i>Southeast—white operators</i>																						
All incomes.....	378	37.9	189	273	48	6	7	3	.21	1.4	.08	.09	.02	.01	.01	(10)	.19	1.68	.06	.44	.05	.28
0-499.....	16	17.8	10	6	2	1	0	0	.06	.9	.03	.02	.01	(10)	.00	.00	.11	.37	.02	.32	.05	.25
500-999.....	96	28.7	38	74	11	2	1	1	.13	1.2	.04	.06	.01	.01	.01	.00	.11	1.27	.03	.39	.05	.25
1,000-1,499.....	90	33.1	42	66	7	2	0	0	.18	1.2	.06	.08	.01	.03	.00	.00	.15	1.48	.03	.41	.05	.28
1,500-1,999.....	67	30.0	38	44	2	0	1	0	.23	1.3	.12	.11	(10)	.00	.00	.01	.20	1.88	.02	.41	.06	.18
2,000-2,999.....	79	65.3	42	57	18	2	2	1	.48	2.0	.18	.06	.01	.02	(10)	.00	.26	3.23	.23	.64	.06	.28
3,000-4,999.....	22	59.5	15	20	7	0	1	0	.50	2.0	.21	.18	.06	.01	.02	.00	.47	3.43	.21	.46	.06	.30
5,000 or over.....	8	88.9	4	6	1	0	0	0	.63	2.0	.25	.23	.07	.00	.00	.00	.41	5.41	.11	.57	.06	.50

See footnotes at end of table.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

TABLE 44.—ACCESSORIES: Number of girls under 16 years of age having expenditures for specified accessories and for clothing not elsewhere classified, average number of articles purchased per person, and average expenditures per person and per article, by income and age groups, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group, analysis unit, and family-income class (dollars)	Persons having expenditures for—										Average 4 expenditures per person for—										Average 4 number of articles purchased per person			Average 5 expenditure per article					
	Accessories						Clothing not elsewhere classified 3				Accessories						Clothing not elsewhere classified 3				Gloves (pairs) 2			Handkerchiefs			Handbags, purses		
	Any		Gloves 2		Handkerchiefs		Handbags, purses		Jewelry		Umbrellas, other accessories		All		Gloves 2		Handkerchiefs		Handbags, purses		Jewelry		Umbrellas, other accessories		Gloves (pairs) 2		Handkerchiefs		Handbags, purses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)							
	No.	Pct. 6	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Pct. 7	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.							
OTHER FEMALES, 6-11 YEARS—continued																													
Southeast—white sharecroppers																													
All incomes 11	95	25.0	43	69	10	1	1	0	0.11	1.0	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.02	0.03	0.38	0.05	0.16							
0-499	10	13.9	4	6	1	0	0	0	.04	.6	.01	.03	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.06	.44	.01	.26	.05	.10							
500-999	34	18.5	14	25	5	0	0	0	.07	.7	.03	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.73	.02	.38	.05	.14							
1,000-1,499	40	50.6	24	32	3	0	1	0	.26	1.7	.12	.12	0.01	.00	.01	.00	.30	.26	.04	.41	.06	.16							
1,500-1,999	9	33.3	5	5	0	1	0	0	.12	.8	.05	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	1.11	.00	.31	.05	-----							
Southeast—Negro families																													
All incomes	101	16.1	40	68	11	4	9	1	.05	.7	.02	.02	0.00	0.00	.01	0.00	.06	.45	.02	.28	.05	.20							
0-499	32	12.8	11	23	1	2	3	0	.04	.8	.02	.01	0.00	0.00	.01	.00	.04	.32	.03	.33	.05	.25							
500-999	42	14.5	14	29	8	2	4	1	.04	.5	.01	.03	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.44	.03	.29	.05	.15							
1,000-1,499	22	28.9	11	12	1	0	1	0	.07	.6	.03	.03	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.61	.01	.22	.05	.20							
1,500-1,999	4	8	3	3	1	0	0	0	.34	3.5	.08	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.38	2.73	.12	.22	.05	.50							
2,000-2,999	1	25.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.20	1.0	.12	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.23	1.50	.00	.50	.05	-----							

OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS

North and West

OTHER FEMALES, 2-5 YEARS																						
North and West																						
All income classes																						
259	35.8	227	70	23	8	6	3	21	1.7	.15	.04	.01	.01	(19)	(19)	.42	.61	.04	.35	.07	.20	
4	868	3	1	1	0	0	0	.21	2.0	.14	.05	.02	.00	.00	.00	.50	1.00	.17	.29	9.05	9.10	
255	35.6	224	69	22	8	6	3	.21	1.7	.15	.04	.01	.01	(19)	(19)	.42	.61	.04	.35	.07	.20	
Net losses																						
Net incomes																						
0-499																						
7	15.9	6	2	0	0	0	0	.08	.9	.06	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.17	.41	.00	.31	9.05		
40	24.0	37	7	2	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	.09	.01	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	.29	.23	.01	.29	.06	9.10	
85	42.1	75	24	1	2	1	1	.24	2.0	.19	.04	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	.50	.60	(19)	.37	.08	9.10	
53	33.6	48	11	7	2	2	1	.24	1.6	.16	.05	.01	.02	(19)	(19)	.43	.58	.05	.38	.08	.15	
53	48.2	42	22	7	2	0	0	.31	2.1	.18	.10	.02	.01	.00	.00	.52	1.41	.08	.35	.07	.21	
18	50.0	15	3	5	1	2	0	.32	1.7	.23	.02	.05	(19)	.02	.00	.58	.36	.14	.39	.04	.33	
1	10.7	1	0	0	0	0	0	.04	.4	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.17	.00	.00	.26			
Southeast—white operators																						
91	15.9	40	54	23	5	8	8	.07	.7	.02	.04	.01	(19)	(19)	.02	.07	.56	.05	.36	.06	.18	
All incomes																						
0-499																						
5	6.7	1	2	0	2	0	2	.01	.2	(19)	.01	.00	(19)	.00	.05	.01	.12	.00	.25	9.04		
21	8.9	6	12	6	1	2	2	.03	.4	.01	.02	(19)	(19)	(19)	.02	.03	.32	.03	.36	.05	.14	
25	18.9	14	12	8	1	4	2	.09	.9	.03	.03	.02	(19)	.01	.02	.11	.52	.08	.29	.05	.22	
20	27.5	6	15	3	1	1	1	.16	1.3	.04	.10	.01	.01	(19)	.05	.12	1.70	.06	.37	.06	.12	
12	22.6	7	9	6	0	1	0	.15	.9	.05	.06	.03	.00	.01	.00	.14	1.04	.13	.41	.06	.20	
4	21.1	4	1	0	0	0	0	.16	.8	.13	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.26	.26	.00	.52	9.10		
4	80.0	2	3	0	0	0	0	.39	.7	.10	.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.40	3.40	.00	.25	.08		
Southeast—white sharecroppers																						
20	7.4	9	11	5	0	1	6	.03	.4	.01	.01	(19)	.00	.01	.03	.03	.19	.02	.37	.06	.15	
All incomes																						
0-499																						
1	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	1	(19)	(12)	.00	(19)	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.03	.00		9.05		
12	9.4	6	7	3	0	1	3	.04	.5	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.02	.05	.27	.03	.28	.05	.18	
5	10.2	2	2	0	0	0	2	.05	.5	.03	.02	(19)	.00	.00	.08	.04	.24	.04	9.64	9.08	.10	
1	7.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.03	.3	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	9.41			
Southeast—Negro families																						
13	3.4	5	6	4	2	0	6	.01	.2	.01	(19)	(19)	(19)	.00	.01	.05	.01	.21	.05	.16		
All incomes																						
0-499																						
3	1.4	1	0	2	1	0	0	(19)	(12)	.00	.00	(19)	(19)	.00	.00	(19)	.00	.01	.20	9.15		
6	4.2	2	4	1	1	0	4	.02	.4	.01	.01	.01	(19)	.00	.02	.02	.08	.01	.24	.05	9.10	
4	12.9	2	2	1	0	0	2	.03	.4	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.07	.06	.26	.03	9.18	9.05	.25	
0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00				

¹ Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. Before using these data for regional comparisons see table 47 for the counties included in each analysis unit, and pp. 362-364 for the appraisal of the consumption sample. See Glossary for description of the classifications. See table 43 for similar data for other age groups.

² This includes cotton, silk, rayon, leather, and wool gloves.

³ This includes expenditures for miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the other clothing expenditure groups, such as rental of costumes.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items of clothing.

⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of articles purchased.

⁶ Percentages are based on the number of persons in each class (table 33, column 2).

⁷ Percentages are based on the average expenditures for all clothing in each class (table 33, column 12).

⁸ Based on fewer than 10 persons.

⁹ 0.0050 or less.

¹⁰ See table 33, footnote 6.

¹¹ 0.050 or less.

CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE

TABLE 45.—SUMMARY OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES AND GIFTS; Number of children under 2 years of age for whom expenditures for clothing of specified types were made, and average expenditures per child; number receiving clothing as gift and average value of such clothing received, by income, 4 farm analysts units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family- income class (dollars)	Other ready-to-wear clothing																Yard goods						Paid help for sewing	(25) Number having
	Ready-to-wear wraps or headwear						Other ready-to-wear clothing										Yard goods							
	Total	Caps, hoods, bonnets	Coats	Snow or sweater suits	Sweaters,sacquess	Dresses, rompers	Sun suits	Skirts, gerturdes	Shirts, bands	Diapers	Sleeping gar- ments	Stockings	Bootees, shoes	Layettees	Other	Total	Diaper cloth	Other cotton	Wool	Rayon, silk	Other?			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	560	357	232	107	112	149	212	44	64	194	134	144	372	369	76	66	294	188	164	16	9	48	3	331
	3	2	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	3
	557	355	230	107	111	117	239	43	63	192	133	143	370	357	76	65	291	187	162	16	9	47	3	328
	53	30	21	9	5	14	11	4	8	16	6	6	32	28	12	6	33	19	18	4	1	5	1	30
	500-999	81	55	21	22	27	67	4	14	39	38	31	94	89	24	9	75	44	41	2	1	7	2	92
	1,000-1,499	142	100	67	31	32	64	11	13	35	35	33	100	99	15	14	71	50	38	2	3	16	0	86
	1,500-1,999	102	66	40	21	28	31	41	11	37	28	29	65	66	15	17	56	40	30	2	3	10	0	62
	2,000-2,999	85	56	32	16	19	33	39	10	33	16	34	61	64	6	13	49	31	31	6	1	8	0	44
	3,000-4,999	28	22	15	6	5	10	17	3	13	10	10	18	21	4	6	7	3	4	0	0	1	0	14

NORTH AND WEST	
All income classes	-----
Net losses	-----
Net incomes	-----
0-499	-----
500-999	-----
1,000-1,499	-----
1,500-1,999	-----
2,000-2,999	-----
3,000-4,999	-----

Number of children having expenditures

NORTH AND WEST

All income classes.....
 Net losses.....
 Net incomes.....
 0-499.....
 500-999.....
 1,000-1,499.....
 1,500-1,999.....
 2,000-2,999.....
 3,000-4,999.....

	Average ³ expenditures per child																							Average value
	\$8.73	\$1.57	\$0.33	\$0.30	\$0.53	\$0.32	\$0.92	\$0.09	\$0.12	\$0.47	\$0.53	\$0.37	\$0.69	\$1.09	\$1.35	\$0.19	\$1.32	\$0.74	\$0.43	\$0.01	\$0.10	\$0.02	\$4.45	
All income classes	11.84	1.95	.53	.00	1.00	.42	.93	.10	.29	1.34	1.49	.67	.67	1.10	.82	2.48	.31	1.34	.00	.00	.83	.00	13.33	
Net losses	8.71	1.57	.33	.30	.53	.32	.92	.09	.12	.46	.53	.37	.69	1.09	1.35	1.18	1.32	.74	.43	.04	.01	.10	.02	4.40
Net incomes	7.01	1.01	.23	.34	.17	.27	.40	.07	.19	.32	.19	.09	.51	.87	1.77	.16	1.45	.85	.40	.11	.02	.07	.01	5.02
0-499	7.56	1.18	.30	.28	.37	.23	.84	.03	.10	.28	.69	.31	.71	.83	1.52	.05	1.04	.59	.39	.02	.01	.03	.08	3.97
500-999	8.66	1.80	.39	.54	.00	.27	1.06	.08	.12	.53	.49	.30	.77	1.12	.82	.16	1.41	.76	.47	.03	.01	.14	.00	4.86
1,000-1,499	9.62	1.75	.27	.37	.76	.35	.83	.11	.69	.48	.67	.42	.61	1.06	1.76	.29	1.55	.91	.40	.03	.03	.15	.00	4.46
1,500-1,999	9.62	1.91	.33	.40	.68	.50	1.02	.13	.11	.51	.37	.02	.70	1.49	.95	.26	1.55	.78	.55	.10	.01	.11	.00	4.15
2,000-2,999	12.02	1.74	.66	.36	.39	.43	1.63	.28	.16	1.07	.97	.56	.83	1.62	2.21	.38	.57	.32	.22	.00	.00	.03	.00	3.66
3,000-4,999																								
Average ³ number of articles or yards purchased per child																								
All income classes	0.61	0.21	0.22	0.36	1.86	0.22	0.36	1.31	4.92	0.67	3.37	1.37	0.19				5.50	2.53	0.13	0.04	0.51			
Net losses																								
Net incomes	.67	.00	.33	.67	1.67	.33	1.33	3.00	16.67	.67	3.33	1.67	.00				2.67	5.67	.00	.00	1.67			
0-499	.61	.22	.22	.36	1.87	.22	.35	1.30	4.85	.67	3.37	1.37	.19				5.52	2.51	.13	.04	.51			
500-999	.51	.17	.09	.38	.79	.19	.51	.81	1.98	.23	2.60	1.21	.30				6.77	2.28	.58	.04	.49			
1,000-1,499	.61	.18	.24	.23	2.14	.11	.33	.96	5.55	.57	3.29	1.28	.33				4.48	2.56	.06	.03	.16			
1,500-1,999	.69	.25	.21	.30	1.66	.25	.25	1.44	4.42	.50	3.65	1.37	.13				5.36	2.27	.06	.04	.36			
2,000-2,999	.58	.22	.28	.43	1.81	.27	.31	1.51	5.90	.96	3.08	1.19	.15				6.46	2.48	.01	.07	.80			
3,000-4,999	.56	.22	.23	.52	2.13	.23	.41	1.45	3.72	.98	3.74	1.79	.07				6.42	3.45	.26	.06	.73			
	.68	.32	.21	.54	2.86	.36	.57	2.00	8.50	.93	3.64	1.57	.14				2.14	1.11	.00	.00	.29			
Average ⁴ expenditure per article or per yard																								
All income classes	\$0.54	\$1.81	\$2.46	\$0.88	\$0.49	\$0.40	\$0.33	\$0.36	\$0.11	\$0.55	\$0.21	\$0.79	\$7.06				\$0.13	\$0.17	\$0.32	\$0.34	\$0.20			
Net losses																								
Net incomes	.80	.54	1.81	2.46	.89	.49	.40	.33	.36	.11	.55	.21	.79	7.06			.12	.24	.32	.34	.19			
0-499	.45	1.57	1.82	.73	.51	.35	.37	.40	.10	.40	.20	.72	5.86				.13	.17	.18	.15	.46			
500-999	.49	1.57	2.08	.99	.40	.24	.30	.29	.11	.55	.21	.65	4.63				.13	.15	.36	.25	.21			
1,000-1,499	.57	2.18	2.52	.90	.63	.30	.49	.37	.11	.60	.21	.81	6.51				.14	.20	.51	.31	.26			
1,500-1,999	.47	1.72	2.65	.82	.46	.41	.27	.32	.11	.43	.20	.89	11.96				.11	.10	.64	.44	.19			
2,000-2,999	.50	1.80	2.91	.96	.48	.55	.28	.35	.10	.63	.13	.38	13.58				.12	.16	.38	.25	.15			
3,000-4,999	.83	1.13	1.80	.81	.57	.79	.28	.54	.11	.60	.23	1.03	15.50				.15	.20			.12			

See footnotes at end of table.

SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																								
Number of children having expenditures																								
Average ³ number of articles or yards purchased per child																								
Average ⁴ expenditure per article or per yard																								
Number having																								
All incomes																								
0-499																								
500-999																								
1,000-1,499																								
1,500-1,999																								
2,000-2,999																								
3,000-4,999																								
5,000 or over																								

SOUTHEAST—WHITE
SHARECROPPERS

See footnotes at end of table.

Average⁴ expenditure per article or per yard

	\$0.41	\$1.98	\$1.48	\$0.78	\$0.39	\$0.29	\$0.26	\$0.22	\$0.10	\$0.23	\$0.13	\$0.70	\$7.20		\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.14
All incomes																			
0-499	.38	1.58	1.27	.60	.35	\$.15	.25	.20	.10	.31	.13	.76	5.20	-	.16	.14	\$.25	.48	.14
500-999	.40	2.04	1.39	.86	.39	.28	.26	.22	.09	.19	.14	.66	7.29	.40	.12	.15	.39	.40	.15
1,000-1,499	.49	2.21	2.06	.82	.45	\$.41	.26	.26	.11	.34	.11	.65	9.02	.14	\$.16	.16	\$1.03	\$.52	.14
1,500-1,999	.43		1.78	\$1.02	\$.55		\$.32	.26	.10	\$.25	.15	1.22	6.52	-	\$.20	.18		(9) (7)	

Number of children having expenditures

SOUTHEAST—NEGRO
FAMILIES

All incomes	314	238	185	28	43	149	92	10	24	58	99	21	187	200	18	25	243	66	221	8	1	91	7	94
0-499	166	116	93	12	25	62	43	5	8	25	39	8	93	101	8	11	131	35	122	2	0	45	5	56
500-999	127	103	79	14	16	77	43	5	13	31	50	12	83	88	8	12	95	28	84	6	1	39	20	30
1,000-1,499	20	15	12	2	2	9	5	0	3	2	10	1	10	10	2	2	16	3	14	0	0	7	0	8
1,500-1,999	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Average³ expenditures per child

All incomes	Average ^a expenditures per child																							Average ^a Value
	\$3.77	\$0.93	\$0.26	\$0.14	\$0.20	\$0.33	\$0.20	\$0.02	\$0.04	\$0.12	\$0.33	\$0.04	\$0.19	\$0.62	\$0.18	\$0.05	\$0.95	\$0.25	\$0.54	\$0.02	(6)	\$0.14	\$0.01	
0-499	3.10	77	22	12	20	23	23	03	03	08	22	03	16	55	11	05	82	20	48	(9)	\$0.00	14	02	60
500-999	4.43	1.09	29	15	21	41	37	02	05	17	42	05	23	69	24	04	1.05	29	57	05	(9)	14	01	61
1,000-1,499	5.23	1.28	45	18	13	52	29	00	10	70	02	23	31	46	46	08	1.36	37	79	00	00	20	00	1.58
1,500-1,999	5.5.07	5.78	26	5.00	5.00	5.52	3.88	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.42	2.05	5.00	5.00	5.93	5.00	5.93	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Average 3 number of articles or yards purchased per child

	0.82	0.69	0.14	0.57	0.84	0.06	0.20	0.49	3.76	0.16	1.02	1.04	0.06		2.02	4.17	0.08	0.01	1.12
All incomes																			
0-499	74	07	16	33	68	07	12	39	2.56	11	1.36	96	05		1.73	4.02	02	00	1.15
500-999	92	11	13	74	109	06	28	65	7.77	22	1.92	1.6	06		2.28	4.24	16	02	1.05
1,000-1,499	93	13	13	74	109	06	28	65	7.75	22	1.92	1.6	06		2.55	4.75	00	00	1.35
1,500-1,999	91	10	10	63	93	05	25	63	4.43	10	1.40	1.0	05		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
2,000-2,499	88	08	08	60	88	04	23	60	3.50	09	1.20	0.9	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
2,500-2,999	86	06	06	58	86	04	21	58	3.00	08	1.10	0.8	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
3,000-3,499	84	04	04	56	84	04	20	56	2.50	07	1.00	0.7	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
3,500-3,999	82	02	02	54	82	04	19	54	2.00	06	0.90	0.6	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
4,000-4,499	80	00	00	52	80	04	18	52	1.50	05	0.80	0.5	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
4,500-4,999	78	00	00	50	78	04	17	50	1.00	04	0.70	0.4	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
5,000-5,499	76	00	00	48	76	04	16	48	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
5,500-5,999	74	00	00	46	74	04	15	46	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
6,000-6,499	72	00	00	44	72	04	14	44	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
6,500-6,999	70	00	00	42	70	04	13	42	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
7,000-7,499	68	00	00	40	68	04	12	40	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
7,500-7,999	66	00	00	38	66	04	11	38	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
8,000-8,499	64	00	00	36	64	04	10	36	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
8,500-8,999	62	00	00	34	62	04	09	34	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
9,000-9,499	60	00	00	32	60	04	08	32	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
9,500-9,999	58	00	00	30	58	04	07	30	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
10,000-10,499	56	00	00	28	56	04	06	28	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
10,500-10,999	54	00	00	26	54	04	05	26	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
11,000-11,499	52	00	00	24	52	04	04	24	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
11,500-11,999	50	00	00	22	50	04	03	22	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
12,000-12,499	48	00	00	20	48	04	02	20	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
12,500-12,999	46	00	00	18	46	04	01	18	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
13,000-13,499	44	00	00	16	44	04	00	16	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
13,500-13,999	42	00	00	14	42	04	00	14	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
14,000-14,499	40	00	00	12	40	04	00	12	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
14,500-14,999	38	00	00	10	38	04	00	10	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
15,000-15,499	36	00	00	08	36	04	00	08	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
15,500-15,999	34	00	00	06	34	04	00	06	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
16,000-16,499	32	00	00	04	32	04	00	04	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
16,500-16,999	30	00	00	02	30	04	00	02	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
17,000-17,499	28	00	00	00	28	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
17,500-17,999	26	00	00	00	26	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
18,000-18,499	24	00	00	00	24	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
18,500-18,999	22	00	00	00	22	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
19,000-19,499	20	00	00	00	20	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
19,500-19,999	18	00	00	00	18	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
20,000-20,499	16	00	00	00	16	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
20,500-20,999	14	00	00	00	14	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
21,000-21,499	12	00	00	00	12	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
21,500-21,999	10	00	00	00	10	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
22,000-22,499	8	00	00	00	8	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
22,500-22,999	6	00	00	00	6	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
23,000-23,499	4	00	00	00	4	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
23,500-23,999	2	00	00	00	2	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
24,000-24,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
24,500-24,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
25,000-25,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
25,500-25,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
26,000-26,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
26,500-26,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
27,000-27,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
27,500-27,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
28,000-28,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
28,500-28,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
29,000-29,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
29,500-29,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
30,000-30,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
30,500-30,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
31,000-31,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
31,500-31,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
32,000-32,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
32,500-32,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
33,000-33,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
33,500-33,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
34,000-34,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
34,500-34,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
35,000-35,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
35,500-35,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
36,000-36,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
36,500-36,999	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
37,000-37,499	0	00	00	00	0	04	00	00	0.50	03	0.60	0.3	04		5.00	8.00	00	00	5.00
37,5																			

See footnotes at end of table.

CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE

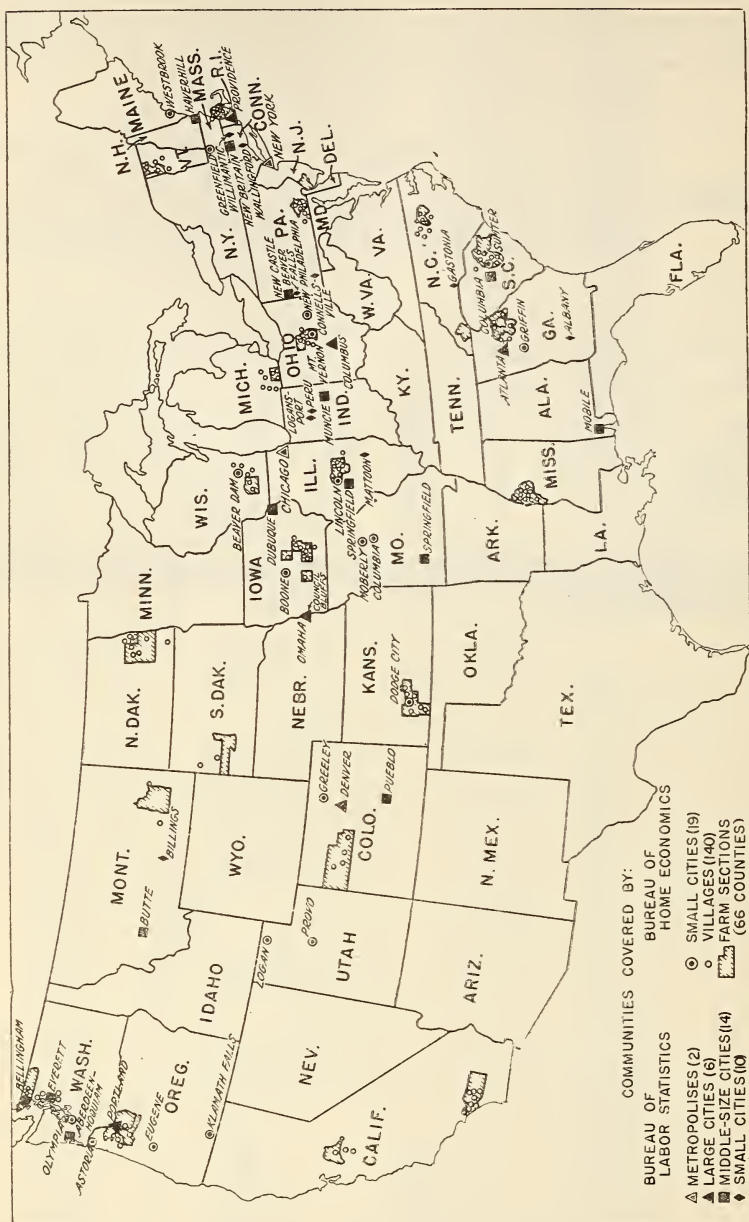
TABLE 46.—TOTAL VALUE OF CLOTHING ACQUIRED DURING THE REPORT YEAR:
The sum of expenditures for clothing of children under 2 years of age and money value of clothing gifts, and value of clothing received as gifts as a percentage of this total, by income, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North and West		Southeast—white operators		Southeast—white sharecroppers		Southeast—Negro families	
	Value of clothing purchases and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchases and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchases and gifts	Percentage received as gifts	Value of clothing purchases and gifts	Percentage received as gifts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All income classes.....	Dollars 13.18	Percent 33.8	Dollars 9.57	Percent 18.7	Dollars 8.14	Percent 17.8	Dollars 4.43	Percent 14.9
Net losses.....	25.17	53.0	9.57	18.7	8.14	17.8	4.43	14.9
Net incomes.....	13.11	33.6	9.57	18.7	8.14	17.8	4.43	14.9
0-499.....	12.06	41.6	5.95	22.5	6.81	18.6	3.70	16.2
500-999.....	11.53	34.4	7.84	20.0	8.24	20.9	5.04	12.1
1,000-1,499.....	13.52	35.9	10.26	14.6	9.78	8.0	6.81	23.2
1,500-1,999.....	14.08	31.7	10.29	18.7	9.60	20.0	² 5.07	² 1.0
2,000-2,999.....	13.77	30.1	14.80	18.6				
3,000-4,999.....	15.68	23.3	18.40	28.2				
5,000 or over.....			22.44	9.8				

¹ See table 45, footnote 1. Averages are based on the corresponding number of children in each class (table 45, column 2), regardless of whether they received clothing as gift. Percentages are based on the sum of clothing expenditures and money value of clothing gifts.

² Based on fewer than 3 persons.



APPENDIX C. METHODOLOGY AND APPRAISAL

Procedures Used in Collection of the Data

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The procedures followed at every step—from the selection of communities through the tabulation and analysis of the data—were determined by this purpose. The general plan of the study and the procedures used in carrying out the plan have been described at length in the volumes dealing with family income.¹ A brief summary of the plan and procedures, as they affect the expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below.

Communities Included in the Sample

The sample was limited to communities of certain size ranges in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.² Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the geographic areas chosen and fall in the specified size ranges. In the selection of the cities additional factors considered were independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, proportion of native-white population, economic activities, and cultural patterns. Each farm section was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together, these 13 sections represent the major types of agricultural enterprise in this country. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties surveyed, although some in adjacent counties were added to provide a sufficiently large sample of families. For the same reason a few villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were included. (The farm sections included in the analyses of expenditure-schedule data and the counties in each are given in table 47.)

Within each region, the sample included 1 or 2 large cities, 2 to 5 middle-sized cities, 4 to 12 small cities, 14 to 46 villages, and 4 to 22 farm counties. Expenditure data have been tabulated for each of the metropolises and large cities separately. Communities of each of the other degrees of urbanization—middle-sized cities, small cities, villages,

¹ See the Methodology in the regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income. See Reports of the Study, p. 373 of this report.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes some of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

and farm counties—have been grouped to form analysis units. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, in addition to the 2 metropolises and 2 large cities, the tabulations of expenditure-schedule data cover 2 groups of middle-sized cities, 2 groups of small cities, 1 group of villages, and 4 groups of farm counties. In the other regions data are given for 1 large city, 1 group of middle-sized cities, 1 of small cities, 1 of villages, and 1 to 3 of farm counties. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities, including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan (fig. 11).

The sample provides for comparisons of expenditures and consumption among communities of different size in the same region and among communities of the same size range in different regions. For a discussion of the use of consumption data from this survey in regional and national estimates, see page 362 of this report, and the Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

TABLE 47.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics as combined for analysis in the consumption sample, and important type of farming in each group of counties*

Analysis unit	Counties studied ¹	Major type of farming ²
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	Pennsylvania: Lancaster.....	General.
	Ohio: Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	Michigan: Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
	Wisconsin: Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois-Iowa.....	Illinois: DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Piatt.....	Corn and other cash grain.
	Iowa: Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.....	Animal specialty.
North Dakota-Kansas.....	North Dakota: Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain.
	Kansas: Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.	South Dakota: Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
	Montana: Custer.....	Do.
	Colorado: Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Washington-Oregon.....	Washington: Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
	Oregon: Marion, Polk.....	General and fruit, part-time.
Oregon—part-time ³	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.	Do. ³
California.....	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties.	Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
North Carolina-South Carolina:		
White operators.....	{ North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
White sharecroppers.....	{ South Carolina: Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.....	Do.
Negro operators.....	{ North Carolina: Edgecombe, Nash.....	Do.
Negro sharecroppers.....	{ South Carolina: Darlington, Florence.....	Do.
Georgia-Mississippi:		
White operators.....	{ Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Cotton.
White sharecroppers.....	{ Mississippi: Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do.
Negro operators.....	{ Georgia: Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.....	Do.
Negro sharecroppers.....	{ Mississippi: Leflore, Washington.....	Do.

¹ Bristol and Plymouth Counties in Massachusetts also were surveyed; however, because of the small number of schedules obtained, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. Data for these counties are not included in this report.

² For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

³ All schedules included in this analysis unit are from families of farmers classified as part-time.

Population Groups Included in the Sample

In making the plans for this survey, it was assumed that consumption patterns would vary with color, nativity, composition of family, occupation, and income. Since it was not possible, within the administrative limitations of the survey, to provide for adequate samples of all groups exhibiting variations in these factors, the consumption study was confined to those numerically most important in the population—native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families. Native-Negro families were included only in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where they were studied separately. (See p. 362 for a discussion of the comparability of the sample with all families in the communities.)

The schedule of an economic family (see Glossary, Economic Family, for definition) that kept house and could furnish reliable estimates of a year's income and expenditures was the basic unit of the consumption study. Families in certain situations could not provide the information needed for the schedule and therefore were excluded. For example, if the husband and wife had not been married a year, neither the family's income nor its expenditures for a 12-month period could be determined; if the household included several boarders, the separation of the expenditures for such household members from those of the economic family would present difficulties. Similarly, if a farm family had not lived on a farm throughout the report year, its income from home-produced food and its pattern of consumption might not be representative of a farming community.

Eligibility Requirements

The families eligible for the consumption study were part of a larger group included in the study of family income. To be included in the income investigation, a farm family had to meet the following requirements: The family included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in the Southeast region), had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year. In addition, the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper) and had operated the farm for at least 1 year. Moreover, it was required that a farm meet the census definition and that the family should have received some money income from the sale of farm products, unless special circumstances existed to explain the absence of such money income. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in the study.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a farm family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 in certain communities. In other communities, types 6 and 7 were included also (see Glossary, Family Type). Families with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger and all families of nine or more members (types 8 and 9) were excluded in all farm counties.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The family had not been operating a part-time farm except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farm operators was made.

Sampling Procedures

The information on family income and expenditures was obtained through personal interviews with the housewife or other responsible members of the family. In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, the following scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used.

The first or record-card sample was a random sample of dwellings of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, of sharecroppers) in the farm counties. Families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by entries on the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition and income shown in the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample whose entries on the income schedule indicated eligibility for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample was derived from the third sample. It included every eligible family willing or able to furnish data to fill the expenditure schedule from the group drawn in the first of a series of random subsamples. Some limitation of the number of eligible families asked to provide these schedules was imposed in the later stages of field work. The consumption sample was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income and family type. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in each of the so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the farm sample by a two-way classification—income and family type.

Obviously, a sample of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income and family-type group (such as high-income families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups, such as the three- or four-member families with incomes (money and in kind) of about \$750. It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control over procedures in the final stages of collection in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups and a barely adequate number from others. Although it did not prove possible to obtain the preassigned minimum number of schedules for all cells, many cells of the less frequent types were represented by more schedules than would have been secured without this control of the sampling.

The percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others because of this collection control. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some family-type and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.³

³ The procedures used in selecting the families included in the consumption sample are described in greater detail in the Methodology in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures Part 1, Family Income.

Data From the Consumption and the Clothing Schedule Samples

Sources of Clothing Data

Each of the families included in the consumption sample filled an expenditure schedule that provided information concerning its total money outlays for goods and services, its consumption of certain selected items, and its change in net worth. The section of this schedule dealing with clothing gave facts as to the total expenditures for the family, and expenditures for each family member—total outlays and those for each of 10 subgroups of items of his wardrobe, as headwear, footwear, and the like. Money value of clothing received as gift was also entered. (See clothing section of expenditure schedule, p. 375.)

Data from the expenditure schedules are presented in this report in the discussion of total family expenditures for clothing, and the percentage that these constitute of income (tables 1, 4-7, 12); the distribution of total family clothing expenditures among husbands, wives, and all other family members combined (tables 2, 3, 8-11). Such data include outlays for all persons who were members of the economic family at any time during the year, regardless of the number of weeks of membership. The material presented for the Oregon part-time farms is from the expenditure schedules only.

If the family member interviewed was willing to spend more time than would be required for filling the clothing section of the expenditure schedule, he was asked to fill a supplementary clothing schedule for each person in the family. These latter schedules give details of clothing purchases—what items were bought, the number of articles and price of each, and the total amount spent for each item, as for felt hats. The special clothing schedule for a man or boy provides for entries concerning 72 expenditure items; that for women and girls, 89 items.⁴ (See supplementary clothing schedule forms, pp. 376-378.)

Only persons that had been members of the family for the entire schedule year (52 weeks) furnished supplementary clothing schedules since the purpose was to provide information concerning a year's purchases. An exception was made in the case of infants that had been born during the year, since it was assumed a supply of garments would be bought before the baby's birth.

Family members were grouped in 13 sex-age groups as follows:

Males, age class:	Females, age class:
Husbands, all ages.	Wives, all ages.
Others, 30 or older.	Others, 30 or older.
Others, 16-29.	Others, 16-29.
Others, 12-15.	Others, 12-15.
Others, 6-11.	Others, 6-11.
Others, 2-5.	Others, 2-5.

Children of both sexes, under 2 years of age, were grouped together in the thirteenth class.

In choosing these age classes, an attempt was made to group together persons of each sex whose activities were such that their clothing needs and habits of dress would be similar, such as boys or girls of pre-school age, those in elementary school, and those in high

⁴ Some items were duplicated on the supplementary schedule owing to the probability of more than 1 purchase of such items during the year. For example, on the schedule for men and boys, 2 spaces were provided for work shoes and 2 for street shoes. Thus the number of expenditure items was actually 72 instead of 74 as shown on BHE Form 109. In addition one space was provided for total expenditures, and another for the money value of clothing received as gift or pay, making a total of 76 spaces on the supplementary clothing schedule for men and boys.

school. Boys or girls who had finished or were about to finish high school were combined with the young adults, providing groups aged 16 to 29. The groups of persons 30 or older, not husband or wife, are the most heterogeneous of all groups since they include grown sons and daughters, and parents or other older relatives of the husband or wife. Because of the comparatively small number of persons in these latter sex-age groups (men and women 30 or older), they have been omitted from many of the detailed tabulations.

Representative Character of Data From the Expenditure Schedules

In appraising the representative character of the consumption sample two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income and family-type class? (2) Was the distribution of families by cells in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income and family-type classification, within the same group of farm counties. The answer to the second question affects the use of data relating to a group of families from a combination of several cells in the consumption sample (as from families of all types at a given income level) as applicable to a similar income group of eligible families in those counties. This second question, therefore, involves procedures to be followed in combining cells to obtain averages.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of collection procedures, the individual cells of the consumption sample, i. e., families within the same family-type group at a given income level, may be judged adequately representative of all eligible families of the same family-type and income class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included, with respect to consumption patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by family type and income, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample were small enough that, in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample may be treated as a random sample.

The consumption sample from most of the farm sections included relatively more high-income families than the eligible sample. Thus, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section 28 percent of the families in the consumption sample had incomes of \$2,000 or more, compared with 22 percent of the eligible families. In the Washington-Oregon section these percentages were 24 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In some of the analysis units, such as Illinois-Iowa and North Carolina-South Carolina (white operators), the consumption sample did not differ from the eligible sample in the distribution of families by type. However, in others, including the Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michi-

gan-Wisconsin, Washington-Oregon, and California units, families of types 2 and 3 (husband and wife, and one or two persons under 16) constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the consumption than of the eligible sample; families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 were less numerous in the former than in the latter samples in these sections. In most of the analysis units in the Southeast, families of types 6 and 7 were not fully represented in the consumption sample.⁵

These differences between the third or eligible sample and the fourth or consumption sample, although not large, were sufficient that a special study was made of methods to be followed in combining cells. Two types of combinations have been made in analyzing data from this study: Combinations of family-type groups at the same income level; combinations of income classes to obtain an all-incomes figure. The problems met in making these two types of combinations and the limitations on the use of the combined cells as applicable to other population groups are discussed below.

Combinations of Family-Type Groups at the Same Income Level

The eligible sample provides a somewhat more accurate picture than does the consumption sample of the relative numerical importance of the groups (cells) of families represented in the consumption study, as the preceding examples have shown. In theory, therefore, it would be preferable to use the distribution of eligible families by income and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each group in order to obtain averages for combinations of the groups, such as families of all types in a given income class. The calculation of averages for combined groups by pooling the data is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weighting system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample.

Practically, the two samples were sufficiently similar with respect to the distributions of families that averages computed in the two ways did not differ greatly. The procedure of computing the average by pooling, i. e., on the basis of consumption sample weights, has the advantage of simplicity; it is the simple average of all the reports for a given class. Since tests indicated that the differences between this type of average and that based on weights from the eligible sample were relatively small with few exceptions, the simpler pooled average has been used uniformly for all tables in the expenditure reports.

These pooled averages for all family types combined for each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, in using these averages it must be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and in some analysis units types 6 and 7) are excluded from the consumption sample. This exclusion may serve to exaggerate the importance of goods and services more generally used by small than by large families. (See Glossary, Family Type, for the family-type groups included in each analysis unit.)

Combinations of Income Classes

Combinations of all income classes, however, present a somewhat different situation from combinations of family-type groups at a speci-

⁵ A comparison of the two samples for each analysis unit is given in the Appraisal of the report *Family Income and Expenditures*, Part 2, *Family Expenditures*, Farm Series.

fied income level. Two points must be remembered: First, the consumption sample did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the high-income families in some farm sections. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined, as shown by pooled averages, may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit; but they do not adequately represent all eligible families including the very high- or very low-income groups that were excluded in the farm sections.

Had the data for the most well-to-do families (omitted from the tabulations because of the small number of schedules obtained) been included and had weighted rather than pooled averages been used, the averages for the all-incomes line would have been improved somewhat. Even these averages, however, would not provide an accurate estimate of the total consumption of all eligible families; both the weights in respect to the number of high-income families in the eligible sample and the data for consumption of high-income families (based on comparatively few cases) were inadequate for this purpose. The well-to-do families which have a large share of the aggregate income in relation to their number also have a large share of aggregate disbursements, especially for some so-called luxury items of family living. These considerations should be recognized, therefore, in the use of averages from the all-incomes line of a table to represent the total expenditures of all eligible families in a farm section.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics. This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire farm population of the counties surveyed. Eligible families did not account for more than three-fifths of the total population of families in the communities surveyed. In several farm sections fewer than one-fourth of the families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on census, record-card, and income-sample data show:

Region and State:	<i>Percentage of families eligible</i>
New England:	
Vermont.....	23
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
New Jersey.....	22
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	54
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	52
Illinois-Iowa.....	59
Plains and Mountain:	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	30
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	29
Pacific:	
Washington-Oregon.....	25
California.....	21

Region and States—Continued.

Southeast:

	<i>Percentage of families eligible</i>
North Carolina—South Carolina	39
Georgia—Mississippi	42
North Carolina self-sufficing counties	30

Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these farm counties. The families excluded from the study of consumption on the basis of the eligibility requirements may be classified in two groups: Those ineligible for both the income and the consumption studies; those eligible for the former study but ineligible for the latter.

The group ineligible for both studies consisted mainly of nonwhite families (except in the Southeast where native Negroes were studied), one-person, broken, and foreign-born families, and families of farm managers and laborers (sharecroppers were eligible only in the Southeast where they were studied apart from operators). (See p. 357, Eligibility Requirements.) Information concerning this group of ineligible families was limited to the number excluded for each reason for ineligibility and to the income data obtained from a small sample in five of the farm sections.

In these farm sections the families ineligible for both studies as a group were found to have incomes much lower than those of the eligible (native-white, unbroken) families. That is, among the ineligible families the relative number in the lowest income classes was greater than among the eligible families. Since this group, ineligible for both studies, constituted one-fifth or more of the families in each analysis unit, their exclusion from the survey served to limit the study of income as well as of consumption to a group whose median income was higher than that of the farm population of these sections as a whole. Families eligible for the income study probably had median incomes that were \$100 or more above the medians for the total population. For example, the difference was estimated to be about \$200 in the Washington farm section. (See the Appraisal in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.)

The second group of ineligible families—those eligible for the income study but ineligible for the consumption study—consisted chiefly of those that had received relief (however little) at any time during the report year and of family-type groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis (p. 357). Incomes of this second group of ineligible families tended to be below those of the consumption sample as a whole, chiefly because of the relatively large proportion of relief families in the former group. Income data, although incomplete, obtained from families that had received relief, indicate that few had incomes of \$1,000 or more during the year. The effect of the exclusion of relief families is indicated by the difference between the median incomes of the nonrelief families of the income sample and the medians for the relief and nonrelief families combined, as follows:

Farm section: ¹	Median income of—	
	Relief and nonrelief families ²	Nonrelief families
Vermont.....	\$1, 143	\$1, 181
New Jersey.....	1, 400	1, 497
Pennsylvania—Ohio.....	1, 330	1, 361
Michigan—Wisconsin.....	1, 208	1, 224
Illinois—Iowa.....	1, 211	1, 238
North Dakota—Kansas.....	637	758
South Dakota—Montana—Colorado.....	731	971
Washington—Oregon.....	1, 070	1, 174
Oregon, part-time farms.....	1, 462	1, 562
California.....	1, 424	1, 475
North Carolina self-sufficing counties—white operators.....	611	917
North Carolina—South Carolina—white operators.....	1, 148	1, 240
Georgia—Mississippi—white operators.....	775	871
North Carolina—South Carolina—white sharecroppers.....	833	894
Georgia—Mississippi—white sharecroppers.....	556	594
North Carolina—South Carolina—Negro operators.....	680	689
Georgia—Mississippi—Negro operators.....	533	557
North Carolina—South Carolina—Negro sharecroppers.....	649	662
Georgia—Mississippi—Negro sharecroppers.....	415	422

¹ Analysis units as combined for the consumption sample.

² Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

The two sets of eligibility requirements thus had the effect of excluding from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under than above \$1,000. Estimates made for the Pennsylvania—Ohio farm section indicated that of all families with incomes under \$1,000 approximately 41 percent were eligible for the consumption sample as contrasted with from 60 to 70 percent of those in the income classes above \$1,000.

In addition to having a somewhat higher general income level, the families in the consumption sample may have differed somewhat from the excluded group with respect to expenditure patterns. For example, the excluded families that had moved may have had less home-produced food and higher food expenditures than families that had lived on the same farm a year or more. The extent to which consumption patterns were found to differ among the family-type groups included in the survey suggests that the consumption patterns of the one-person families, of those with two or more members not including a husband and a wife, and of the large unbroken families of types 8 and 9 may have differed appreciably from the patterns of the groups studied. The ways of living of the foreign-born and of the nonwhite families also may have differed from the native-white because of different cultural patterns.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible groups and the eligible families of comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level affects family consumption more strongly than other factors. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative in broad outline of those of all families of similar economic level. Estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey combined with additional information available concerning distribution of income to give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families.

Representative Character of Data From the Supplementary Clothing Schedules

Analysis Units for Clothing Schedules

With so large a number of expenditure items on the supplementary schedule—72 on the schedule for men and boys, 89 on that for women and girls, and 20 for children under 2—purchases of some items were relatively infrequent. This was especially true at the lower income levels where expenditures per person often were \$10 or less. For example, in the North and West farm unit, where supplementary clothing schedules were obtained from 1,563 husbands in the income class \$500–\$999, 32 of the 70 items⁶ were purchased by fewer than 5 percent of the husbands; 40 items, by fewer than 10 percent; and 56 items, by fewer than 20 percent.

In contrast, practically all expenditure schedules had an entry for total clothing outlays since few families spent nothing on their wardrobes. To obtain reliable averages for each of the items of clothing listed, therefore, it was necessary to have a larger number of records than was needed for analysis of total clothing outlays of families. However, not all families in the consumption sample filled the supplementary clothing schedules. In the North and West farm unit, the number of husbands furnishing clothing schedules was approximately two-thirds of the number of husbands in the consumption sample that were members of the family for the entire report year and spent for clothing. In the analysis units of the Southeast, both Negro and white, the proportion was greater, being nine-tenths or more at most income levels (table 48).

The number of clothing schedules for each of the 11 other sex-age groups was smaller than the number for husbands or wives. Many families had no members other than husband and wife; many had only 1 or 2 such other members to be distributed among the 11 groups. Thus, the number of clothing schedules was appreciably smaller for each of the 13 sex-age groups than the number of expenditure schedules although more records of the former type were needed to furnish reliable averages for the clothing items purchased infrequently. Two kinds of adjustments were made, therefore, to increase the number of cases per tabulation cell: Some analysis units were combined; income intervals were broadened.

In combining the units used for the analysis of data from expenditure schedules so that the number of cases per cell might be increased, the following groupings were made:

Analysis units for expenditure schedules:

Vermont.....	} North and West.
New Jersey.....	
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	
Illinois-Iowa.....	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	
Washington-Oregon.....	
California.....	
.....	

Analysis units for supplementary clothing schedules

⁶ Of the 72 expenditure items on the supplementary clothing schedule for men and boys, every item was not applicable to all age groups. Sun suits and underwaists, for example, were not tabulated for husbands, thereby reducing the number of expenditure items from 72 to 70. See also footnote 4 on p. 359.

Analysis units for expenditure schedules—Continued.

North Carolina—South Carolina—white operators-----	} Southeast—white operators.
Georgia—Mississippi—white operators-----	
North Carolina self-sufficing counties—white operators-----	} Southeast—white sharecroppers.
North Carolina—South Carolina—white sharecroppers-----	
Georgia—Mississippi—white sharecroppers-----	} Southeast—Negro families.
North Carolina—South Carolina—Negro operators-----	
Georgia—Mississippi—Negro operators-----	
North Carolina—South Carolina—Negro sharecroppers-----	
Georgia—Mississippi—Negro sharecroppers-----	
Oregon, part-time farms. ¹	

¹ Data presented are from the expenditure schedules only; supplementary clothing schedules were not tabulated.

The supplementary clothing schedules of farm families, exclusive of those operating part-time farms in Oregon, were grouped into 4 analysis units—14 fewer than for the expenditure schedules. Schedules from white operators' families in the Southeast were not combined with those from other regions because climatic and cultural differences made such a combination inadvisable. Records of white operators and sharecroppers were analyzed separately. The four Negro units—operators and sharecroppers—were combined to represent Negro families. In combining schedules from the various communities no weights were applied; all schedules were pooled.

Persons in the different sex-age groups covered by the supplementary clothing schedules were classified according to the incomes of their families. Four \$500 intervals were used below \$2,000; one interval of \$1,000 (\$2,000–\$2,999); one of \$2,000 (\$3,000–\$4,999); one interval for all cases with incomes of \$5,000 or over. In addition, data on families with net losses were tabulated for the North and West farm unit. Thus, 7 or 8 income intervals replaced the 12 or 13 used for classifying families of the larger consumption sample in most analysis units.⁷

Character of Data From the Clothing Schedules

By making the combinations described above, the number of cases per cell was more than 300 for husbands and for wives in the North and West and in the Southeast—white-operator units—except at the highest income levels. The number of cases was smaller, however, in the white sharecropper and the Negro analysis units of the Southeast where the only feasible method of increasing cases per cell was by combination of income classes.

The number of cases in each of the 11 sex-age groups other than those for husband and wife was smaller than the number of husbands or of wives, as has been pointed out. However, in the white-operator

⁷ In a few instances, families excluded from the analysis of expenditure schedules were included in the sample providing supplementary clothing schedules. For the expenditure schedule analysis, the less frequent groups at the upper extreme of the income distribution were represented by too few families to be included in the principal tabulations; this limitation of the income range, however, does not apply to the tabulations of the supplementary clothing schedules in the large analysis units that combined the smaller units used for expenditure-schedule data. This would mean, for example, that in the analysis of the expenditure-schedule data from the Michigan-Wisconsin farm section, no tabulations were made for families with incomes of \$4,000 or over; but in the clothing analysis of farm families in the North and West all families giving supplementary schedules were included, regardless of size of income.

Occasionally, also, a family, whose expenditure schedule was not accepted because of minor inadequacies in sections other than clothing, was included in the sample filing supplementary schedules if the clothing data were complete and consistent.

Because of such differences in the two samples, the number of families furnishing clothing schedules is somewhat greater than the number in the expenditure analysis in a few cells for the Negro families of the Southeast.

units, the number of cases in each of the sex-age groups other than 30 or older generally exceeded 50 at all income levels except the highest. These numbers were large enough to yield comparatively stable averages for all items except those seldom purchased, such as bathing suits.

TABLE 48.—*Number of husbands in the consumption sample having expenditures for clothing and number and percentage of these giving supplementary clothing schedules, by income, 4 farm analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Husbands in consumption sample spending for clothing ²	Husbands giving supplementary schedules ³	Husbands in consumption sample spending for clothing ²	Husbands giving supplementary schedules ³	Husbands in consumption sample spending for clothing ²	Husbands giving supplementary schedules ³	Husbands in consumption sample spending for clothing ²	Husbands giving supplementary schedules ³				
(1)	(2)	(3) (4)	(5)	(6) (7)	(8)	(9) (10)	(11)	(12) (13)				
	North and West			Southeast—white operators			Southeast—white sharecroppers		Southeast—Negro families			
	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Pct.
All incomes.....	9, 400	6, 158	66	3, 803	3, 522	93	1, 135	1,068	94	2, 218	2, 198	99
Net losses.....	103	83	81									
Net incomes.....	9, 297	6, 075	65	3, 803	3, 522	93	1, 135	1,068	94	2, 218	2, 198	99
0-499.....	890	555	62	401	382	95	293	277	95	1, 001	\$ 1,003	---
500-999.....	2, 473	1, 563	63	1, 346	1, 279	95	580	541	93	942	931	99
1,000-1,499.....	2, 407	1, 615	67	915	824	90	195	178	91	228	215	94
1,500-1,999.....	1, 610	1, 089	68	456	422	93	67	59	88	36	\$ 37	---
2,000-2,999.....	1, 322	874	66	408	369	90	---	---	---	9	\$ 10	---
3,000-4,999.....	494	320	65	199	181	91	---	---	---	1	1	\$ 100
5,000 or over.....	101	59	58	78	65	83	---	---	---	1	1	\$ 100

¹ See table 19, footnote 1.

² This is the number of husbands in the expenditure-schedule analysis who had expenditures for clothing and were members of the family for the entire report year.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in the expenditure-schedule analysis having expenditures for clothing (columns 2, 5, 8, or 11).

⁴ Includes a few husbands in income classes higher than those shown. See table 19, footnote 6.

⁵ The number of husbands filling supplementary clothing schedules occasionally exceeded the number of husbands from the expenditure-schedule analysis who spent for clothing. This occurred in a few instances where expenditure schedules, once accepted, were later discarded because of minor discrepancies found during tabulation, while the clothing schedules from the same families were retained since they were complete and consistent and their reliability was not affected by the errors found in other expenditure sections.

⁶ Percentage based on fewer than 10 persons.

That the smaller group of families filling clothing schedules was representative of the larger group included in the consumption sample is evidenced by the data for the white farm operators' families in the North and West and in the Southeast. For husbands, for wives, and for four other sex-age groups, average expenditures obtained from data on the expenditure schedules are compared with averages for similar groups as shown by the supplementary schedules. Differences between the two averages are not appreciable except at income extremes where the number of cases was small, or where high-income families, excluded from the larger expenditure sample, were included in the clothing analysis (see footnote 7, p. 366). For example, in the North and West at the income level \$500-\$999, average clothing expenditures of husbands in the consumption sample were \$23; of the smaller group providing supplementary

schedules, \$24. Differences tended to be greater in this region than in the Southeast where relatively more families provided supplementary schedules (table 49).

TABLE 49.—Average expenditures for clothing as reported on the expenditure schedule and on the supplementary clothing schedule, by income for selected sex-age groups, North and West and Southeast white farm-operator analysis units, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands		Other males, aged 16-29		Other males, aged 6-11		Wives		Other females, aged 16-29		Other females, aged 6-11	
	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²	Expenditure schedule ¹	Supplementary schedule ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH AND WEST												
All incomes.....	\$31	\$32	\$39	\$43	\$19	\$20	\$34	\$34	\$46	\$49	\$18	\$20
Net losses.....	29	33	37	38	18	23	28	31	43	52	14	19
Net incomes.....	31	32	39	43	19	20	34	34	46	49	18	20
0-499.....	22	22	27	30	17	19	22	22	33	34	15	16
500-999.....	23	24	29	31	15	16	24	24	33	36	14	15
1,000-1,499.....	29	30	34	36	18	19	31	32	40	44	16	17
1,500-1,999.....	35	36	42	46	20	20	39	40	47	50	20	21
2,000-2,999.....	42	44	46	50	23	24	47	47	59	63	24	25
3,000-4,999.....	51	51	57	61	26	27	57	56	62	63	25	28
5,000 or over.....	70	78	68	88	34	37	84	91	72	88	34	45
SOUTHEAST												
All incomes.....	32	32	41	41	17	17	30	30	44	41	15	15
0-499.....	13	14	17	17	8	9	12	12	15	16	7	7
500-999.....	21	21	23	24	12	12	18	18	22	22	11	11
1,000-1,499.....	31	31	34	35	16	15	28	28	34	35	15	15
1,500-1,999.....	38	38	45	45	19	19	36	36	45	44	18	18
2,000-2,999.....	49	49	55	54	24	24	46	46	58	58	24	24
3,000-4,999.....	66	66	69	68	29	29	68	69	89	93	27	28
5,000 or over.....	130	119	121	122	74	60	163	142	167	123	36	33

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons in the consumption sample who were members of the family for the entire report year and had expenditures for clothing.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons giving supplementary clothing schedules who were members of the family for the entire report year and had expenditures for clothing.

At income levels where differences were noted between the average clothing outlays on the expenditure schedules and the average on the special forms, the latter figure generally was the larger. (Exceptions to this generalization are found in the higher income classes for the Southeast, where the number of cases was comparatively small.) The higher averages for the clothing schedules doubtless are due in part to greater accuracy in reporting by a respondent when he was asked about expenditures for each of a large number of items instead of total expenditures or subtotals for groups of items, such as headwear. It is general experience that a single estimate of a total tends to be lower than one built up from an itemized list of components.

Clothing expenditures, as shown by these supplementary schedules, may therefore be taken as fairly representative of those of native-white families (or native-Negro, in the Southeast) with comparable incomes

in the communities studied. The limitations of the all-incomes line previously discussed (p. 362) should be borne in mind in using these clothing data; averages shown for the group of families filling clothing schedules, as a whole, i. e., all incomes combined, are higher than those for all families including those on relief and others ineligible in these farm counties.

In using data from the clothing tables presented in this report the reader should inspect footnotes to learn whether averages are (1) for all persons who were members of the economic family at any time during the year or (2) are limited to those who had expenditures and furnished an entire year's expenditure record. Only the latter persons were asked to provide the supplementary schedules giving details as to clothing purchases. The tables showing details are based on persons who had expenditures for clothing rather than on all persons of the sex-age group, at a given income level. However, in order that anyone desiring to make estimates for larger population groups may do so, the proportion of persons in each sex-age group that spent nothing on their wardrobes is given in table 17. This proportion was comparatively small in most income classes for all groups except two—the children under 2, many of whom wore clothing formerly used by older brothers and sisters; the persons 30 or older, many of whom were parents of the husband or wife and may have had gifts of clothing or have made comparatively few replacements of garments.

Reliability of the Data

The completeness and reliability of the schedules were insured by various procedures adopted for field collection, and for editing and tabulating the data. Field agents were carefully trained before they began to interview families. The work of each interviewer was checked by a supervisor. One out of 8 or 10 families interviewed was visited a second time to determine whether the schedule was an authentic report. In addition, the families giving the information for the food record were asked to check certain items on the expenditure schedule. This system of checking served to eliminate the invention of schedules on the part of agents.

Each expenditure schedule and supplementary clothing schedule was subjected to careful editing for reasonableness and internal consistency, first in the local collection office and then in the regional office where the data were transcribed for machine tabulation. If a schedule of either type was incomplete or inconsistent, the supervisor or field agent revisited the family to obtain the missing information.

In general, no schedule was considered complete unless an entry was given for every item. A few expenditure schedules were accepted in which certain minor expenditure items were unknown but the total for the group of which the item was a part was given. Schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 10.5 percent for farm families. A supplementary clothing schedule was accepted only if the data were consistent with those given on the expenditure schedule and if the expenditure schedule for that specific family had been accepted. A few exceptions to this rule occurred; in occasional instances, an expenditure schedule that had been accepted was rejected because of some minor deficiency and the clothing schedules of the family members were retained (see p. 367).

Certain problems concerning classification of clothing purchases should be borne in mind in using data from this survey. The supplementary schedule provided for classification of some articles according to the material of which they were made. Undoubtedly lack of consumer knowledge and insufficient labelling led to the inclusion under "Palm Beach" suits, for example, of other summer suits of fabrics which resemble "Palm Beach," of articles which contained either a very small percentage of wool or no wool at all under "wool suits or dresses." Such unreliability of classification reflects, in large part, a market situation and the ignorance of consumer buyers rather than unwillingness to discuss articles bought and prices paid.

Where the schedule provided for an entry of some material other than that in most general use, the articles so entered may have varied considerably in price. For example, dresses were classified as cotton, wool, or other. Among the "other" dresses were some made from expensive materials such as metallic cloth and some made from comparatively inexpensive materials, of which no one predominated, such as cotton, rayon, and wool.

Expenditures of Low-Income Families

Average expenditures for clothing and other items of living made by families at the lowest income levels in some analysis units do not follow the trends shown by the income classes above as closely as might be expected. For example, for the 22 families in the income class \$0-\$249 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, the average value of consumption (money expenditures for living plus value of farm-furnished food and housing) was \$964; average expenditures for clothing, \$91. Both these averages were higher than those for the income class \$500-\$749 which were \$806 for value of consumption and \$54 for clothing.

The families in the lowest income class (\$0-\$249) maintained a comparatively high level of consumption by "going in the red." Their average deficit for the year was \$799. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group greater than its total income. It might be anticipated that debt would be more common among low-income families than among the well-to-do because of the greater difficulties of the poor in stretching funds to meet actual needs. But credit control is sufficiently effective that it would scarcely seem probable that low-income families could overspend by such large amounts in proportion to their incomes, year in and year out.

In interpreting such figures, it must be recalled that the basis of income classification was a single year's net income. Records of both the income and expenditures applied to the same 12-month period, called the report year. The group at the income level \$0-\$249 doubtless included some families not typical of the low-income group—i. e., families that customarily had higher incomes but were suffering temporary reverses that they did not expect would continue. Outlays for living made by such families are not likely to follow directly the year-to-year fluctuations in income. Probably their ways of spending are much more closely related to average income over a period of several years than to income of a single year, since such

families may have savings and credit status that enable them to spend more than they make in periods of temporary reverses.

The groups at intermediate and upper income levels would include atypical families of two kinds—those that customarily had lower incomes and those whose incomes usually were higher than those for the specific year of the survey. But the situation at the lowest income level would be different. Few families would remain independent of relief if their incomes customarily were under \$250; hence the atypical families at this level and the one next above (\$250–\$499) must have been, for the most part, from higher income groups.

At an intermediate or upper level, some families whose incomes were comparatively high for the year might fit their expenditures to their usual or lower income and spend less than the families customarily at this level; others, whose incomes were unusually low, might also keep their outlays for living at the height to which they were accustomed, i. e., above that of the income class in which they temporarily found themselves. The unusually low and unusually high outlays, therefore, would tend to balance each other. That there was such a balancing is indicated by the distribution of the families according to expenditures. (Distribution of families at each income level by total expenditures is given in the report *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures*.) At the lowest levels, however, such a balancing of the high and low variations is impossible since there is obviously a limit below which family spending cannot fall if life is to be maintained. Average expenditures in the lowest income classes, therefore, may be biased unduly by the outlays of families that were living according to a pattern of higher income levels.

If the number of families in an income class is large, the comparatively high expenditures of a few atypical families would have but little effect upon the average for the group as a whole. But the number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units because of the exclusion of the relief group and certain others with low incomes from the study of consumption. (See *The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population*, p. 362, for a discussion of excluded groups.) The expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) therefore exert considerable influence on the average expenditures of the small, low-income samples in most analysis units. As a consequence, the averages for the entire group of families at the lower end of the income distribution, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of the population group studied.

Because of the recognition of the atypical character of the average expenditures of families at the lowest income levels in some analysis units, such groups are omitted from the discussion of trends of total family clothing expenditures as income rises. In the tabulation of data for specific items of clothing, the two lowest income classes were combined, making one interval \$0–\$499. With the larger number of cases, the expenditures of the atypical families affected averages less for this interval than for the lowest level (\$0–\$249) where in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, there were but 22 cases. Nevertheless, their influence must not be overlooked in interpreting data from the supplementary schedules.

Interregional Comparisons

Composition of the Sample

The analysis units differed somewhat with respect to inclusion of large families in the consumption sample. Families of the two type groups 6 and 7 were studied (in addition to types 1-5) in some analysis units; but in others, the sample was limited to families of the first five types. (See Glossary, Family Type, for a discussion of the family-type groups and the communities where types 6 and 7 were included.) This variation in composition of the samples for the different analysis units can, in general, be ignored in making interregional and inter-sectional comparisons of total family expenditures for dress or of expenditures for husbands and for wives, since the number of families of types 6 and 7 was comparatively small. In comparing expenditures of family members other than husband and wife, however, this difference in composition of the samples must be kept in mind. A family of type 7 might have four times as much weight in the average for outlays for children in the age range 6-11 (assuming four children were of that age) as a family of type 2, with but one child; each type, however, would contribute but one husband or wife to the total number.

The analysis units also differed in the distribution of families by income class. Accordingly, differences between two analysis units with respect to expenditures of all families (i. e., all income classes combined) result from variations in income distribution as well as in consumption patterns. Since the families surveyed are not representative of all population groups with respect to income level, these differences in the summary averages for families of all income classes combined do not provide a basis for estimating differences in aggregate consumption of families in the various analysis units.

The Variable Report Year

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that supplied facts on income and expenditures was left free to choose for its report a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Many preferred to give information for the year ending only a few weeks before the date of interview; others, interviewed late in 1936, still preferred 1935 because of availability of data from their business records and household accounts. Obviously, families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December. Among the farm sections the percentage of reports relating to the calendar year 1935 ranged from 38 in the Illinois-Iowa section to 94 for the white operators and the white and Negro sharecroppers in North Carolina and South Carolina.

Whether a 12-month difference between two analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the reports is of major or only minor consequence in a study such as this depends upon the economic conditions prevalent during the 2 years. Consumption patterns of families at a given income level may differ appreciably in 2 consecutive years if there are marked changes in the

general price level or if a large number of the group anticipate a change in income. The years 1935 and 1936 were, however, sufficiently similar to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns would not have occurred during the period. Although in certain farm sections differences in gross farm income in the 2 years were considerable, national income from agriculture and the index numbers for prices paid by farm families for maintenance were sufficiently similar during these 2 years to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns of farm families the country over would not have occurred during this period.

A more serious consideration in interunit comparisons is the effect of local conditions upon the income level for a specific section during the years of this survey and consequently upon the average expenditures for family living as shown by the all-incomes line. In the Plains and Mountain region (including counties in Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado), a drought of unusual severity in 1935-36 reduced farm incomes far below what had been considered normal. Care should be taken, therefore, in comparisons of this region with others, especially comparisons based on the all-incomes line (see p. 362). Furthermore, there is evidence that this marked lowering of income during the years of the survey had some effect upon the ways of spending of farm families at a given income level.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which that agency surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:

Urban and village series:

Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—

Pacific region, Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.

Plains and Mountain region, Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region,
Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region, Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.

- (1) Income and expenditure summary—Continued.
 Urban and village series—Continued.
 Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
 Five regions, Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.
 Farm series:
 Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—
 Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region, Misc. Pub. 356,
 276 pp., illus. 1939.
 Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions, Misc.
 Pub. 383, 259 pp., illus. 1940.
 Southeast region, Misc. Pub. 462, — pp., illus. 1941.
 Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—
 Five regions, Misc. Pub. 465, — pp., illus. 1941.
- (2) Expenditure detail:
 Family Housing and Facilities—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus.
 1940.
 Family Expenditures for Medical Care—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus.
 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus.
 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 436, 212 pp., illus.
 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 456, — pp., illus.
 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Selected Taxes, and Miscella-
 neous Items—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 455, — pp., illus.
 1941.
 Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—
 Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 464, — pp., illus. 1941.
 Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—
 Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. 452, —pp., illus. 1941.
 Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—
 Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. 422, —pp., illus. 1941.
 Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 428, 387 pp., illus. 1941.
 Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—
 Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus. 1941.
 Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 457, — pp., illus. 1941.

XVII. CLOTHING EXPENSE (During schedule year)
(Do not fill out if supplementary schedule is used)

A	Member of economic family									
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
	Wife	Husband								
	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1. Hats, caps, berets										
2. Coats, raincoats, jackets, sweaters, furs										
3. Women's suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, aprons										
4. Men's suits, trousers, overalls, shirts										
5. Bathing suits, beach kimonos, riding habits, other special sportswear										
6. Underwear, nightwear, bathrobes, hose										
7. Footwear, including repairs										
8. Gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, purses, ties, jewelry, other accessories										
9. Materials, paid help for sewing										
10. Cleaning and pressing										
11. TOTAL (1-10)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
12. Money value of clothing received as gifts										

8-5054

(5)

Expenditure schedule, Section XVII.

B. H. E. Form 106

CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Year covered by schedule:

12 months beginning 1935

and ending 193

Family member (check):

..... Wife: Age years.

..... Other female (over 2 years).

Age years.

No. weeks in economic family

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON

STUDY OF

CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

CLOTHING PURCHASES
DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

WOMAN OR GIRL

Code No.
Expenditure schedule No.
Town, village
County State
E. D. or M. C. D.
Agent
Date of interview 1938

Number persons in economic family

Occupation of husband

Cler. Inc.

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased
Hats, caps, berets:					34. Dresses: Cotton,				
1. Hats: Felt.....		\$.....	\$.....		street.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Felt.....					35. Cotton, street.....				
3. Straw.....					36. Cotton, house.....				
4. Fabric.....					37. Cotton, house.....				
5. Caps, berets: Wool.....					38. Other.....				
6. Other.....					39. Child's sun suit.....				
Coats, raincoats, jackets, sweaters, furs:					40. Aprons, smocks.....				
7. Coats: Heavy, with fur.....					41. Coveralls.....				
8. Heavy, no fur.....					Special sportswear:				
9. Fur.....					42. Bathing suits.....				
10. Light-wool.....					43. Beach pajamas.....				
11. Cotton.....					44. Knickers, breeches, shorts.....				
12. Rayon, silk.....					45. Other special sports clothes: Cotton.....				
13. Raincoats.....					46. Other.....				
14. Jackets: Wool.....					Underwear, nightwear, hose:				
15. Leather.....					47. Slips: Cotton.....				
16. Other.....					48. Rayon, silk.....				
17. Sweaters: Wool.....					49. Corsets, girdles.....				
18. Other.....					50. Brassieres.....				
19. Furs.....					51. Union suits, combinations: Cotton.....				
Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses:					52. Rayon, silk.....				
20. Suits: Wool, with fur.....					53. Wool.....				
21. Wool, no fur.....					54. Underwaists, shirts: Cotton.....				
22. Rayon, silk.....					55. Rayon, silk.....				
23. Other.....					56. Bloomers, panties: Cotton.....				
24. Skirts: Wool.....					57. Rayon, silk.....				
25. Other.....					58. Other.....				
26. Blouses, waists: Cotton.....					59. Nightgowns, pajamas: Cotton flannel.....				
27. Linen.....					60. Cotton, other.....				
28. Rayon, silk.....					61. Rayon, silk.....				
29. Other.....					62. Bathrobes.....				
30. Dresses: Wool.....					63. Kimonos, negligees.....				
31. Wool.....									
32. Rayon, silk.....									
33. Rayon, silk.....									

CLOTHING PURCHASES, WOMAN OR GIRL—Continued

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
64. Hoe: Rayon, silk.....		\$.....	\$.....	
65. Cotton.....				
66. Wool.....				
Footwear:				
67. Shoes: Street.....				
68. Street.....				
69. Dress.....				
70. Dress.....				
71. Sport.....				
72. Other.....				
73. Other.....				
74. House slippers.....				
75. Arctics, gaiters.....				
76. Rubbers.....				
77. Shoe shines.....				
78. Shoe repairs.....				
Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories:				
79. Gloves: Cotton.....				
80. Silk, rayon.....				
81. Leather.....				
82. Wool.....				
83. Handkerchiefs.....				
84. Handbags, purses.....				
85. Umbrellas.....				
86. Jewelry.....				
87. Other accessories.....				
Home sewing:				
88. Yard goods: Cotton.....				
89. Cotton.....				
90. Cotton.....				
91. Linen.....				
92. Rayon.....				
93. Rayon.....				
94. Silk.....				
95. Silk.....				
96. Silk.....				
97. Wool.....				
98. Other.....				
99. Findings.....				
100. Paid help for sewing..	x x	x x		x x
Upkeep:				
101. Cleaning, pressing.....				
Other clothing expense:				
102. (Specify).....				
103. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$.....	x x
104. Money value of clothing received as gift or pay.....		\$.....		

CLOTHING PURCHASES, CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS

I. 1st child: Age, months; no. wks. in econ. family

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season pur- chased
Ready-to-wear:				
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Coats.....				
3. Snow or sweater suits.....				
4. Sweaters, sacques.....				
5. Dresses, rompers.....				
6. Sun suits.....				
7. Skirts, gertrudes.....				
8. Shirts, bands.....				
9. Diapers.....				
10. Sleeping garments.....				
11. Stockings.....				
12. Booties, shoes.....				
13. Layette.....				
14. Other.....				
Yard goods:				
15. Diaper cloth.....				
16. Other cotton.....				
17. Other.....				
18. Wool.....				
19. Rayon, silk.....				
20. Paid help for sewing..	x x	x x		x x
21. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$.....	x x
22. Money value of clothing received as gift, \$.....				
II. 2d child: Age, months; no. wks. in econ. family				
Ready-to-wear:				
1. Caps, hoods, bonnets.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Coats.....				
3. Snow or sweater suits.....				
4. Sweaters, sacques.....				
5. Dresses, rompers.....				
6. Sun suits.....				
7. Skirts, gertrudes.....				
8. Shirts, bands.....				
9. Diapers.....				
10. Sleeping garments.....				
11. Stockings.....				
12. Booties, shoes.....				
13. Layette.....				
14. Other.....				
Yard goods:				
15. Diaper cloth.....				
16. Other cotton.....				
17. Other.....				
18. Wool.....				
19. Rayon, silk.....				
20. Paid help for sewing..	x x	x x		x x
21. TOTAL.....	x x	x x	\$.....	x x
22. Money value of clothing received as gift... \$.....				

BHE Form 100
CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

Year covered by schedule:

12 months beginning, 1935
and ending, 193

Family member (check):

..... Husband: Age years.
..... Other male (over 2 years).
Age years.

No. weeks in economic family

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF
CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
CLOTHING PURCHASES
DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

MAN OR BOY

Code No.
Expenditure schedule No.
Town, village
County State
E. D. or M. C. D.
Agent
Date of interview, 1936

Number persons in economic family
Occupation of husband
Cir. Inc.

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased	ITEM	Number	Price	Expense for schedule year	Season purchased
Hats, caps:					39. Undershirts: Cotton.....		\$.....	\$.....	
1. Hats: Felt.....		\$.....	\$.....		40. Cotton and wool.....				
2. Straw.....					41. Rayon, silk.....				
3. Caps: Wool.....					42. Pajamas, nightshirts.....				
4. Other.....					43. Bathrobes, lounging robes.....				
Coats, jackets, sweaters:					44. Hose: Cotton, dress.....				
5. Overcoats.....					45. Cotton, heavy.....				
6. Topcoats.....					46. Rayon, silk.....				
7. Raincoats.....					47. Wool.....				
8. Jackets: Wool.....					48. Other.....				
9. Leather.....					Footwear:				
10. Other.....					49. Shoes: Work.....				
11. Sweaters: Wool.....					50. Work.....				
12. Other.....					51. Street.....				
Suits, trousers, overalls:					52. Street.....				
13. Suits: Heavy-wool.....					53. Sport.....				
14. Light-wool.....					54. Other.....				
15. Cotton, linen.....					55. Boots: Rubber.....				
16. Palm-beach.....					56. Leather.....				
17. Child's sun suit.....					57. Arctic.....				
18. Other.....					58. Rubbers.....				
19. Trousers: Wool.....					59. Shoe shines, repairs.....				
20. Cotton.....					Gloves, handkerchiefs, other accessories:				
21. Other.....					60. Gloves: Cotton, work.....				
22. Overalls, coveralls.....					61. Other, work.....				
Shirts:					62. Leather, street.....				
23. Shirts and blouses:					63. Other, street.....				
24. Cotton, work.....					64. Handkerchiefs.....				
25. Cotton, other.....					65. Ties.....				
26. Rayon, silk.....					66. Collars.....				
27. Wool.....					67. Belts, garters, suspenders.....				
28. Other.....					68. Jewelry.....				
Special sports wear:					69. Other accessories.....				
29. Bathing suits.....					Home sewing:				
30. Other special sports clothes: Cotton.....					70. Yard goods: Cotton.....				
Underwear, nightwear, hose:					71. Other materials and findings.....				
31. Union suits: Cotton, knit.....					72. Paid help for sewing... XX XX XX XX				
32. Cotton, woven.....					Upkeep:				
33. Cotton and wool.....					73. Cleaning, pressing.....				
34. Rayon, silk.....					Other clothing expense:				
35. Undershirts: Cotton.....					74. (Specify).....				
36. Cotton and wool.....					75. TOTAL..... XX XX \$..... XX				
37. Rayon, silk.....					76. Money value of clothing received as gift or pay... \$.....				
38. Underwaists.....									

APPENDIX D. GLOSSARY⁸

Accessories.—See Clothing Accessories.

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. That is, city families in a given region form one analysis unit; village families, another; and farm families in a State or group of States, a third. In the Southeast, separate analysis units for Negro families and for white families were established, and, in the farm samples, for the families of farm operators and of sharecroppers. For the analysis of clothing-schedule data in the farm counties, schedules were grouped in 4 analysis units as compared with 32 for the analysis of income and 18 for the analysis of consumption (exclusive of the part-time farms in Oregon). For a list of farm counties studied see table 47.

Cell.—For the data from the expenditure schedules, a group of families of specified family type at a specific income level. For the data from the supplementary clothing schedules, a group of persons in a specified sex-age group at a specific income level.

Cleaning and pressing.—Dry cleaning and pressing of wearing apparel, including the blocking of knitted garments, done outside the home; cleaning solvents purchased for home dry cleaning. (Laundry bills are considered an expenditure for household operation.)

Clothing accessories (men and boys).—Gloves and mittens; handkerchiefs; ties, collars; belts, garters, suspenders; jewelry, including watches; and other accessories.

Clothing accessories (women and girls).—Gloves and mittens; handkerchiefs; handbags, purses; umbrellas; jewelry, including watches; and other accessories, such as belts, hairpins, hair nets, veils, scarfs, hair ribbons, and artificial or fresh flowers for personal wear.

Clothing check list.—See Clothing Schedule, Supplementary.

Clothing expenditures.—Expenditures for purchase, dry cleaning, and other upkeep (excluding laundry) of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Includes expenditure for materials and paid help for making or repairing clothing.

Clothing received as gift or pay.—Clothing received without direct expenditure, as gift or pay, from persons outside the economic family. Includes uniforms for wear at work, received by any member of the economic family from his employer.

Clothing schedule, supplementary.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year, and value of donated clothing. This schedule was requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details on their clothing outlays. The form was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, had expenditures for clothing, and was willing to cooperate; and for children under 1 year of age, regardless of time in economic family. This schedule was at times called a check list.

⁸ This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see Glossary in volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

Coats, jackets, sweaters (men and boys).—Overcoats (including fur coats), topcoats, raincoats; jackets; sweaters.

Coats, jackets, sweaters (women and girls).—Heavy cloth coats (with or without fur); fur coats; light-wool, cotton, silk, or rayon coats; raincoats; jackets; sweaters, if used as wraps; and furs. Sweater blouses worn indoors are classified as blouses.

Consumption, value of.—See Value of Consumption.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home, who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents, such as aged parents, living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology, Eligibility Requirements (p. 357).

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. In the clothing section of this schedule, expenditures for clothing incurred during months of membership in the economic family during the year were recorded for each family member (p. 359).

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and other items of family expenditure. Value of housing, food, fuel, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Family size.—See Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. (See Year-equivalent Person.) Each family studied included both husband and wife. The classification as one of nine types depended on the number and age grouping of persons other than husband and wife, as follows:

Family type:	Number of year-equivalent persons (including husband and wife)	Persons other than husband and wife
1-----	2-----	None.
2-----	3-----	1 child under 16.
3-----	4-----	2 children under 16.
4-----	3 or 4-----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5-----	5 or 6-----	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 children under 16.
7-----	7 or 8-----	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.
8-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older.
9-----	7 or more-----	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7).

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect classification as to family type. Thus, a family of type 1 may include a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks; a family of type 2, 3, or 6 may include persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife), provided they were members for a total of fewer than 27 weeks. Families with such additional members appeared frequently enough to affect the average size of the group; for example, type 1 families (by definition, husband and wife only) may have averaged 2.02 instead of 2.00 year-equivalent persons.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from farm families of the first seven family types in some counties; for only the first five in others. It was planned to have uniform collection procedures followed throughout the farm counties to be combined in each analysis unit; but changes in the plans for grouping of communities for analysis, after field collection was completed, resulted in the combination of farm counties in which expenditure schedules were obtained from all seven types with other farm counties in which the expenditure survey included only the first five types. (See footnote 2 on the following leader table.)

Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the farm counties of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in those for white and Negro families in the Southeast region. The number of types studied in each analysis unit are as follows:

Region and analysis unit: ¹	Family types included in analyses
New England:	
Vermont-----	1-5
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
New Jersey-----	1-7
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	1-7
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	1-7
Illinois-Iowa-----	1-7
Plains and Mountain:	
North Dakota-Kansas-----	1-5
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	1-5
Pacific:	
Washington-Oregon-----	1-5
California-----	1-5
Oregon, part-time farms-----	1-5
Southeast:	
White operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1-7
Georgia-Mississippi-----	² 1-7
North Carolina self-sufficing counties ³ -----	1-7

See footnotes.

White sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1-7
Georgia-Mississippi-----	² 1-7
Negro operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1-7
Georgia-Mississippi-----	² 1-7
Negro sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1-7
Georgia-Mississippi-----	² 1-7

¹ For a list of farm counties included in each analysis unit see table 47.

² Data for family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.

³ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Only selected family-type tabulations are presented in this volume, owing to limitations of space. Data from the expenditure schedule relating to total clothing outlays for husbands, wives, and other family members, the distribution of families by amount of expenditures for clothing, and the percentage of family income spent for clothing are presented by family type and income for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section only. (See tables 3, 4, and 12.) Additional clothing data by family type is presented in the report summarizing family expenditures, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Farm Series. Data from the supplementary clothing schedules were tabulated for all family types combined.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances, such as crop failure, existed to explain the absence of such money income. In the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area, fewer than 3 acres of land were classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Paid farm managers and laborers were excluded.

In the Southeast region, sharecroppers were distinguished from operators in all analyses of native-white farm families as a separate occupational group; in the analyses of data from the clothing schedules of Negro farm families, the two groups were combined. See Sharecropper. (Note that the use of the term operator differs from the census usage whereby the operator class includes owners, renters with entrepreneur responsibilities, sharecroppers, and paid farm managers.)

Farm type.—See Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm; see also Glossary in regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Footwear (men and boys).—Shoes for work, street, sports, or other use (dress, dancing, house or bedroom slippers); rubber or leather boots; arctics; rubbers. Shoes worn at work by office and store workers were classified as street shoes and were distinguished from those worn for farm work and other similar labor, classified as work shoes. Street shoes include those worn by boys at school or play.

Expenditures for shoe polish, shines, and repairs are also included in footwear expenditures.

Footwear (women and girls).—Shoes for street, sports, dress, or other use; house slippers; arctics, gaiters, galoshes; rubbers. Street shoes include those worn for daytime wear on street, in house, or at school, and those worn by girls at play. Expenditures for shoe polish, shines, and repairs are also included in footwear expenditures.

Headwear (men and boys).—Hats; caps.

Headwear (women and girls).—Hats; caps and berets; sunbonnets.

Home sewing.—Expenditures for yard goods; yarns for knitting, crocheting, or embroidering; findings, such as thread, lace, trimmings, buttons, needles, thimbles, snaps, hooks and eyes, binding tape, elastic, knitting needles, and patterns; and paid help for making or repairing clothing. Materials and paid help for household textiles, such as curtains, slip covers, towels, and linens, are classified as furnishings and equipment.

Income, farm family.—Includes net income received by all family members from both agricultural and nonagricultural sources, as follows:

- I. Total family income (sum of A and B).
 - A. Net farm income (sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3).
 1. Money income (*a* minus *b*).
 - a. Gross income (sum of 1, 2, and 3).
 - (1) Receipts from sale of farm products.
 - (2) Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program.
 - (3) Income from work done off the farm but involving the use of farm animals or equipment.
 - b. Farm expenditures (sum of 1 and 2).
 - (1) Major items of farm business expenditures.
 - (2) Minor items of expenditures: Automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to farm business, food expenditures for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and journals.
 2. Value of farm products used by family (sum of *a*, *b*, and *c*).
 - a. Food, home-produced.
 - (1) Value of home-produced food used by household minus value of food served to farm help and boarders.
 - b. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.
 - c. Value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm for family use.
 3. Net increase or decrease in value of livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.
 - B. Net money income from sources other than farm (sum of 1 and 2 minus 3).
 1. Earnings from employment (sum of *a* and *b*).
 - a. Earnings from occupations other than from keeping roomers and boarders.
 - (1) Reported net earnings minus additional items of occupational expenditures not deducted from the reported figure, such as automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business, dues to business associations, periodicals, and technical journals.
 - b. Income from keeping roomers and boarders.
 - (1) Gross income minus cost of boarders' food.
 2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than the operated farm.
 - a. Interest, dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, etc.
 3. Business losses other than from operating farm.
 - a. Net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.

Infants' clothing, expenditures for.—Expenditures for all ready-to-wear articles, yard goods purchased, and paid help for sewing for children under 2 years of age. Clothing expenditures for an unborn infant or an infant born dead are included.

Materials for sewing.—See Home Sewing.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

No report.—An expenditure schedule was not accepted for tabulation if the family failed to report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income or expenditures. It was accepted, however, if the item on which there was no report was of relatively small importance or if there was no report on expenditures for specific items within a group for which total expenditures were stated. In tabulating the data, the total expenditure was allocated to the individual items on the basis of data from other families in the same income and family-type group having and reporting expenditures for those items.

A supplementary clothing schedule was not accepted for tabulation if the family was unable to report the total expenditures for the year for an item, but was accepted if there was no report on quantity or price of articles purchased and value of clothing received as gift or pay. In tabulating the data, adjustments similar to those described above were made.

Paid help for sewing.—See Home Sewing.

Part-time farm.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. Operators of part-time farms were excluded from the samples of families from which expenditure schedules were obtained, except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farms was made and a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time; instead, the value of farm products not only had to be less than \$750 but also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income).

Persons per family, average number of.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935 and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Procedures Used in Collection of the Data.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule and Clothing Schedule, Supplementary.

Self-sufficing farm.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during

that period. Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections, and a special study of them was made in some North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farms predominate.

Sharecropper.—Farmer who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The operator usually makes the important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less. In the Southeast region, separate analysis units for families of farm sharecroppers and operators (white and Negro) were established for presenting data from the expenditure schedules. For presenting data from the supplementary clothing schedules, the Negro families of the two tenure groups were combined because of the small number of cases; the native-white families were not combined since samples of operators' families were larger. (See Farm Operator.)

Shirts (men and boys).—Includes all cotton, rayon, silk, wool, or other shirts and blouses. Cotton shirts worn for office work were considered as other cotton shirts and were distinguished from shirts worn for farm work and other manual labor, classified as work shirts.

Special sportswear (men and boys).—Bathing suits; all types of outfits purchased and used for participation in sports, such as baseball and football uniforms, ski suits, riding habits. Shoes for sports are included in footwear.

Special sportswear (women and girls).—Bathing suits; beach pajamas; knickers, breeches, shorts, jodhpurs; any other garments purchased for participation in sports such as ski suits, tennis dresses, sun suits, beach outfits, and gym suits. Does not include spectator or other sports clothing for general wear.

Suits, skirts, blouses, dresses (women and girls).—Suits (includes children's snow suits); skirts; blouses or waists, including sweaters worn as blouses; dresses, including bungalow aprons and Hooverettes; children's sun suits; aprons, smocks, coveralls. Includes uniforms purchased for work if paid for by members of family being scheduled. Includes any two- or three-piece suit sold as a unit, even though it includes an outer wrap.

Suits, trousers, overalls (men and boys).—Suits or trousers (includes children's snow suits); children's sun suits; overalls, coveralls. Includes uniforms purchased for work if paid for by members of family being scheduled (not by employers), such as chauffeurs', conductors', or policemen's uniforms.

Supplementary schedule.—See Clothing Schedule, Supplementary.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm.

Underwear, nightwear, hose (men and boys).—Union suits, undershirts, underwaists, underdrawers; pajamas, nightshirts; bathrobes, lounging robes; and hose.

Underwear, nightwear, hose (women and girls).—Slips; corsets, girdles, brassieres; union suits, combinations; underwaists, shirts; bloomers, panties; nightgowns, pajamas; bathrobes, kimonos, negligees; and hose.

Value of clothing.—The sum of expenditures for clothing and the money value of clothing received as gift from persons outside the economic family or as pay during the report year.

Value of consumption.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods received without direct expenditure from the farm and included in income. For farm families, value of consumption includes money expenditures for family living, and net value of occupancy of the farm dwelling, value of home-produced food used by the family, and value of fuel, ice, and other products furnished by the farm.

Yard goods.—See Home Sewing.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total number of weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families, two methods of handling year equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

APPENDIX E. CLOTHING DATA IN OTHER REPORTS OF THE CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

The report *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Farm Series* (Miscellaneous Publication 465) summarizes data on the pattern of distribution of the total value of consumption among 15 major categories of expenditures for family living—food, clothing, housing, and the like. In this summary, clothing expenditures are analyzed in relation to the whole pattern of family expenditures and consumption. The following tables in this summary farm report present data on clothing:

TABLE 35.—Value of all consumption (all families): Average value of consumption as distributed among clothing and other major groups of goods and services (averages and percentages), by income, 20 farm analysis units in 21 States, 1935-36

TABLE 37.—Family clothing expenditures (all families): Average clothing expenditures per family for husbands, wives, and other family members, average value of clothing received as gift or pay, and percentage distribution of total clothing expenditures, by income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

TABLE 38.—Clothing expenditures by sex-age groups (all families): Number of husbands, wives, and others who were members of the family for the entire report year, number having expenditures for clothing, and average expenditures per person, by income, age groups, and sex, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

TABLE 46.—Value of all consumption (by family type): Average value of all consumption as distributed among clothing and other major groups of goods and services, by family type and income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

TABLE 48.—Family clothing expenditures (by family type): Average clothing expenditures per family for husbands, wives, and other family members, and average value of clothing received as gift or pay, by family type and income, 19 farm analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

TABLE 49.—Range of expenditures (by family type): Lowest and highest expenditure reported for clothing and other groups of goods and services, by family type for selected income classes, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis unit, 1935-36

TABLE 50.—Expenditure variability (by family type): Coefficient of variation of expenditures for clothing and for other groups of goods and services, Pennsylvania-Ohio, Washington-Oregon, California, and North Carolina-South Carolina farm analysis units, 1935-36

See also table 40.

For village and small-city families, clothing data are presented in two reports similar to the two for the farm sections—i. e., in a report summarizing facts concerning the whole pattern of family consumption, *Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Urban and Village Series*, Miscellaneous Publication 396; in a report presenting details of clothing consumption, *Family Expenditures for Clothing, Urban and Village Series*, Miscellaneous Publication 422.





